THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 32. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. JULY 6, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's

JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combination. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

EMPIRE

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

C. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

I board at Smith's Empire Hotel

And Resauran.



You see by my looks that I am sleek and fat. A word to the wise is sufficient. You can get a square meal, a good lunch, a downy bed or anything to make you comfortable.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

A Large Stock of

New Silverware and Clocks

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

SUNDBERGS

THE JEWELER.

☞ Goods sold on the installment plan to parties who so desire.

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

Our Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON.

BRAINERD now has a fire limit and it is hoped that it will be enforced.

Mr. H. B. MORRISON, of Motley, will furnish the lumber for the new Little Falls hotel.

HARPER'S Weekly isn't even a mugwump any longer. It has gotten clear over into the Democratic clover patch.

A MAN by the name of Bush has been sentenced to sixty days imprisonment for stealing his neighbor's cows at Wadena.

THE democrats are squirming in all directions. Their days are numbered and they see the necessity of whistling to keep up courage.

TARIFF reform has been abandoned for the Chinese racket in Minnesota. It is a great question among our Democratic brethren at present.

A LITTLE girl exploded a railroad torpedo at Little Falls by pounding it with a hammer, and pieces of the torpedo entered her forhead, from the effects of which she will die.

THE council showed their generosity and appreciation of the fire department by allowing the members pay for their services last Saturday night. The boys earned every cent of it.

GOV. MCGILL understands that his attention is needed in state matters and he is therefore not running a personal campaign for the nomination. The people will probably see that he gets it however.

THE loss by the recent fire will reach from $60,000 to $75,000 with but $13,000 insurance. The reason for the light insurance was the high rate of from eight to ten per cent. on account of the planing mill in which the fire originated.

N. P. CLARK has decided not to attempt to operate the saw mill at Little Falls, and the mill is again offered for sale. Had the mill been started Mr. Clarke would have given it more or less of his personal attention, but he has decided not to undertake this. The mill is an exceedingly good one.—Minneapolis Lumberman.

AFTER a hard struggle of a year and one month, the Daily News has been obliged to suspend, the typefoundry taking the entire outfit on a mortgage which they held. The recent fire which badly demoralized the office probably hastened the suspension somewhat, but the outcome would have been the same in the near future had no fire occurred. Mr. Dewey has the sympathy of the community in his misfortune, as he has invested and lost nearly all his worldly possessions in the venture. We understand from a gentleman who has talked with him that he will go to Duluth where the democrats will buy him an outfit and start him in business.

A NEW scheme is on foot in the Fifth District, and it is what the street gamins call a "dandy." It is proposed to call three congressional conventions—all to be held at Fergus Falls on the same day. One is to be called by the democracy, another by the prohibitionists, while the third is to be denominated a gathering of free traders. The three are to try and agree on a nominee for congress. If they can do this they hope to defeat Comstock. But the trouble is to get them to harmonize. The prohibitionist and the democrat mix—well hardly. But the scheme is being broached all the same, and Hodgson, Barrett et al. are in with it.—St. Paul Dispatch.

THE campaign for Harrison and Morton begins magnificently in all quarters. From all the Republican leaders come the heartiest and most enthusiastic expressions of joy over the happy results of the long and desperate struggle, says the Mail. The demonstrations in honor of Gen. Harrison at his Indianapolis home have been and are phenomenal in their magnitude, spontaneousness and earnestness. Every where, from Maine to California, Republicans show their confidence in the success of the party, with a ticket so strong and so above criticism and with absolute harmony on the American ideas and principles toat are fitly represented by the man whose great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from English rule and whose own public acts and expressions show how richly he is qualified to lead in the great Continental campaign for American independence of English political economy and English manufacturers. A fight so national in its spirit, aims and purposes could not be more appropriately led than by Benjamin Harrison.

The Party Emblems.

THE party emblems in this campaign will be the bandana and the pig-tail.—Brainerd Journal.

Very good emblem indeed Mr. Journal. The pig-tail reminds us of the fight the republicans had with the democrats in congress to get the Chinese emigration bill through, and how only for the republican party the Pacific coast to-day would be overrun with Chinamen. We adopt the pig tail gladly, and when you democrats see it, remember please your party's attitude upon the Chinese question. But the bandana! Whew! And we cannot help but associate it with snuff, a big blow of the nose and a huge mass of vile excretion from Mr. Thurman's ruby proboscis. It is a fit emblem, however, for the democratic party.

DOINGS OF THE CITY FATHERS.

They Rescind and Revoke the Electric Light Contract.

Fire Limits Established.

The city council met in regular session Monday evening with a full board present. The first business transacted was the reading of the minutes and the report of the chief of police. The confirmation of Frank Jarboe, as policeman was made, Officer Westerberg having been removed. The distribution of the expenses for the preceeding year ending June 30, 1888, were as follows:

Interest on bonds	$1,126 50
Rental of hydrants	7,605 00
Work on streets	3,826 50
Pay rolls	5,462 71
Sidewalks and crossings	1,394 89
Stationery and printing	511 58
Special police	86 00
Hose house and grounds, 4th ward	705 05
Rental and repairs of fire telephone	251 63
Fuel	138 40
Electric light rentals	930 82
Election expenses	551 20
Appropriation for annual parade of fire department	300 00
Amount returned on liquor licenses	408 22
Boarding city prisoners	281 30
Fire companies (state appropriation)	163 30
Assessor	300 00
Gregory square fence, etc.	557 63
Hose and carts and repairs of hose houses	708 58
Miscellaneous	1,728 95

The city surveyor made an estimate of the balance due Contractor Reilly on sewer work, which was read showing the amount to be $636.64. On motion of Ald. Camp the estimate was accepted and the amount ordered paid.

Work on the streets was ordered stopped.

A large grist of claims against the city were allowed, among them the electrict light bill, Ald. Graham voting in the negative and desiring to be so recorded.

A motion was made to have the city attorney's opinion on the electric light company's franchise and contract read, which carried and the report covering thirty sheets of legal cap was listened to with interest by the august body.

On motion of Ald. Cooley and Graham the firemen were allowed three dollars each for attending the recent fire,

The petition to extend the water mains on Seventh street, from Rosewood to Sycamore street was granted. The petitions for extensions of mains on Front street between Third and Fourth and on Seventh from Quince to Sycamore and on First avenue from Kindred to Forgy streets were referred to proper committees.

The salary of the janitor of the Hose house was raised to $50 per month and the council adjourned until Tuesday evening.

SPECIAL SESSION.

A full board present at roll call. A few bills were allowed, and ordinance 71, relating to fire limits was introduced and given the first reading. The rules were suspended and its second reading was given, and the ordinance was adopted. The ordinance describes the limits as follows: Blocks 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 65, all that portion of blocks 67, 69, 71 and 73 lying north of the mill branch railroad track as now located, and the south half of blocks 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48. In blocks 41, 43, and 45, solid brick walls are required, in the others brick veneer is allowed.

The following resolution relating to the electrict light franchise was read, the aldermen voting for being Camp, Graham, Cooley, Atkinson, Keough and Mr. President. Against —Spencer and Searles:

Resolved by the Council of the City of Brainerd:

THAT all contracts or agreements whatsoever, heretofore entered into between the Brainerd Light & Power Co. and the City of Brainerd, for the purpose of providing lights for said City, whether the same be by ordinance, resolution, by-laws, or other form of contract, and particularly a certain contract between said parties bearing date January 17th, 1888, and a certain resolution of said city council of the City of Brainerd passed on the 16th day of January, 1888, and published on the 28th day of January, 1888, be and the same are hereby disaffirmed, revoked, rescinded, annulled and repealed. And the said Brainerd Light & Power Co., and all persons, parties or corportations, claiming or interested by, through or under it, whether by assignment, mortgage, or any manner whatsoever, are hereby notified that the said City of Brainerd will not, after due publication of this resolution, accept nor pay for any light whatsoever, furnished by the said Brainerd Light & Power Co., or its assigns, under any contract or contracts whatsoever.

After transacting some other unimportant business the council adjourned.

Did Not Exceed His Authority.

Judge Fleming, asked about the article in the Journal quoted from the St. Cloud Times said:

"All this talk about Judge Sleeper having exceeded his authority in issuing injunctions against homesteaders in certain cases, is all stuff and nonsense, and is an attempt on the part of some of his enemies to build a mountain out of a mole hill. The Judge did just what any fair minded judge would do in such cases. A respectable firm of attorneys upon a proper showing ask for the writ, and, everything being fair on its face, what could the Judge do but to grant it. The rights of the parties are to be determined upon the hearing of the order to show cause. Why, if the Judge had have taken the opposite course and prejudged the case—made up his judgment in advance—then criticism would have been in order. I glory in the spunk of a man who dares to do the right thing regardles of the present seeming consequences."

THE St. Cloud Times, the organ of the United States land office, criticises the functions of a district judge of Minnesota, (as will be seen by an article quoted in the Brainerd Journal,) and attempts to slur the actions of Judge Sleeper in allowing a temporary injunction to issue, restraining certain settlers from proving up on lands claimed by the grantees of the Northern Pacific railroad company within certain indemnity belts. As we understand the law our state courts have jurisdiction to protect owners of lands within the state in the enjoyment of their titles and to prevent clouds from being placed on such titles, and upon such facts being presented to judges of the district courts of this state we are inclined to believe that such judges would be recreant to their obligations if they should refuse. If our courts are powerless to pass upon these questions, land owners had better move out and go to some state where state courts have jurisdiction to protect property owners—and the right to hear and determine constitutional and statutory rights. We have no doubt Judge Sleeper will determine this, as he has other questions, on its merits, without regard for newspaper criticism that would mould his opinion to meet the requirements of federal office holders, who are acting under instructions of other officials, whose opinions may be right and may be wrong, but which eventually must be potent or otherwise as the state and federal courts shall determine.

Hon. G. G. Hartley's Speech.

The New York Mail and Express contained the following speech delivered by G. G. Hartley at a dinner given at the Richlean by Col. Shepard after the Republican convention adjourned, In response to "The State of Minnesota," Mr. Hartley said:

"I hail from Minnesota and the Northwest, and I am proud of that locality. It is a grand country. It has broad prairies and broad views on questions of public interest. It is an intelligent country. The State that I had the honor to represent in part in the convention just adjourned has a grand system of schools, and points with pride to its magnificent educational institutions. Its people read and think, and are not the ignorant victims of demagogues that they have represented to be here at this convention. Mr. Depew has been told that the grangers of the Northwest would close their eyes and fight him or any other man that has ever been connected with a railroad, regardless of his qualities. It is not so. That is a great country: it admires great men and recognizes the necessity of filling the high offices of the nation with men of recognized ability, experience and honor, even if they have been connected with a railroad. I know something of the grangers and their interests in that country. I went among them a poor, uneducated boy, and after years of common labor I took a homestead in Cass county, Dakota, and I point with pride to the fact that Depew was the only man that got two votes from that great granger territory in the early stages of the convention. I improved that homestead any got my patent on it (what no settler could get in the whole Northwest under Sparks,) and I have been farming for the last ten years. In that time I have raised more that 100,000 bushels of wheat. That is a progressive country. You will believe it when I tell you that the city I live in, located at the west end of Lake Superior, as Chicago is at the South end of Lake Michigan, with less than 5,000 people in 1880, has 35,000 in 1888.

Not known as a wheat market in 1880, it is to-day the greatest primary wheat market in the world, having received 941,231 bushels more wheat than Chicago in 1886 and 1887, and sixty days ago our warehouses contained more than one-quarter of the visible supply of wheat in the United States. With two small banks in 1880 we now have nine, with a capital stock of over $800,000. In 1887 we handled one million tons of coal and over six million pounds of wool, and manufactured in that district over 300,000,000 feet of lumber. I mention these things to let you know that we are not the one-horse sort of fellows up there that are or can be led by agitators and demagogues. I have had numerous telegrams since my arrival here, assuring me that Minnesota would give Depew a great majority; one from the Mayor of my own city, one from the ex-president of the City Council of Minneapolis, and from many other reliable sources. Mr. Depew's friends in that country will feel particularly sore when they hear that his withdrawal was largely due to misrepresentation of themselves. While New York claims Depew as their citizen, we claim him as our countryman. When you see the magnificent majority that we will give Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton, this splendid ticket nominated, recollect that Mr. Depew would have gotten the same had he been nominated. When I go home I shall meet as good Republicans as there are in that country, who will regret that Mr. Depew was not nominated. But they will do their duty in the coming campaign."

HISTORY does not furnish another instance of a President who has been compelled to back down as Cleveland has from the stands he took at the beginning of his administration.—Todd County Argus.

OUR democratic friends complain of "war taxes" and the burdens under which the people are staggering. But it might be pertinently remarked that the Republican party did not begin the war which caused these taxes.—Wadena County Pioneer.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commssioners Held Tuesday, July 3rd, 1888.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held Tuesday, July 3rd, 1888.

All members of the board present.

The following bills were allowed:

A. S. McIntire, putting in 3 hydrants, piping, hose, etc., court house and grounds	$107 70
J. T. Sanborn, board and care of Chas. Norbal	8 00
Chas. Peterson, putting in stone foundation under wood shed near county jail	28 00
John Milem, salary as manager of poor farm and purchase of 2 cows	190 00
H. Spalding, mileage in case of State vs. James Pugh	3 50
H. Spalding, hay furnished poor farm	40 00
H. Spalding, boarding prisoners and receiving same in jail	58 55
S. H. Relf, surveying grounds around poor farm	68 50
Daniel English, plants and seeds for poor farm	6 80
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	12 20
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books and stationery	58 75
W. L. Boo,th blanks judge probate	9 55

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

All members present.

The following bills were allowed:

T. McMaster, groceries and feed furnished poor farm	$ 27 09
T. McMaster, oils furnished county jail	2 05

Auditor was instructed to notify Chas. Cross that his services as custodian of Mississippi river bridge would be dispensed with, and J. A. McDonald has been appointed as such at a salary of $15 per month.

On motion, petition of citizens of Town 44-30 for locating and opening a road, was laid on table.

On motion, properly carried, Louis Wicks was appointed to act as road overseer in Town 44-29, in place of O. J. Neisheim, he not being in the right district.

Allowance of $10 per month for relief of Mrs. J. G. Small was, on motion, discontinued.

Allowance of $4 per week, allowed for relief of Reiden Larson was, on motion, properly carried, discontinued.

Auditor was instructed to notify John Chisolm that the county will not be responsible for board and care of Thomas Eddy after July 10th.

The following bills were allowed:

C. F. Kindred, water rent quarter ending October 1st.	$ 50 00
Peter Keiley, board and care of James Carney	27 00

Auditor was instructed to recommend abatement of taxes on south half of Lot 17, Block 96, from $10.85 to $5.40.

The following bills were allowed:

J. M. Martin, viewing poor farm one day	$ 3 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road	5 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage, attending seven commissioners meetings	37 80
J. S. Gardner, viewing poor farm three days	9 00
J. S. Gardner, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
J. S. Gardner, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road and outlet at Rice Lake	6 00
P. G. Fogelstrom, one day viewing poor farm	3 00
P. G. Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
A. P. Farrar, viewing outlet at Rice Lake	3 00
A. P. Farrar, three days viewing poor farm	9 00
A. P. Farrar, taking W. H. Clarke to hospital, for hack hire	50
A. P. Farrar, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
H. Patterson, one day viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road	3 00
H. Patterson, per diem and mileage attending four commissioners meetings	25 60
H. Patterson, one day viewing poor farm	3 00

On motion, properly carried, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the County Attorney be, and he is hereby requested to make no objection to an application for the reduction of the real estate judgments against Ahrens Brothers, in the so-called City of West Brainerd, Cass Co., from the original amount, to the sum of $100, and all penalties, interest and costs on same.

The auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of all of Ahrens Brothers taxes for year 1887 from original amount, to $50.

Board adjourned until Monday, July 23rd.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Sale of Stumpage on State Lands

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE
ST. PAUL, June 29, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at my office in Saint Paul, on Wednesday September 5th, 1888, at one o'clock p. m., all Pine Stumpage on State Lands exposed to waste or damage, in accordance with the provisions of section 47, chapter 38, General Statutes of 1878. W. W. BRADEN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office. July 6,-Sept. 5.

Notice of Lien Sale.

Whereas default has been made for more than three months in the payment of the amount due me for pasturing and keeping a certain colt two years;

And whereas said colt was at the time I took him owned by and in the lawful possession of J. W. Varney, and was pastured and kept at his request and upon his promise to pay for such pasturing and keeping;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said colt will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, on Saturday, July 21st, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy as far as possible the amount which will then be due me for pasturing and keeping such animal and the expenses of sale.

Said colt is three years old and iron grey color.

Dated June 20th, 1888.

B. A. POETER.

What the Scheme Was.

The Daily Tribune, of Duluth, published the following in regard to the rumored removal of the News from Brainerd to that city before the fire occurred:

We learn that it is not exactly certain as yet whether the Democrats of Duluth will succeed in getting a new Democratic daily established in this city or not. We should very much like to see a creditable evening paper in Duluth, and of course our Democratic friends would like to have a clear-cut organ in this city; but we learn that some of the more practical and business like men among them are not particularly carried away with the proposed scheme. As we understand the matter, Mr. Dewey, who has been publishing a daily paper at Brainerd, but who, although having the whole field to himself, has not been able to make his paper a success, has become inspired with the idea that the place which is suffering for another daily paper is Duluth, and he proposes to sell the Democrats of this city a controlling interest in his printing outfit for $2,000. This $2,000, however, will not go into the business for current expenses, but will be paid to a dealer in printing presses in Minneapolis who has a chattel mortgage on Mr. Dewey's press and who, of course, wants his pay. Of course, this dealer who has been here, helping along Mr. Dewey's scheme, attempts to make the Democrats believe that "there's millions" in a Democratic paper in this city; but some of the more thoughtful ones among them can't exactly see it in that light. They have heard it stated on pretty reliable authority that it costs a good deal of money to publish a daily paper, and in a little city which already has three dailies, they do not exactly see where the money is to come from for a fourth daily, except by assessment on the stockholders, and some of them have had experience in this line already and know what those assessments mean.

Some of the Democrats go so far as to say that there is not much need of a Democratic paper here, as the News, which opposes every important plank in the Republican national platform, is doing as much for the Democratic party as an avowed Democratic organ could do, and they think that a mugwump journal, such as that sheet is, should be encouraged by their party. Of course the News is quite willing to receive substantial "encouragement" from that source.

Some of our Democratic friends say, however, that if the Democracy must have an out-and-out Democratic paper in this city, and that if the party here can raise $2,000 for the benefit of the man who has the mortgage on Mr. Dewey's press, it would be better, both from a political and a business standpoint, to hire an editor and a reporter and a business manager, and let them get up a paper during the campaign and have it printed in some of the other offices here, and thus save all expense for an outfit and all liability for further assessment, and that it would be high time to buy an outfit after getting the paper established: and in support of this idea, they call attention to the fact that of all the papers published in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other large cities, not one-tenth of them have presses of their own.

It is learned thaa the subject of the proposed Democratic daily is still under prayerful consideration and that it will probably be decided during the coming week.

—The sayin' th't it's better to give th'n to receive is a good un, ginerl'y speakin'; but when I heerd a feller crack it wunst, in refusin' to receive a bad shillin' from a poor cuss th't he had give it to hisself only a minute afore, I thort to m'self b'gosh, that even the best o' sayin's was liable to warp a leetle, wunst in a while. Speakin' o' sayin's th' hain't no truer one th'n th't charity begins to hum. If thuz any feller ez wants to be char't-able, an' hain't got no hum to b'gin at, I want to put it on record right here th't th' hain't a word in the good ole sayin' that pervents him from goin' right to work an' beginnin' at mine.—*Ed. Mott, in Puck.*

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FOR ANY STRIP OF CORALINE THAT BREAKS WITH SIX MONTHS ORDINARY WEAR IN A CORSET. AVOID CHEAP IMITATIONS BOXED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF CORD. ALL GENUINE CORALINE CORSETS HAVE CORALINE PRINTED ON INSIDE OF STEEL COVER.

For Sale by all Leading Merchants.

WARNER BROS., 141 & 143 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

GRAND

Auction Sale.

Saturday Eve.,

June 30th,

—OF—

Watches,
Jewelry,
Stoves,
Baby Cabs,

Sewing Machines,

Beds and Bedsteads, Chairs, Coffee Mill, Sulky Plow, Horses, Wagons, Lamps, Store Fixtures, Etc.

Sale to Commence Promptly at 7:30 and Contnue Until All are Sold.

Be on Hand Early!

Everything must go, so don't miss this opportunity to get these goods at your own price.

Don't Forget the Place,

No. 17, 6th Street,

Next to Paine's Meat Market.

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Open to Both Sexes.

The following courses of study are offered:

REGULAR COLLEGE COURSES.

Classical, leading to degree	B. A.
Scientific, " "	B. S.
Literary, " "	B. L.
Civil Engineering, leading to degree	B. C. E.
Mechanical Engineering, leading to degree	B. M. E.
Electrical Engineering, leading to degree	B. E. E.
Architecture, leading to degree	B. Arch.
Agriculture, " "	B. Agl.
Law, " "	L. L. B.
Medicine and Surgery, leading to degree	M. D.
Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, leading to degree	M. D.
Dentistry, leading to degree	D. D. S.

The Graduate Department offers courses leading to the Master's degree and Ph. D.

SPECIAL COURSES.

The "School of Agriculture" offers a two years' course in Agriculture, Chemistry, Mathematics, English, &c., specially designed to meet the wants of farmers' sons.

The "School of Practical Mechanics and Design" offers courses in shop work, (including wood, iron and metal working) Industrial, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing; Wood Carving and designing.

In the college of Science, Literature and Arts, persons of mature years and judgment are admitted to pursue, under direction of the Faculty, studies selected from the regular courses.

Law School,

The Department o, Law will be opened in September. Two years' course. A large corps of Lecturers and Instructors, eminent in the profession, has been secured.

MEDICINE.

The Department of Medicine will be opened in October. This department consists of the college of medicine and surgery, the college of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Dentistry. Three years course.

Tuition is Free.

Except in these two strictly professional departments.

The total number of professors, instructors and lecturers, in all departments, is 104.

Next year opens September 4th, 1888.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

France gives the least to charity of any civilized nation, and she has the fewest tramps and beggars,

The latest thing in envelopes is an article which will turn black, blue and red when any inquisitive person attempts to open it by the use of steam or water.

Baron Hirsch has deposited in the bank of London $10,000,000 for the education of poor Jews of Russia. This is, with one exception, the largest benevolent gift in the history of the world.

The number of immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden in May of this year was 73,770. The number for the first five months this year is 187,139, against 166,090 in the same time last year.

Matthew W. Sedman, an eccentric old man who died at Terre Haute, Indiana, was buried in a coffin which for 25 years he had kept in his bedroom. The monument over his grave was erected according to his orders fully 30 years ago.

Edison, the electrician, has purchased $30,000 worth of real estate in the neighborhood of Montclair and West Orange, N. J., and will erect upon this property the works of the "Edison Phonography Company." The buildings will cost about $40,000.

It is said that Fanny Fern had never written a word for publication until she had passed her fortieth year. She was unconscious of her latent powers until misfortune bade her exert them. Robert Bonner was the first to recognize her genius in the way of liberal remuneration.

Some lads who discovered a bird's nest under the roof of a railroad bridge in Findlay, Ohio, found that it contained not eggs, but a silk handkerchief in which were wrapped three dozen plain gold rings. The jewelry was given to the chief of police, so that he might, if possible, discover the owner.

In Birmingham, Ala., lives Mrs. Elizabeth McDougal, who claims to be 102 years old. She is a native of South Carolina, having been born there, as she asserts, in 1786. She has 39 grandchildren and 53 great-grandchildren. She claims to distinctly remember having shaken hands with Generals Washington and Lafayette. The old lady is an early riser and does her housework with as much ease as most people 50 years her junior.

There will be held in London, on November 6th next, an international trades congress. The subjects to be touched upon will be the most efficacious means for removing the obstacles to free combination in foreign countries; the best methods of combination among the workers in various countries; the limitation of production by means of the reduction of the hours of labors, and the desirability or otherwise of state regulation of the hours of labor. The debate will be carried on throughout in the French language.

Hester Morris, of Wyoming Territory, was the first woman in the United States ever appointed Justice of the Peace. She was a tall woman, with a profile which closely resembled the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, While she was in office she was a terror to a certain class of evil-doers. "Yes," the half-inebriated rough would plead on his arrest. "I have been a-beatin' my wife again. I know it; but don't send me up 'fore Mis' Morris. I rather go 'fore ten men than that woman. I rather be tried by a man."

The rabbit pest in New Zealand is said to be constantly increasing in seriousness in spite of the persistent efforts made by the Government and the farmers to eradicate it. They reduce, it is said, the feeding capacity of the land one-third, while the fleeces of the sheep have decreased by one pound to one and one-half pounds each, the number of lambs decreased from 30 to 40 per cent, and the death rate increased from 3 to 13 per cent. It is hoped that the increase in the population and the cultivation of the country will drive out the pests in time.

Mr. Cobb, an American citizen, wanted to put up a flour mill in Morocco, where flour had always been ground by hand, but the sultan wouldn't let him build a mill to overturn this ancient custom. He wrote to the American consul and got a formal note saying that if the sultan would not give him permission he could not build the mill. He took this letter, with the arms and seal of the United States conspicuous upon it, to the Moroco authorities, told them it was an order for him to go ahead and build his mill. They could not read the note, but they saw the seal and arms, and said that they supposed that rather than have war they would let him go ahead. He went ahead, and now even the sultan's corn is ground in that mill.

The natives of Peru placed their dead in a sitting posture, with the head between the knees and the arms crossed on the breast. Ropes of bark were tightly bound around the body, which was then wrapped in cloth and again bound until it resembled a mass of cordage rather than anything else. Bodies thus preserved, and from which the air was entirely excluded, are constantly being found among the ruins of the old cities devastated by the Spaniards. The ancient Mexicans observed much the the same custom, adding to it the sacrifice of hundreds of human beings in many cases the victims freely giving their consent to die, believing that by this means they the more surely reached the abode of their gods and enjoyed everlasting peace.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Washington News.

The secretary of state has officially called the attention of the British minister at Washington, to the case of the American ship Bridgewater, unlawfully seized by the customs officials of Canada a year ago, and detained for eighty-one days at Shelburne.

Senator Edmunds is reported as saying that he is satisfied that the charges against Melville W. Fuller, which are anonymous so far as the general public are concerned, are unfounded and malicious; and that the committee at the next meeting will probably report the nomination favorably. There is a report also that Senator Hoar while in Chicago had an opportunity to make personal inquiry, and that he is convinced that the charges are malicious.

The commission to secure the consent of the Sioux Indians to the reservation bill has just been appointed. The names will not be made known by the department until the commission is at work upon the reservation. This is supposed to be for the purpose of preventing corporations from attempting to influence the commission. The general feeling is that the commission is favorable, as Secretary Vilas is reported as being thoroughly in earnest in the matter.

The Casualty Record.

Two farmers named Startsman and Foster were killed by lightning a mile from Culberton, Nebraska.

The nine-year-old son of Officer Brugger ate some oranges with some other children at Winona, Minn., and died of cramps next morning. An examination will be held to see whether poison or cholera caused the death.

A south-bound train from Montgomery, Ala., to Mobile went through a small bridge a mile north of Tensas. Engineer John Morgon, Fireman Sam Williams and two tramps were killed. Mail Agent Davis was dangerously hurt.

A young man was arrested at New Ulm, Minn., on the street, who was making a great outcry. When taken he was dressed only in underclothing and barefooted. He is violently insane, and no clue can be formed as to his identity. He is about twenty-five years old.

Edward O'Brien, a well-to-do farmer living near Hammond, Wis., was killed by an incoming train. The engineer saw him coming toward the train on the track, but as they were on a down grade they were unable to stop until the engine struck him. He was apparently intoxicated.

A bateau loaded with 14 river drivers, while running Big Rock rapids on the St. Croix river, Wis., capsized and a man by the name of Fred Babbitt, of Stillwater, Minn., was drowned, and the others narrowly escaped. Babbitt was a single man about 30 years of age. His relatives live in Canada.

Ed Kelly, an engineer in the employ of the Terminal and Transfer company, was run over by a car and instantly killed at Superior, Wis., while engaged in making a coupling at the Sleigh Deck. He was twenty-two years old and unmarried. The body is in the hands of the coroner but after an inquest it will be sent to his home at Fargo.

The steam pleasure yacht Enid was struck by steamer James W. Baldwin a mile north of Newburg, N. Y. There were eight persons in the boat, and two of them, Miss Annie Miller and the wife of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., were drowned. Miss Miller was the daughter of David Miller of New York and Mrs. Odell wife of the Republican state committeeman in the Fifteenth congressional district.

For some time there has been trouble brewing in the congregation of Latter Day Saints near Glen Easton, near Wheeling, W. V. While the congregation was holding a meeting at the house of Aron Farris, an aged member of the flock, the trouble culminated in a riot in which two men were probably fatally wounded and six or eight others istabbed or otherwise badly hurt.

Lizzie Bartleson, the six-year-old daughter of ex-Sheriff Bartleson of Fergus Falls, Minn., had a leg cut off below the knee by being run over by a car on the Northern Pacific road. She went down to the depot to bid a friend good-bye and stepped onto the platform of a caboose car. The engine was switching and backed up, jarring her off and one truck ran over her leg. She is doing well.

Dispatches from central and eastern Illinois report a very heavy rainfall. Country roads are in bad condition, railroads somewhat troubled and crops in many places very badly damaged. In some places whole fields of oats and corn were beaten down. Tuscola reports the heaviest floods since 1875. From 8,000 to 15,000 acres of growing crops are under water in one county alone.

The last train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, loaded with Chicago delegates, ran into a freight train near Chicago Junction, Ohio, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engines, baggage car and frieght cars were demolished and the track torn up for a long distance. The engineer was fatally hurt and the passengers scratched and bruised All were taken back to Fostoria and around to Columbus. The road was blockaded for twelve hours.

The attorneys of the murderer Maxwell called on Gov. Morehouse, at Jefferson City, Mo., and submitted a request, backed by several letters from prominent gentlemen in various parts of the state, for a respite of 60 days. The Governor refused the request, but notified the attorneys that he will hear their appeal for commutation of sentence on July 9. If this appeal is not granted Maxwell will be hanged in St. Louis July 13. Henry Langraf, who murdered his sweetheart, Annie Tisch, will also be hanged on the same day.

The Criminal Calendar.

A thief entered the crown prince of Sweden's apartments in the hotel at Franzensbad and secured jewelry worth $100,000, with which he escaped.

George Burton and George S. Arnold got into a quarrel at Miniture, Neb. over a bet of $12.50, when Arnold shot Burton through the heart, killing him instantly.

Chas. A. Pilcher, teller of the Union bank, Providence, R. I., absconded. He took about all the valuables he could lay his hands on, even to pennies. It is said he took $500,-900 in bonds and all the cash in the vault.

Charles Deckler, a farmer living near Buena Vista, Ill., shot and instantly killed his wife and then committed suicide by shooting himself three times and cutting his own throat with a razor. Deckler was a drinking man and had frequently beaten his wife and threatened to kill her. He leaves a family of nine children.

A disastrous fire has been raging at the town of Sundsvall, the center of a large lumber district on the Gulf of Bothnia in Sweden, and the town has been nearly destroyed. The damage will reach $5,000,000. Immense tracts of forest land have been burned over. A drouth has prevailed for a long time, rendering the wood very dry.

The grand jury of the Franklin, Kentucky circuit court returned indictments against James W. Tate, late state treasurer, for embezzlement. The total amount is $404,085.-85. Embezzlemeat is not an extraditable crime, and, as it is now known that the family of Mr. Tate are in communication with him, it is supposed they will soon make his whereabouts public.

Mathias Schreiver was found in the rear of 204 Mohawk street Chicago with his clothing on fire. He was horribly burned and died later. His clothing had apparently been soaked with oil while he was laying in his yard drunk. He made an antemortem statement involing August Herbst. The latter and Schreiver's wife and her mother have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the horrible crime.

A telegram from Pulaski county Mo., says a bold outrage was committed there by an organized band similar to the White Caps of Indiana. About midnight a party of masked riders rode up to the house of Charles Gross, a wealthy farmer, and, dragging him from the house, carried him a mile away and there whipped him to death. The alleged cause is the divulging of secrets of the Agricultural Wheel, a secret organization. Gross was flayed alive

Yankton, Dakota is in the throes of excitement over three swindles in as many days. H. S. Rice, formerly of Brown's valley, Neb., is accused of having passed a bogus check. He was arrested in Omaha and brought back to answer. J. Fitch Smith, jeweler, disappeared, so did several watches and other property. Thomas E. Hall, a confidence man, induced Yankton county farmers to sign notes by saying that they were contracts. Hall was arrested, brought back from Sioux City and compelled to return the notes.

The notorious gambler, Bell, and one Atwater, late of Iowa City, Iowa, run a den together. The other night a traveling salesman from the Consolidated Tank Line Company, of Sioux City, went in to buck the tiger. The gamblers got his money. He says they robbed him of it and thereupon he knocked Bell down and stabbed Atwater, inflicting three bad flesh wounds. Marshall Foster arrested the oil man, taking him to the Wright House, from there to the jail. He broke and run when Foster fired at him three times, the third shot taking effect in the leg.

Michael Hill, convicted of killing his sister's illegitimate child was brought before Judge Farmer for sentence. Beyond a little paleness and a tense expression he showed no signs of agitation. The court, after hearing his counsel's pleas for leniency, pronounced sentence of imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary. The prisoner gave no sign that he realized what the sentence implied for him, and he was removed to the jail. There he broke down and wept like a child. He told the jailer that if any in the court room thought to see him break down there he guessed they were disappointed.

The third jail delivery within a month occurred at Superior, Wis. One of the three prisoners confined in the corridor cell asked the watchman to be allowed to step out for a minute, feigning to require fresh air. The watchman consented, supposing the remainder of the prisoners in the cell to be asleep, but the door was no sooner opened than the men dashed out and overpowered the watchman, whom they beat to insensibility and gagged. They then attempted to set fire to the building by overturning an oil lamp, but the blaze was extinguished by a vagrant prisoner before much damage was done. The names are Spot, Murphy and White. The first two were notorious criminals and were serving long terms for numerous crimes, and White had just been removed from Minnesota on a requisition, and was serving out a term for twice acting as accomplice in the delivery of prisoners from the jail.

Personal Notes.

Gen. Sheridan's continued prostration causes the most intense anxiety to his friends, and the effort will be made to remove him to Nonquitt, Buzzard's bay, Mass., at all risks. It is no longer denied that in this removal there is bound up the last hope af prolonging his life. The United States steamer Swatara has been detailed for this purpose by the secretary of the navy.

Tony Hart, the commedian, who in partnership with Ned Harrigan, made a national reputation, was committed to the state lunatic hospital at Worcester, Mass. Dr. Park, superintendent of the hospital, says the case is an incurable one of paralysis. Tony has not been on the stage for over a year, and before that time signs of mental unsoundness had manifested themselves. Since his retirement he has grown steadily worse.

A woman of eighty years appeared in the probate court at Chicago and claimed to be widow of Walter S. Babcock, the Chicago lumber merchant, who was mysteriously shot at Gardner last August, supposedly by his paramour, Miss Sarah Dodge. The claimant made affidavit that she was married to Babcock in 1871 by a Chicago minister. Babcock's family and heirs always understood that he lived and died a single man. The judge will investigate.

Foreign News.

The Duke of Marlborough will be married to the young widow of Hooker Hammersley, of New York, who enjoys an annuity of $100,-000 from her late husband's estate.

There is a good deal of excitement at Winnipeg over the recent rich gold discovery in McMickon's gold mine on the Lake of the Woods. The mine is the old George Heenan mine, and has always been regarded as a pretty rich one. Mr. McMicken succeeded in interesting Mr. Pugh, a St. Paul capitalist, in the mine, and Dennis Ryan, a St. Paul millionaire, who is at Winnipeg, will leave for Rat Portage to take a look over the mines. It is probable that he may put some capital into the field. The probabilities seem to indicate a mining boom in that district.

General News Items.

The merchandise exports during May past aggregated in value $47,008,674 against $43,236,190 in May, 1887. Imports aggregated $60,473,651 in May past against 58,-665,627 in May 1887.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the old First regiment of Minnesota volunteers, which was celebrated at Lake Minnetonka by the veterans and their friends, as the guests of George A. Brackett, was a most pleasant affair and was attended by some 400 people.

Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Indians, has issued an order to white men to take all cattle off the Montana reservation before July 18, or the Indians will round them up and drive them off. The order has been issued in compliance with instructions from Indian Commissisner Atkins.

A great many Indians who have farms in Iowa and Nebraska are now in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Wis., to receive their annuity from the government and will remain through the blue-berry season, when they will return to gather their crops and spend the winter where it is warmer.

Emissaries from Utah, calling themselves Latter Day Saints, are working arduously in the vicinity of Rochester, Minn., preaching in the school houses throughout country districts. If they remain for any length of time it is more than likely that the threats of tar and feathers made by substantial men in the county will be put into execution.

At a meeting of the citizens of Madelia and vicinity, resolutions were passed declaring the grasshoppers in Otter Tail county, Minn., a menace to the welfare of the entire state, and cordially endorsing the action taken by Gov. A. R. McGill, and that it is deemed best to take immediate action in every county, city and village in the state looking toward the destruction of these pests.

It is given out indirectly that the Northern Pacific company will close its fiscal year with a surplus of $500,000 in excess of fixed charges and all other expenses. The year will, it is said, be the banner one in its history. In addition to the fifty locomotives that have been ordered the directors contemplate another thousand freight cars besides those now under contract for building.

The grasshoppers in Northern Minnesota for the past week have seemed to be idle, probably occasioned by the warfare that is urged against them. On one day there were in operation 125 pans which caught daily an average of from three to four bushels. In addition to the pans there are several other contrivances being used for catching them without the use of tar or oil. It looks as if the hoppers were well in hand and that the large majority of the crops would be saved. The committee have decided to pay $1 a bushel for them.

A conflict occurred between two tribes of Alaska Indians, the Chilcats and Sitkas. A large party of prospectors started up the Yukon with a tribe of Sitka Indians, under Chief George, as freighters. A combat resulted, in which the chief of the Chilcats was killed. The Indians demanded life for life, and chased the Sitkas into Haines, a white settlement. The whites protected the life of Chief George through the day, but at night he was murdered by the stealthy Chilcats. Fearing a massacre, the whites sent to the coast for help, which arrived just in time in the shape of a man-of-war.

Emilsen Loutzensheiser, who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, has just returned to his home at Canton, Ohio, ragged and dirty, relates a remarkable tale. He says that on the day of the disappearance a tramp approached him at the Ft. Wayne depot, and, pulling out a handkerchief, held it to his face. He became unconscious, and when he recovered he was in a cattle car with three tramps and two other boys. He was kept in the car until Altoona, Pa., was reached when he and his companions were taken to a house in the woods, where there were 10 other boys and two tramps guarding them. They had all been kidnapped and held for ransom. Young Loutzensheiser escaped, and reached Altoona and informed the police, who arrested the tramps and set the boys free.

A woman wearing a heavy black veil, which she never removed, appeared in Black River Falls, about two weeks ago, and after stopping at a hotel and taking three houses in succession, rented a cottage in the midst of the residence portion of the East side. She bought and placed in the house a quantity of fine furniture, and was seen to display a heavy bundle of greenbacks. She seldom came out except at night, when she sat on the piazza for hours with her heavy veil drawn close, while in the day time she placed lighted candles in the windows and remained indoors. She had allowed nobody to see her face. The neighborhood was already wild with curiosity when one evening the veiled woman was heard walking about the cottage moaning, cursing and shrieking that her husband, whom she had basely murdered, had come for his revenge. The neighbors made complaint to the probate judge and two physicians examined the woman and pronounced her insane. She is a Mrs. Bennett, aged about forty. Her home is in Milwaukee, where she says she has a son. She was placed in charge of the sheriff.

Postmaster Lee of St. Paul has just received the order from the postoffice department related to printed matter upon envelopes. It is based on an act of congress passed recently, the object of which is to prevent blackmailing through the mails. Hereafter no unfortunate debtor will receive an envelope bearing the big, bold, black legends "Dead Beat Agency" and "Bad Debt Collections" across the envelopes. Such letters as those prohibited by the order will be promptly confiscated by the postmaster.

What may prove a valuable addition to the industries and wealth of Black River Falls, Wis., and vicinity has been discovered in some beds of Kaolin near there. The quality has been tested by some porcelain manufacturers at East Liverpool, Ohio, and is pronounced first-class. It is not yet known in what quantities it can be found. A vein has been dug into nearly twenty feet in depth, with no signs of its failing. Farther investigations will be made as soon as possible to ascertain if the quantity is sufficient to warrant the establishment of a porcelain factory.

Charles Pinkerton of the town of Corinna, twelve miles from Clearwater, Minn., in digging a cellar, came across the remains of seven persons in a state of good preservation. They were found in a kind of mound, and were buried with their heads down, and were from seven to eight feet in height, and must have been placed there at least two hundred years ago, as on the top of the mound was the stump of an elm tree two feet in diameter. From the formation of the skulls they must have been of an inferior race of men. The teeth in the jaw bones were mostly sound, and not like the teeth of the present race of men.

Familiar Kentucky Episode.

A letter to the Associated Press from Hartlan, Kentucky, says that Marion Stewart shot and killed his wife and his brother at their home near that place. Marion Stewart, John Stewart, Tip Osborne and Jeff Hall were playing cards when a dispute arose over some point in the game. All had been drinking and the dispute grew into a wrangle and blows passed. Marion then drew a navy revolver and shot John through the brain. He turned to shoot Osborne, who is his stepson. Osborne ran, followed by Stewart. Mrs. Stewart interfered and got a bullet in the temple. Osborne by this time had escaped and Stewart turned his attention to Hall. Hall got away, but came back half an hour later, when Stewart again tried to kill him, but Hall again escaped. Seeing his wife lying dead outside the door and his brother in a dying condition inside. Stewart turned to his eldest daughter, a girl 14 years old and said: 'Good-by; do the best you can for the children" and started up the mountain side. The children carried their dead mother into the house, where their father's brother was rapidly dying. Mrs. Stewart leaves seven children, the oldest 14 years of age and the youngest a babe nursing. John Stewart leaves a wife and small family. No attempts at arrest have been made, although Tip Osborne has sworn vengeance against Stewart for killing his mother.

Cleveland Formally Notified.

The committee appointed by the St. Louis democratic national convention to visit Washington and inform Mr. Cleveland that he had been renominated for President, performed that duty in a formal manner, whereupon the president, in reply, spoke as follows:

I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the national Democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance, both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which wages bravely, because conscious of right; confidently, because its trust is in the people, and soberly, because it comprehends the obligation which success imposes. The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a nation of free men. Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen, and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and right. For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions, and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office, it should be kept near the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs. This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day, I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then, is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago, I knew that our chief executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belonged, and became a perversion of all it ought to be, but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people, but I did not know how absolutely necessary the application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagance had crept into the management of public affairs, but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just, but I did not know how grandly they loved their country, nor how noble and generous they were. I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me, I have yielded obedience only to the constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not, if I could, for myself, nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course. But it remains for me to say to you, and through you, to the Democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will in due time signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner.

Another Triple Murder.

Minneapolis was the scene of another terrible murder. About nine o'clock in the evening a man and woman were walking down Third street, when a man walked rapidly up and confronted them. A report rang out and the escort dropped the woman's arm and fell to the sidewalk, with a bullet in his brain. "Oh, God! don't shoot!" The woman screamed this out, and turning, ran back a few steps and turned into a small alleyway, pursued by the assassin or the avenger. She had gone but two rods when he overtook her, and from a distance of only two feet, turned the revolver upon her and fired. The ball crashed through her head and she fell dead. The revolver clicked again as the hammer was raised, and the double murderer rushed still further back into the alley, entered the rear building and turned the weapon upon himself. Three reports followed in rapid succession, and, dropping the revolver, the assassin and would-be-suicide fell to the ground. The five reports had rung out loud and clear on the night air, and in a few moments the sidewalk and street were thronged by a dense crowd, which quickly assembled. Not an officer was in sight and the people stood aghast, without daring to touch one of the three bodies. For twenty minutes they laid there, until word had been sent to the central station and the patrol wagon summoned. The woman was stone dead and was not touched. The man on the sidewalk gave signs of life, and was removed to his boarding place.

The story as it was gradually devoloped is as follows: Ed Robinson is a teamster. About a year ago he married a young girl from Howard Lake, but they separated seven months ago. Nick Weiss had made her acquaintance and was walking down Third street with her when the shooting occurred. From the scraps of talk that dropped from Robinson after the shooting it seems he had warned his wife against going with Weiss, and had got the revolver with the express purpose of shooting them.

There is about an even chance that Robinson may recover. He never lost consciousness and talked quite a little. He said he had evidence that Weiss was his wife's paramour, and he had several times warned them not to meet.

"Do you regret the deed?" was asked him, and he replied that he did not. "I did it deliberately after a fair warning. I hope I will die and they will die with me."

Robinson is known as a bad character, given to drink. He was in the woods near Aitkin a year ago last winter, and had the general reputation of being a hard lot.

Fearful Loss of Life.

Telegraphic communication, interrupted for sveral days by the floods, has been restoerd and the particulars of the terrible diseater on the line of the Mexican Central railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, are obtained. The table lands between the City of Mexico and Seataeticas have been visited byunprecedented rains, causing the Silaos river to flow out of its banks, breaking at the north end of the town and passing through the streets with irrisistible force and volume. Most houses being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with water they began to fail. About 325 houses have been destroyed. The standing buildings are occupied by homeless people who are unable to obtain anything to eat except watermellons and fruit found floating in the water. It was learned that the floods had been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. It seems on Monday, the 18th, the river broke over its dykes, and not withstanding all efforts to check its course it made rapid headway and finally flooded the city. People believing themselves secure from the flood went to bed in those parts of town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain with the extensive water bed of the outlying country increased the flow of the river and rapidly extended its channel until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled rapidly and the loss of life commenced, unparalled in the history of the great inundations of modern times. As the building fell the unfortunate sleepers were either crushed to death or drowned. One whole night of terror followed. Men, women and children fled to the streets in their night clothes, some to find shelter on higher ground, and others to be swept away by the flood. Next morning rain was still falling and there had been no perceptible decrease in the stream of water. A mammoth lake extended its length and breadth to all points of the compass. Its monotonous appearance was occasionally broken by half submerged houses and highlands cropping above its placid surface. Where the houses had stood the night previous, water was surging in its flight to lower grounds. It is estimated that 700 people perished. There is a strong stench from heaps of rubbish that once formed houses, and one is led to believe there must be bodies buried under them. There are also bodies still floating in the water. One hundred and seven bodies have been recovered without moving any ruins of houses, wherein are supposed to be hundreds of bodies buried. The destruction of houses is estimated at 2,000, and loss at $2,000,000. The last reports from Leon are heartrending. The whole population are busily working into the ruins of the fallen houses. Nearly everybody has lost relations or friends, and those who have not, have seen their earthly possessions disappear in a night. The estimate of loss of life and property given are the smallest reported, and are certainly within the bounds of truth.

A startling state of affairs exists in Greenwood county, Kansas, from the fear of rabid dogs. The whole country is terrorized. Nine persons have been bitten and three have died after suffering the most acute pain from hydrophobia. A wholesale slaughter of canines is now going on.

The Iowa railroad commissioners were served with a notice in the form of a temporary restricting order, issued by Judge Brewer, citing them to appear before the federa court at Leavenworth July 5 to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined and restrained from carrying nto the schedule of maximum freight rates recently promulgated by the commission. The Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul companies are apparent as plaintiffs in the suit. Attorney General Baker will appear for the commissioners.

A serious accident occurred at Daniel Marsh & Sons' coal mine, two miles south of Belleville, Ill. As the miners were quitting work the rope broke and let five men fall to the bottom, a distance of 80 feet. All being more or less crushed and mangled.

REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

Cleveland and the Confederates.

The Harford Post says that if Thurman had a war record Cleveland might be left to attack it in a pension veto. But Cleveland would never veto a bill to pension Confederate sympathizers.

Democratic Arithmetic.

"Delegate Lightfoot," says the Houston (Texas) Post, "pledged Texas to the Democracy this year by 200,000 majority. These figures are rather stiff, but we can do it." why not indeed? It's only a question of the simplest arithmetic, and you must have just as expert counters as Louisiana,

Cleveland's Dilemma.

Let no one be surprised if President Cleveland is an unusually long time in preparing his letter accepting a renomination. The fact that he is on record as emphatically opposed to a president running for a second term will render it extremely difficult for him to convince people that he is not sacrificing his principle to a love for spoils that grows by what it feeds on—N. Y. Tribune.

The Cleveland Administration.

The government of the United States is controlled by confederate soldiers. I expect to see the time when the cause of the confederates will be looked upon as that of true constitutional liberty the world over.—Rebel Brigadier General Bradley T. Johnsou.

A Workingman on Free Trade.

Now, workingmen, if you want free trade, commence now to economize on the European plan. Keep meat off your table, brush up your working clothes for Sunday; crowd your family into one room. Don't read anything but free trade papers; you might learn something useful. Tell your employers to reduce your wages to the precise figure paid for such work in other countries. Then you will be fully equipped for the change contemplated by your free trade friends and prepared to accept the servile place and degraded condition in life which it has pleased not Almighty God, but the framers of the Mills tariff bill, to make for you.—James Johnson in New York Sun. (Democratic.)

Indorse Everything.

In a few words this is what the Democratic party says:

"We indorse our platform of 1884 as interpreted by the President's message."

To be consistent it should go on and say:

"We indorse civil service reform as interpreted and administered by President Cleveland.

We indorse Mugwumpery as interpreted by George William Curtis.

We indorse a free ballot and an honest count as interpreted in the Solid South.

We indorse the bible as interpreted by all our leading infidels.

We'll indorse anything that can be interpreted to suit everybody.—Detroit Tribune.

What Can They Do About It?

The painful truth is that we doubt if a single independent voter in this state, of the thousand who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the utterence of the members of the Administration on the subject of civil service reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners, and that men like Judge Maynard and Surveyor Beattie have actually been detailed or told off to practice as much civil service abuse as can be readily concealed or disguised when they are found out and exposed.

Gen. Sherman's Opinion.

Wm. T. Sherman said in New York "I think there could not be a more powerful ticket than Harrison and Morton. I think every man who fought for the preservation of this government should vote for these men. They are both strong union men; one is a soldier and the other a statesman, both well tried in their country's service. Harrison, I think, will be as strong as Blaine would have been. Of course, I would rather my brother John would have got it, but the Republican party should be the judge and select its own standard bearer. It is now the duty of every true citizen to stand by these men, who were true to the country when she was in danger. There has never been a true union man sent to represent this country in foreign lands under the present administration, and it is time for a change."

Short Talk to Workingmen.

The Democratic New York Sun says: Free trade means putting all the laboring men of the world upon one level of competition. Protection means restricting the competition among laborers to those living in our own country, and the consequence of such restriction is that wages remain at a high level; whereas, if the competition of all the laborers in the world were allowed to operate here, they would steadily fall to the lowest level. That is the reason why the workingmen of this country are better paid, are more prosperous, live in a better manner, are better educated, and bring up their children with more of hope and ambition than belongs to workingmen in any other country. This is why the workingmen of the United States like the American system of protection, and dislike the British system of free trade. [The Republican party is for protection; the Democratic for free trade.—Troy Times.]

The American Creed.

Condensed into the form of a short creed, the Republican platform is something like this:

We believe in a free ballot and in having every vote counted.

We believe in protection for protection's sake, and we are not ashamed of it.

We believe in abolishing internal taxes created for war purposes.

We believe in the direct protection of American labor against cheap foreign labor.

We believe in free internal competition.

We believe in railroad regulation.

We believe in homesteads and good homestead titles for citizens

We believe in home rule for big and intelligent territories.

We believe in a double monetary standard.

We believe in the utmost facilities for education, as worth all they can cost.

We believe in a big merchant marine and in American ship-yards.

We believe in a good navy, good coast defenses and good water routes for commerce.

We believe in making other nations respect our rights and pay for all they get from us.

We believe in protecting American citizens against foreign interference, not only at home, but in any part of the world,

We believe in civil-service reform more than ever; and

We believe that nothing is too good for the soldiers who risked their lives to save the country and saved it.—New York Press.

The Democratic Fraud.

The democratic platform claims that the party has "reclaimed from corporations and syndicates" nearly 100,000,000 acres of the public domain. This is a most unblushing falsehood that might pass—if asserted by a cross-road politician or country newspaper—as the result of ignorance, but coming from a body of remarkably well-informed men, can be called nothing but what it is—a downright palpable, willful lie.

The platform "challenges the most searching scrutiny" of the acts of the administration, when every democratic senator voted against a resolution for an open debate on the fisheries treaty, one of the most important acts of the administration.

It says that democracy means an "indissoluble Union," when the Democrats who ruled the convention and the party were engaged four years in an attempt to destroy the Union.

The platform declares that the "rights and welfare of the people have been guarded and defended" "and the equality of all our citizens" without regard to race or color has been steadfastly maintained." And yet American fishermen have been deprived of liberty and property, and the American flag insulted and scarcely a remonstrance from the administration, and millions of American citizens have been denied every right, but that of existence, because of race and color."

But it is useless to enumerate further. The whole platform is a combination of falsehoods so brazenly impudent that it could only proceed from men utterly indifferent to public opinion or thoroughly imbued with the belief that the people of the country are fools.—Washington Republican.

The Chicago & Northwestern is offering to convey free all lumber from Winona to any Dakota point on their line designed for building elevators, warehouses or coal houses.

The death of Miss Force of Oakland, Cal., was the end of a sad romance. Traveling in Europe a few years ago she met Count Draike, a Frenchman of the old nobility. Their engagement was announced. When Miss Force returned to America the count followed her. She loaned him $20,000, and he soon lost the money. He returned to France, and by lucky speculation was enabled to return Miss Force's money and make her a present of $20,000. The engagement of marriage was never carried out on account of Miss Force's sickness. She left a will bequeathing $20,-000 to the count.

Another failure is reported at St. Paul, Minn., Mr. E. T. Sumwalt's son this time is E. T. Sumwalt, lumber broker. The assignee is S. E. Hall. Mr. Sumwalt's assignment was forced by his creditors, Parker & Burrows of Ashland, Wis. Their claim is $900, and they attached certain property of Mr. Sumwalt's. The whole amount of the indebtedness is about $25,000, while the assets are $7,000, mostly in accounts payable. The names of the creditors could not be obtained, but it is understood that there are not a large number, and that they are mostly outside of St. Paul.

Zachar, the faster, is keeping up his intention of beating the world's record. He has now been forty-one days without food. He remains in bed most of the time now, sleeping quietly. He is quite thin, and looks like a man who has passed through a severe spell of sickness, but is convalescing.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

THE MINNESOTA THIRD.

D. S. Mace Nominated for Congress to Succeed J. S. MacDonald.

The Third Minnesota congressional district convention met in Red Wing to nominate a candidate for the seat in congress now filled by Judge MacDonald. Capt. A. H. Reed was the most prominent candidate, and he started in lacking only three votes of enough to nominate him, the first formal ballot standing as follows.

Reed	29	Strobeck	2
Strait	18		
Hall	14	Total	63

The Hall men had much in their favor. Goodhue was not at all satisfied Reed could be elected if nominated; and Marcus Johnson was positive Hall could. So Johnson corralled a couple of votes from Kandyohi and Chandler and Wilson gathered Goodhue into the fold, while Maj. Strait told Rice county and the rest of his friends Hall was very acceptable as far as he was concerned. This fixed the matter and Reed fell victim to bad luck, to semi-lukewarmness on the part of three or four of his adherents and to the doubt in Goodhue whether he would succeed, coupled with the belief that he had not done his duty by Herbert two years ago, though Capt. Reed has denied the latter assertion many times.

On the second attempt the ballot was thus announced:

Reed 27, Strobeck 2, Hall 34. Total 63.

There was a good deal of cheering when Mr. Hall was announced as the nominee.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we endorse the nominations of the late Republican convention for president and Vice-President and pledge to the ticket our hearty support.

Resolved, That we endorse with hearty approval the platform of the late Republican national convention.

Resolved, That while supporting the doctrine of protection to American industries, American labor, American homes, American fisheries and American honor, we demand a reduction of taxation to the requirements of the government, a judicious revision of the tariff by such reduction or repeal of duties as will relieve from unnecessary burdens the necessaries of life and those articles other than luxuries which do not enter into competition with the products of American labor.

These resolutions were signed by nine members of the committee. The other two members brought in a minority report as follows, but was rejected:

Resolved, That the expression in the majority report, "We demand a reduction of taxation to the requirements of the government," be struck out.

Call for Democratic Convention.

All Democrats and other voters of the State of Minnesota who favor a reduction of the present exorbitant tariff and excessive taxation are invited to unite in sending delegates to a state convention to be held in the city of St. Paul on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating the following state officers, viz.: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, chief justice of the supreme court, associate justice of the supreme court and seven presidential electors. The basis of representation in said convention is one delegate for each county of the state and one delegate for each 250 votes or major fraction thereof cast for President Cleveland in 1884. The several counties of the state, upon this basis, will be entitled to representation to said state convention as follows:

Aitkin	2	Martin	2
Anoka	3	Meeker	4
Becker	2	Mille Lacs	2
Beltrami	1	Morrison	5
Benton	3	Mower	4
Big Stone	2	Murray	2
Blue Earth	9	Nicollet	4
Brown	6	Nobles	2
Carlton	2	Norman	2
Carver	7	Olmsted	7
Cass	1	Otter Tail	7
Chippewa	2	Pine	2
Chisago	2	Pipe Stone	2
Clay	4	Polk	8
Cook	1	Pope	4
Cottonwood	2	Ramsey	28
Crow Wing	3	Redwood	2
Dakota	8	Renville	4
Dodge	3	Rice	8
Douglas	3	Rock	2
Faribault	4	St. Louis	4
Fillmore	5	Scott	8
Freeborn	4	Sherburne	2
Goodhue	8	Sibley	5
Grant	2	Stearns	13
Hennepin	33	Steele	5
Houston	6	Stevens	2
Hubbard	1	Swift	3
Isanti	1	Todd	3
Itasca	1	Traverse	2
Jackson	2	Wabasha	9
Kanabec	1	Wadena	2
Kandiyohi	2	Waseca	4
Kittson	2	Washington	8
Lac qui Parle	[illegible]	Watonwan	2
Lake	1	Wilkin	2
Le Sueur	[illegible]	Winona	14
Lincoln	[illegible]	Wright	7
Lyon	[illegible]	Y. Medicine	2
McLeod	[illegible]		
Marshall	[illegible]	Total	358

Robert Cook, recently of Lyle, is missing. He removed his family to Austin, expecting to go into the dray business. He could not meet his payments and has gone. His family will move back to Lyle. They do not know his whereabouts.

The meteoric stone which recently fell on the premises of Mr. A. W. Sias in Rochester, is attracting considerable attention. The stone weighs 203 pounds, the surface is smooth and covered with a black crust like varnish. It is very heavy, and the metal is different from anything ever found around here. It is composed principally of iron. It fell in a bed of sand stone, into which it was imbedded about 18 inches.

The idea of establishing an insurance feature in connection with the state militia has been discussed by the regimental officers and it is strong enough to warrant the prediction that if submitted to a vote of the companies it would become a fixed fact.

J. Whittlemon of Clearwater caught a turtle in the summer of 1867 and cut his initials on the shell, and a few days ago the same turtle crossed the path of J. W. Broths, and on examination was found to be the same one that twenty-one years before had the initials J. W. cut on his back, and which were as plain as when they were first put there.

Sheep shearing has been going on for several weeks in the vicinity of Worthington and the farmers report a good clip.

The Winona Mill company, which now operates the third largest flouring mill in the United States, has decided at once to build a new elevator adjoining the present one, doubling its capacity. It will be iron-clad, eighty feet high and forty-five by fifty-five feet on the ground and with a capacity of 100,000 bushels.

The board of education has secured the services of Prof. J. G. Winnings, of St. Paul, as principal of the Preston graded schools.

Mrs. James Sullivan of Lake city was taken to the insane asylum at Rochester. She has been there several times before.

Henry Blum met with a serious accident at Henderson. While hauling straw in the country his team ran away, throwing him to the ground and injuring him internally. There are hopes of his recovery.

The ten companies of the Second Regiment went into camp near Lake City, and the men spent their time in drilling and the customary duties of camp life. There was a dearth of interesting incidents, though the boys while off duty seemed to be enjoying themselves to the full.

The corner stone of Herman's monument was laid at New Ulm. The day was appropriately observed in commemoration of this event. Large numbers of the Sons of Herman being present, with banners and music.

A railroad laborer was struck by the Princeton accommodation train four miles above Anoka, and died shortly afterwards. A Northern Pacific train was passing, and to avoid it he stepped across on to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba track, not noticing the train approaching on that road.

The first year in Duluth under high license law expires July 1, and applications are in for new licenses to the number of 68, as against 63 at the beginning of last year, and 125 under low license.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

No business was transacted or at least none that was thought worthy of being telegraphed.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the public land bill. Mr. Hermann of Oregon offered an amendment, which was accepted, allowing entrymen six instead of three months in which to erect a habitable dwelling. An amendment offered by Mr. Weaver of Iowa reserving title in the government to alternate strips of public land along water courses and the sea shore, provoked discussion.

Mr. Laird of Nebraska resented the attacks which had been made on the cattle breeders and other Western citizens. Mr. Weaver wanted to know what ailed Mr. Laird. Was it worms? but the gentleman made no reply. The amendment was rejected.

SENATE.

In the Senate the House amendments to Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Oachaouta river, Arkansas; the Mississippi river, at Muscatine, Iowa; the Missouri river, at Nebraska City, Neb.; the Columbia river between Oregon and Washington Territory; the Missouri river at Parkville; the Mississippi river at Oeaquan, Ill., and the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, were severally concurred in.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

The senate commerce committee reported adversely the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Wabasha, Minn., on account of the indefiniteness as to the incorporators.

The senate commerce committee reported favorably on the house bill authorizing the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern Railway company to construct a bridge over the Missouri river near Winona, Emmons county, Dak.

HOUSE.

The land bill was passed by the house with the Holman amendment, retaining title in the government to coal mines found on the public lands, but allowing entrymen to use such coal mines until further action by congress.

When Mr. Mills called up the tariff bill, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, suggested on his individual responsibility as a means of expediting adjournment that the tariff bill be laid aside until next session, its fate then depend upon the result of the November elections, and that the surplus be kept down by an entire repeal of the tobacco tax. Mr. Mills rejected the suggestion and made a counter proposal that the republicans should fix an early day for taking a final vote on the bill.

Mr. Reed of Maine declared that Mr. Kelley spoke for himself alone, and that the Republicans would insist upon pointing out the defects of the bill in detail.

Judge McDonald introduced in the house a bill granting a pension to John Y. Hooper of Minnesota. Mr. Gifford of Dakota presented a petition signed by H. M. Hanson and forty others, praying for better protection to agriculture and agricultural products.

SENATE.

Mr. Henderson, from the pensions, committee, reported back seven vetoed pension bills with recommendation that they be passed over the vetoes—calendar.

Mr. Allison reported the army appropriation bill. The fishery treaty and Mr. Morgan's resolution were postponed to Monday next.

The senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill and agreed to an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the Yadkin river, North Carolina.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, Mr Blount, of Georgia, was elected as speaker pro tem, during the temporary absence of Speaker Carlisle, and the clerk was directed to inform the senate of this action.

Mr. Grain, of Texas, made a strong effort to secure consideration for his bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas, but an objection from Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, rendered his effort unavailing.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Baker, of New York, moved to strike from the free list vegetables in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, in supporting the motion, referred to the strong competition which existed between the farmers of northern Michigan and those of the province of Ontario.

Mr. T. H. B. Browne, of Virginia, said that the question presented was whether the farmers of this country should be permitted to feed the people of the United States, or whether the farmers of other countries should be allowed to do so.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, and after a protracted discussion it was laid aside to let other business be transacted.

Committees were appointed on the legislative, the diplomatic and consular and the District of Columbia appropriation bills.

The joint resolution extending the appropriations for the present fiscal year for thirty days was passed, and then the senate again took up the army appropriation bill.

Senator Vest presented petitions from the merchants exchanges of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Tampa asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Tampa, Fla.

HOUSE.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, reported that the conference committee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill had failed to agree, and stated that the chief point of difference between the two houses grew out of the increased appropriations made by the senate for the paving of streets. After a protracted discussion, a further conference was ordered.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Paintings of oil, water colors and statuary were stricken from the free list.

An attempt was made to strike from the free list stones, unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone and all building and monumental stone, protograph print paper, but the motion was lost.

Primuline was added to the free list.

In the House Mr. Rice presented a petition from the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, opposing the bridging of the Detroit river or any river connecting the great lakes, as obstructing navigation.

The clause providing that the change in the rate of duties shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1888, was passed over informally.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, moved to strike out the clause fixing the rate of duty on refined glycerine at 3 cents a pound. This led to a long discussion, and the amendment was rejected, and the house adjourned to 8 p. m., for the consideration of private pension bills.

The Senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the additional force of letter carriers made necessary by the extension of the eight hour law to that branch of public service was concurred in by the House committee on postoffices and post roads. All the rest of the senate amendments were non-concurred in.

A Long Bridge.

The bridge across the classic Oxus, on the line of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, is 1,000 feet longer than the Brooklyn bridge. The entire road is a remarkable piece of engineering. It was considered impossible to maintain a railroad through the shifting sands of the Kara Kum desert. But Gen. Annenkoff, by covering part of his railroad with clay, by placing in his embankment layers of the branches of a desert shrub, and by cultivating along parts of the route many thousands of the desert plants the roots of which retain the sand, has thus far maintained his road bed without deterioration. The problem of a water supply was solved by bringing water in pipes from the mountains that skirt 200 miles of the route, also by canals from Murghab, while artesian wells are the scource of supply between Merp and the Oxus. In a region that is destitute of fuel, and where the cold is at times intense, petroleum has been utilized to drive the locomotive and to heat the 60 railroad stations along the way.

Six Shillings an Acre.

London Figaro.

The ruinous price of land in Ireland was illustrated last week at the auction mart in a most striking manner. The estate in the island of Achill, owned by the late Lord Cavan, which was referred to the other day, was sold by order of his trustees, consisting of 2,068 acres of freehold land in fact, the whole island—with house and entrance lodges, both furnished. The auctioneer described the property of one of the finest sporting estates in Ireland, though he admitted that the tenants were three years in arrear with their rent. The property was sold practically without reserve, and after very slight competition was purchased by a lady at the modest figure of £630, or about six shillings an acre.

A man took a German girl to Marshall, Wis., promising to marry her. A few days afterwards he disappeared, taking over $300 of the girl's money and leaving her destitute and friendless.

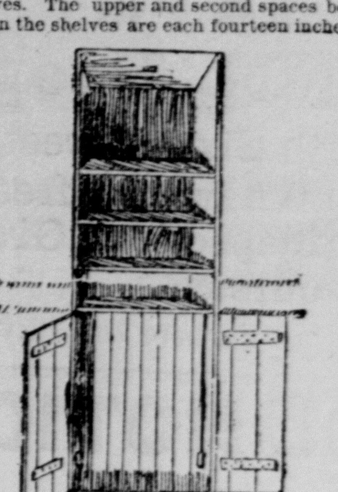
IN-DOORS AND OUT.

A HANDY THING.

A Farm-House Dumb-Waiter—A Simple Device, Easily and Cheaply Made.

The device shown in our illustration is one which will be readily appreciated by every housewife who has a cellar. A never-ending and wearisome part of household work consists of frequent visits to the cellar, where so many articles of daily use are necessarily stored. It is to obviate a large part of this labor that the present arrangement is designed by Mrs. David Tudor, Cambria County, Pa., who furnished the sketch from which our engraving was made. It consists of four shelves firmly attached to side-pieces, and moving freely in a sort of boxing which extends from the bottom of the cellar to the ceiling of the kitchen or dining-room on the floor above.

The shelves are of inch boards, each three feet long and fourteen inches wide. The side-pieces are each four feet long, and of the same width and thickness as the shelves. The upper and second spaces between the shelves are each fourteen inches



A CONVENIENT DUMB-WAITER.

in the clear, and the lower eighteen inches. The back of the "dumb-waiter" is of dressed and matched boards three-quarters of an inch thick, nailed on vertically. The boxing or upright slide in which the whole is enclosed is also made of matched lumber, surfaced on both sides. The front above the first floor is protected by doors, which may be made cheaply, as shown in the engraving, or, if desired, may be paneled. The latter would be preferable for a dining-room. The movable waiter is suspended by cords, one on each side running over pulleys near the top of the boxing. Counterweights are suspended to the other ends of these cords. The two weights should be a little heavier than the shelving. In our engraving the lower part represents the cellar bottom; the dotted transverse lines show the place of the floor and floor-beams above. The counterweights are hidden by the doors. The entire cost of materials need not exceed two dollars, and the device could be constructed by any man of average mechanical skill.—*American Agriculturist.*

FLOWERS.

Where to Plant Them—Successful Flower Culture.

As in making one's choice for a wife, so in selecting the proper place for our gems of nature (the beautiful flowers), there are so many things to take into consideration that if even not compelled by circumstances to some particular locality, it is very difficult to be perfectly satisfied as to the situation of a flower garden. We will suggest some of the most important points to be considered.

A level plat is to be prepared, for if there is much of a descent the heavy rains will wash away the soil. It should be situated near the dwelling-house, and well exposed to the sun, so that if you have a few spare moments (while the men folks are getting ready for dinner), you can pull a few stray weeds, or tie up a gladiolus.

One of the most important requisites of a flower garden is good, rich soil; if not naturally so it must be made so by carting away the poor soil and filling in with better. If naturally heavy it should be made light with the addition of sand, and (as Dr. Holland would express it) with the result of life in an advanced state of decomposition, mixed with rich muck. In a word, what is wanted is deep, rich soil, not too wet nor too dry.

A grave question now comes up in many minds as to the arrangements of the flower beds. It is well enough to study plans and designs if you like, and then decide independently. Use your own judgment and common sense. Study your time first of all, and use no plan which will require more of that than you can give. Avoid laying out more than you can take good care of, not only in the spring but throughout the summer and fall. Whatever shape you make the beds, place the taller-growing varieties in the center, such as scarlet salvia, perennial phlox, delphinium or larkspur, etc. Then plant those that do not grow as tall, such as geraniums, pinks, petunias. Then comes the little six-inch beauties, pansy, nemophila and numberless others. Thus through the long winter we can plan our flower beds, and that is half of the battle.

ABOUT POISONS.

Some Good Suggestions, and Well Worth Remembering.

It is well to foster the common dread for deadly poisons. Familiarity with them should never be permitted to "breed contempt." The effect of some of the poisons used in killing insec s is deadly and sure. Substances containing arsenic are most to be dreaded, because they are most numerous. Every one should know what to do in case some human being is unfortunate to swallow a poisonous dose. Such a case may not occur once in a dozen years, yet it is worth while to be prepared for that one case.

The symptoms of arsenical poiscning are sickness of the stomach, vomiting of bloody matter and difficult breathing, a cold feeling in the feet, and low, hard, quick pulse, with the most insatiable thirst. There will be stains about the mouth. Vomiting should be encouraged in the usual way by giving salt or mustard and lukewarm water, lime-water, soap and water or ipecac. Prevent the poison from attacking the lining membrane of the stomach. For this purpose magnesia and chalk with water, sugar and linseed, or sweet oil should be swallowed. The best antidote is the hydrated sesquioxide of iron. (In some of the prepared arsenical insecticides this is added to the preparation to neutralize the poisonous effect of the arsenic.) It may be purchased at any drug store, but should be obtained as fresh as possible, as it soon loses its efficacy.

If the dose of poison is a small one, the violent symptoms will soon subside, and all that will be required is the usual care as to diet, etc., remembering that the inflammation of the stomach is very severe, and that there is very great danger of chronic inflammation or permanent paralysis. It can not be too often reiterated that the different forms of arsenic are the most horrible and deadly of poisons, and with them an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. If you use that which may cause death, it is no more than right that you should also use that which may hold death at bay.

AFTER MARRIAGE.

The Most Prolific Cause of Troubles Between Husband and Wife.

One frequent cause of trouble in married life is a want of openness in business matters. A husband marries a pretty, thoughtless girl, who has been used to taking no more thought of how she should be clothed than the lilies of the field. He begins by not liking to refuse any of her requests. He will not hint so long as he can help it at care in trifling expenses—he does not like to associate himself in her mind with disappointments and self-denials. As she would have been willing enough, in the sweet eagerness of her girlish love, to please, to give up any whims or fancies of her own whatever, she falls into habits of extravagance, and feels herself injured when at last a remonstrance comes. How much wiser would have been perfect openness in the beginning! "We have just so much money to spend this summer."

"Now, shall we arrange matters thus or thus?" was the question I heard a very young husband ask his still younger bride not long ago, and all the womanhood in her answered to this demand upon it, and her help at planning and counselling proved not a thing to be despised, though hitherto she had "fed upon the roses and lain upon the lilies of life." I am speaking not of marriages that are no marriages—when Venus has wedded Vulcan because Vulcan proposed at his forge—but marriages where two true hearts have set out together, for love's sake, to learn the lesson of life, and to live together until death shall part them. And one of the first lessons for them to learn is to trust each other entirely. The most frivolous girl of all "the rosebud garden of girls," if she truly loves, acquires something of womanliness from her love, and is ready to plan, and help, and make her small sacrifice for the general good.—*Christian at Work.*

A Lever Lard-Press.

R. S. Foubion, Jasper County, Ill., furnishes to the *American Agriculturist*, a sketch and description of a home-made lard-press, shown in our illustration. The foundation is a plank six feet long, fourteen inches wide, and two inches thick. An upright two by six inches, has a slot at the top to receive the lever, and a tenon on the lower end extends several inches through a mortise cut in the plank, six inches from the end. The projecting tenon has two mortices by which it is firmly keyed by wooden wedges beneath the plank table. Both heads are removed from a three-gallon oak keg, well hooped, and one is set upon an inch board, fourteen inches square. A line is drawn on the board just outside of the keg, which is then removed, and a hole cut through the board just the size of the keg.



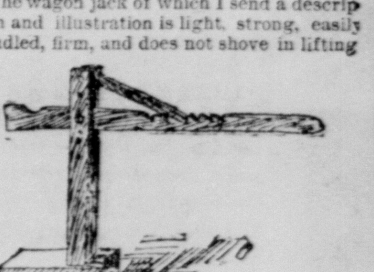
HOME-MADE LARD PRESS.

The board is then nailed upon the top of the plank, one foot from the upright, the keg set into it, and a spout fitted to project over the side. A lever of tough hard wood, with a three-quarter inch hole, is fitted loosely into the slot in the top of the upright, and secured by a bolt, as shown in the engraving.

To work the press, the keg is filled with "cracklings" and the heads, which have been trimmed down around the edges, are placed upon them, so that the grain of one head shall lie crosswise of the other. A follower, which may be sawed from any stick of the right thickness, is then set upright under the lever, and the pressure applied. The lard is discharged from the spout and received in a dish set for the purpose. The press may be set upon trestles, or provided with legs. In the latter it would be necessary to put an extra leg directly beneath the cask to support the pressure when the press is in operation.

Wagon Jack.

The wagon jack of which I send a description and illustration is light, strong, easily handled, firm, and does not shove in lifting



WAGON JACK.

It should be made of good, strong, hard wood—such as white oak, sawed and planed. The base is 4 inches thick, 4 inches wide and 14 inches long. The upright is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high above the base, into which it is tenoned. The lever is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and is made of $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch stuff 3 inches wide at the short end and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the long end. It is held in place in the slot of the upright by a loose bolt. There is a series of holes to accommodate the jack to axles of different height. The ratchet is two feet long, bolted at the top, and shaped to fall securely into the notches of the lever.—*A. E. Low, in Farm and Home.*

COMBUSTION.

Peculiar Conditions Under Which It Becomes Spontaneous.

The Gage Tool Company, of Vineland, N. J., writes thus to the *American Machinist*:

In 1883 the subject of spontaneous combustion was brought to our attention by the sweepings from the floor of our factory developing an alarming increase in heat when placed in heaps. The floor had been sprinkled and the sweepings were moist. During the afternoon they began to heat, and a thermometer placed in the pile, after it had been disturbed, indicated about two hundred degrees Fahrenheit. It being time to close the factory for the night, the sweepings were thrown out.

One day during the next year a peculiar odor was noticed in the factory, which increased and became very unpleasant. This was found to emanate from a barrel of shavings and chips from the boring and mortising machines. These shavings and chips are removed from the throats of our plane-stocks, which are previously saturated with warm linseed oil. When the cover was removed from the barrel the fumes were quite strong; the shavings were so hot that the hand could not be held in them without being burnt. This barrel was removed to a vacant lot, covered with an oilcloth, and left. That night, during a heavy storm, the cover was blown off and the shavings wet. They kept hot a long time, but did not char. We then directed the removal from the building of all shavings and saw dust made from oiled wood as soon as made.

During one day last year we had been sawing the oiled planed stocks, and at night, when removing the box under the saw containing the saw-dust that had fallen into it during the day, it was noticed to be very hot. It was placed at a safe distance from the building, and in the morning the sawdust was burning. A light, misty rain had set in during the night. The fire was extinguished, but the rain continued and increased. Before noon the dust was burning again.

During the month of June last we were planing our oiled stocks on a hand (or buzz) planer, and (on June 10) filled four sugar barrels with the shavings. Water had been spilt on some of the shavings that were put in one of these barrels, and these shavings soon began to heat. A thermometer placed in among these shavings indicated a rapidly rising temperature, and at six p. m. of the next day the shavings at the top of the barrel began to char.

They were then placed out doors under a wrought iron boiler bonnet, and covered with a metal plate. The next morning, upon removing the metal plate, we found that the shavings were charred and had shrunk into a cylinder-shaped mass, with a three-inch space between it and the sides of the barrel, making the shrinkage six inches across the top. Upon disturbing this mass it broke into flames. Later in the day sawdust (from oiled beechwood) that had been deposited in a box as it left the saw the day before, began to burn, setting fire to the pine box containing the dust. This box, with the dust, had been placed in an old iron smoke-stack lying upon the ground at a distance from the buildings.

Natural Gas in China.

The following abstract of an account given by Baron Von Richtofen of natural gas wells in China is given in the United States Consular reports by Charles Denby, United States Consul at Peking. These wells are found in Sz'chwan, near a town called Tsz-lingtsing. In an area of twenty-seven li (9 miles) diameter salt wells are found. To make a well the Chinese use a long and elastic bamboo pole, supported in the middle by a cross piece, a rope made by coupling the ends of long (not twisted) slices of bamboo, and an iron instrument which weighs 120 catties (catty = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.). The rope is fastened on the thin end of the pole, and the iron on the end of the rope. A slight up and down motion of the thick end of the pole makes the iron hop and bore a vertical hole with its broad, sharpened edge. The ground to be perforated consists chiefly of sandstone and clay.

When a portion of the rock is mashed, clear water is poured into the hole, a long bamboo tube with a valve in the bottom is lowered, and the turbid water raised to the top. Pipes of cypress wood are rammed in to protect the sides of the bored hole and to prevent the water in the surrounding ground from getting access to the well; the pipes are attached to each other at the ends with nails, hemp, and tung oil, at least up to the time that Baron Richtofen wrote, a long column of fire rose from that pit, and it is considered nearly impossible to stop the flame.

The gas pits and brine pits are owned separately by corporations. The owners are subjected to the control of the Government. The Government monopoly is in the hands of the "taotai," who resides at the place. The salt works of Tsz-lin-tsing yield considerable revenue to the Government, and have besides enriched numerous proprietors, and give occupation to a numerous population. The number of "fire pits" is twenty-four, and the salt pits are innumerable. Some of them do not enjoy the advantages of gas. The brine is evaporated with grass and wood.

Electric Light Fires.

The frequency of conflagration caused by electric-light wires induced the Electric Club, of Philadelphia, to inquire into the means of preventing them. At a recent meeting, the report of a committee of four months' standing, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. B. Cutter, was presented. The various automatic cut-outs proposed by different inventors, were considered, some utilizing the heating of a wire, some the action of a spring pulling against an armature of a magnet. The old arrangement of a fusible alloy cut-off was pronounced objectionable, on account of the interruption produced when it melted, but this was obviated by an arrangement for throwing other fusible pieces into the circuit one after the other. Thus a momentary increase of current would only cause a momentary stoppage. It was evident that there is a good field for inventors here, in devising an efficient safeguard against too strong currents that may accidentally be thrown upon a wire unable to carry them without heating.

MY DOG

I love my dog—a beautiful dog,
Brave and alert for a race;
Ready to frolic with baby or man;
Dignified, too, in his place.

I like his bark—a kindly bark,
Musical, honest and deep;
And his swirling tail and his shaggy coat
And his sudden, powerful leap.

Oh, never a corpulent pug for me,
Nor a spitz with treacherous snap!
Never a trembling, pattering hound,
Nor a poodle to live on my lap.

No soft lined basket for bed has Jack
Nor bib, nor luxurious plate;
But the doorstep brown that he guards so well,
And the lawn are his royal state.

No dainty leading ribbon of silk
My grand; good dog shall fret;
No golden collar needs he to show
He's a very expensive pet;

But just my loving voice for a chain,
His bound at my slightest sign,
And the faith when we look in each other's eyes
Proclaims that my dog is mine.

He'll never be carried in arms like a babe,
Nor be dragged like a toy, all a curl;
For he proudly knows he's a dog, does Jack,
And I'm not that sort of a girl.
—Bessie Hill, in St. Nicholas for October.

A Cottage By The Sea.

From the London Graphic.

Mr. Landon, ex-cotton spinner, had good reason to hate the army. His eldest daughter had married a gallant young Hussar, who quickly spent her fortune at Newmarket, and thereafter vanished from the world's ken, leaving her neither widow nor maid. His eldest son—a great scamp, as the sons of steady business men often are—entered a dragoon regiment, got into some discreditable row, was tried by Court-martial, dismissed the service and shot himself through the head the the next day. His second daughter, Clara, was cruelly jilted by a guardsman, and died at Bournemouth a year subsequently of a broken heart. A second son—at Woolwich—was blown to pieces by a shell which exploded in his hande while he was examining it; and last, but not least, his own remaining child, his ewe lamb, Lilly, evinced a remarkable prepossession for the military. The Grand Dutchess of Gerolstein was not fonder of soldiers than Lily Landon; but then she only saw them at a distance, never at closed quarters. This idiosyncrasy was made all the more distressing to Mr. Landon from the circumstances of his residing in a garrison town, which is a seaport as well. He could not prevent Lily seeing soldiers and officers going about their duties, nor could he abolish the regimental band which always made Miss Lily's blue eyes sparkle and caused her unconsciously to assume something of the audacious demeanor of a vivandiere. All he could do was to engage a distant relative as a duenna, but under a homely exterior this old lady concealed a most romantic disposition, with a singular belief in what is now derided as chivalry. The Barsetshire Regiment, alias the Royal Bombardiers, was quartered at Barmouth at this time, and an exceedingly lively mess was one of the distinctions of the regiment, two-thirds of the members being young Irishmen. It was currently reported that these young gentlemen, of good family, but slender means, were the plague of the adjutant general's life, so frequent were the complaints and grievances that arose from their racing, rowing, rat-hunting and other proclivities and that the commander-in-chief himself had threatened to honor the two worst scapegraces of them all with the distinction of a court-martial. The two in question—the head and front of all this offending—however, took life riotously, and were, indeed, on the high road to Avernus, when the following incidents occurred: They were close allies, these two; so that they went by the name of Castor and Pollux in the regiment—nicknames that will do just as well as their real ones, which are those of a noble Irish family.

Lieutenant Castor and Pollux, then, were walking down the High street, arm in arm, with very large cigars in their mouths, and very small bull tarriers at their heels, when Nick, alias Castor felt an electric thrill, so to say, from the arm of his pall Dick (Pollux), and from previous experiences at once concluded that there was a pretty girl around. So there was—and a benign old lady, wreathed in smiles, also.

"By George! what an exceedingly pretty girl," quoth Nick, and "Looks very solvent," said more practical Dick.

"Let us follow them and find out where they live."

The two ladies, who had evidently been making some trifling purchases in town, had turned their faces in the direction of the suburbs, and were now walking along the sea-shore, the younger with a white fluffy poodle dog in her arms. The officers followed at a respectful distance, but the bull terriers were in earnest in their endeavors to make the acquaintance of the fluffy poodle. Perhaps this accounted for one of the ladies' knowledge of what was going on behind them.

"Let us ask them to call off their dog," said Lily; "I am sure they are officers of the Bombardiers.

"Not for the world, not for the world, my dear," replied the duenna; "not that I have any doubt about their gallantry; the chivalrous sense of honor of these brave men who die for their country, and for England, home and beauty; but think what your papa would say, with his singular antipathy to warriors. Oh, no, never; let us hurry on, or they may, perhaps, be too assiduous in their devoirs."

They did hurry on to the heaven of a pretty bijou cottage in red brick and stone gables, standing among laurels in its own grounds, and a stone's throw from the sea, into which there jutted a boat pier, with a boat at the end of it. The two ladies disappeared through the green gate, but Castor managed to catch a Parthian glance of a pair of very bright sapphire blue eyes; while Pollux was saluted with a series of barks, the poodle, who, now believing himself at home and safe from terriers, struggled violently in his mistress' arms in the vain pretense of desiring to annihilate them both at once.

"A doosid neat little crib," observed Pollux, staring at the bow window. "Just the kind of a little box one would like to dawdle away a summer in, if one had $3,000 a year, instead of only 1,000 farthings."

"Yes, and with those two eyes to rival the billows," mused Castor, who was sentimental, comparatively speaking.

"I should think now," continued Pollux, "that it would not be unseemly to knock at the door and inquire if Mr. Smith lives here? That would tell us who the charmer is, at all events."

"Capital! Let us enter forthwith."

But when the two young men knocked and rang the bell, they became aware, to their surprise, of a great commotion within. There was a noise of a chain being put across the door, a hurrying of feet, and a clatter of fire-irons, and above all the din the poodle barked furiously.

"Officers!" some one cried in an angry voice. "On no account let them in."

A window above the porch was now thrown up, and an elderly man with a very long face and very white whiskers desired the young men to be gone.

"Does Mr. Smith live here, sir?" inquired Pollux, with his best and most courteous manner.

"No, sir, he does not. This is a lunatic asylum, and I am a mad doctor. If you value your liberty you will be gone. No one is allowed to enter here, and especially no—faugh!—soldiers."

"Is the young lady a patient we just saw go in?" asked Castor, surprised.

"Yes, sir, she is. Mad as a hatter. Homicidal mania. Don't you ever attempt to speak to her, or she may cut your throat. Carries a carving-knife in her muff. Here, John, show these —hum—gentlemen out."

The window went down with a bang, and a tall footman, coming round from the rear of the house, politely escorted the officers to the gate.

"I say, John," quoth Pollux, twiddling a sovereign between the fingers of his lavender kids, "who's that old bloke, eh?"

John regarded the gold attentively with one eye. "That's Mr. Landon, hisself. Horful rich, but vulgar. He's made his money in trade, you see, so you must excuse him."

"And the girl, John; what about the young lady?" asked Castor excitedly.

"That's our daughter, a namiable but 'aughty young 'ooman. No followers allowed," said John significantly. "Specially the milingtary."

"But why, John, why?"

"Can't say, sir, I'm sure. I only state facks. Now, sir, I must go back. If Mr. Landon was to see me, I'd lose my place. Thank you, sir, thank you; very sorry, but must lock the gate," which he did.

And they were locked out on the dusty road forthwith.

As Castor pensively turned homewards he saw something white, like a handkerchief, wave from a top window. His spirits rose with a bound, and, singular enough, he never mentioned the circumstance to his dear friend Pollux.

Ah! if he had but known that this was only a frisky freak of Miss Vizard, the duenna, into whose head there suddenly came a phantasy of a distressed damsel in a turret and of two young knights attempting her rescue. The circumstances, however, was enough to fan the spark—the bolt from the blue—in Castor's bosom to a flame, while, as for his friend, he walked on, wrapt in contemplation of John's allusion to Mr. Landon's wealth and "wulgarity."

Next day, and next day, and the next, the two friends strolled down to Marine Villa, and smoked many cigars on the little pier, but to no purpose. No one came out of the little green gate, and no one went in; nevertheless they enjoyed a beautiful view of the drawing-room windows.

"It's not satisfying, you know," said Castor, "but it is better than nothing, seeing where she is."

"I tell you what, my dear fellow," said Pollux; "this can't go on nohow. I must have money, for the duns are all down on me in shoals, and my respected progenitor is in the same fix as myself, since all his tenants down at Castle Pollux refuse to pay him the 'rint.'"

"Hang your filthy lucre! I only want her eyes."

"It strikes me, my child, that you are very far gone. But sitting here smoking wont do us much good in the way of either optics or rupees. The question is, how to get in."

"I am sure she is kind-hearted," said Castor. "See how she hugged that poodle—lucky dog!"

"Come! That's good," cried Pollux. "Happy thought; let us test it."

"How?"

"This way, sonny. You tumble into the water here, off this pier, and I will plunge in and rescue you. Man overboard! Great sensation, you know. Gallant conduct! Carried into the drawing-room by John. Smelling-bottles, brandy; put to bed! Bless you, my children, £20,000 down, and £20,000 more at my death! Old man now and can't live long! Upon my word, it's glorious," cried Pollux enthusiastically.

"Except for one thing," returned his friend, sarcastically; "that you might drown here and be blessed, for any one that would see you from the house."

"Now, my dear child, you are the veriest tyro I ever met. As if I have not the charmer peeping at us through the lace curtains at the centre window this half hour past. Looking at me, remember, not you, my boy."

"By Jove!" starting up, "you don't say so! Where?"

"There! You've gone and done it now! She's scuttled off like a mouse. That comes of wearing an eye-glass—you can't see."

"I can see that you have arranged this plot very nicely for yourself, my dear Pollux. I am to fall in and be the duffer that gets drowned, while you are to be the hero, the brave preserver, and so forth—no, thank you."

"But think of the pity a corpse excites, and the brandy and water, and that blue-eyed charmer putting hot stockings—her own, perhaps—full of salt to your poor feet."

"Ay, my good Pollux, and of your whispering into her ears all the time. No, the sorra a bit of me will be the corpse. You may, if you like."

"Well as you say yourself, it is better than nothing. I'll be the damp, moist, unpleasant body, but it's no use to-day. There's a flutter in the dovecote, and we may just as well go home to lunch"—which they did.

The next day was Sunday, and there was only early church parade. The two young officers strolled down to the cottage by the sea, and having taken up their positions at the end of the pier, began to smoke as usual. The bells were ringing for church and the morning was a fine one in the merry month of May. Presently they say a solemn procession issuing from the green gate headed by Mr. Landon, who, in figure and features, was remarkably like Mr. Hablot Browne's pictures of Mr. Dombey in the novel of that name. Mr. Landon, Miss Vizard, two maid servants, a coachman, a page, and John, the footman, with two out-door servants, formed the cortege. They all carried large prayer books, and were in their go-to-meeting raiment. Miss Lily was not there—nor the poodle. Miss Landon had developed quite a fondness for the sea of late, and was never tired of watching its varying moods—so like those of a woman—from her window.

"I say," said Pollux, when the procession had gone past some time, "there she is behind the drawing-room curtain. Fortune favors us; the house is empty; now is the time for our little comedy!" So saying he walked to the very edge and looked into the sea. "But look here, chappie! It would never do for you to save me, for you would not have the nous to carry the farce through. Come, no hesitation; in you go." And suiting the action to the word, he sent Mr. Castor with a souse into the water. Miss Landon saw it all from the window, and so did the poodle. The latter barked disapprobation of the whole proceeding, but his mistress trembled with fear and excitement.

"Good gracious!" she said to herself. "Are those two handsome young officers quarreling about me, and will there be murder? Oh, my! No! See, one of them throws off his coat and dashes his hat on the ground! He plunges into the boiling waves to save his drowning friend. The waters close over them! Brave man! Oh, dear, I can't stand this! Cook! Cook! Come here, run, run directly."

The cook, a fat Irish woman, with a red face and reddish hair, came puffing and blowing to the foot of the stairs.

"Oh, cook! run quick and save them! Two officers! Drowning there at the pier. Oh, run, run quick, cook, please."

"Is it sogers, they? Bedad, thin, the divil a fear of them. Sure, indeed, I was coorted by a sergeant meself, aud, sez he, sez he—"

But Miss Landon could not wait to hear honest Bridget's reminiscences. She sped out of the house and down to the pier, the poodle barking furiously in front, and Bridget puffing like a female locomotive in the rear.

They reached the beach just in time to meet the two dripping officers coming out of the water. If Miss Landon had not been so excited she might have thought it singular that the drowned man was riding on the other's back, and that, though his eyes were shut, he seemed to cling vigorously to his friend's neck.

But she neither noticed this nor anything else, in her efforts to emulate Grace Darling on that coast.

"Oh! I saw you fall into the water. I am so glad," she stammered inconsistently. "How brave of you; but will he die?"

Pollux shook his head meaningly—like Lord Bacon in the play.

"It all depends on the promptness of the measures. If we could only put him to bed at once now."

"Oh, bring him into the house. My name is Lily—Miss Brandon, you know—and I'm sure pa will not be angry when it is a matter of life and death."

"'Deed thin, but he'd be a naygur if he was anything else,'" said Bridget.

Chuckling at the success of his experiment, Pollux, who was a young athlete, ran his friend at the double quick into the cottage, while the two women followed at their best pace behind in much perturbation.

"Ye must put him into the master's own bed," quoth Bridget, who was the only servant left this Sunday in the house, "and give him plenty of rum and brandy. That's what cures the sogers, as Sergeant Heavystirn many and many's the time"—

"Take him up to Papa's room. Up the stairs to the right. Can I do anything, sir? Oh, please tell me!"

"He should have hot stockings full of salt to his legs and feet," said Pollux gravely.

"Would Bridgets do?" she inquired eagerly. "She wears blue wooleners, very warm and thick—"

"I think," said Pollux, shaking his head, "that lisle thread, six sixes, would suit his complaint better."

She blushed, for she saw he was regarding her boots. After this, though anxious to be of every assistance, she did not seem to be of very much afraid of fatal consequences rom the accident.

In the midst of the to do, while Bridget was cooking rum and water and lemons, and frequently tasting the mixture in the kitchen, and while Castor was carefully tucked into Mr. Landon's bed by his friend, who had enrobed himself in Mr. Landon's dressing gown and nether garments, the aforsaid procession returned from church. Lily flew down the stairs like a bird, but not quicker than the indignant poodle.

"Oh, papa, dear! Only think. They were all but drowned, when we saved them; that is, I and Cook. Oh, wasn't it a mercy? The two officers! They are in your bed!"

She brust into tears, as girls do under sudden excitement.

"Two officers, and in my bed!" exclaimed her father wrathfully. "What does this mean? Are you mad?"

"Indeed and indeed, then she's not," observed Bridget to the astonished groupe. "And where should the poor craytur be, and he an illigant Irishman, a son of Lord Castor, as fine a man as ever stepped, that lived beyant the bog, if not in the best bed? And his friend, that's as good as a wet nurse, wid him, and an Irish gentleman, too, as he told me himself, when he took the sup of brandy from me own hands, Mrs. Bridget,' sez he, 'did yez ever hear of Sir Giles Pollux, of Castle Pollux?' sez he, and 'Degorra, sir, sez I, 'that I did many and many a time;' 'and that's me own father,' sez he, and—"

"Will no one stop that infernal woman's tongue?" exclaimed Mr. Landon. "You have been most imprudent, Lily. Has not the army cost us enough already, without putting two officers into my very bed?"

"Only one, papa," she said humbly, and looking down.

"Pish! Well, they shall get out of the house faster than they came in," he cried, and bounded up the stairs.

But even Mr. Landon was silenced by what he saw in his bedroom. The blinds were all drawn, and the room darkened. A young man with a curly head lay in his bed. His eyes were shut, and his face pallid. The latter was due it must be confessed, to an application of violet powder from the toilet table. There were great black marks under his eyes—from a lump of coal in the grate—and Mr. Landon began to think that matters were really worse than he thought. Moreover, he had caught Bridget's reference to the nobility, and Mr. Landon, like many self-made men, dearly loved a lord.

"Well, sir," he said to Pollux, "here exclaimed Miss Vizard, of a sudden.

And a soldier it was—an orderly in pursuit of the young man. Miss Vizard almost fainted when she heard that the Royal Bombardiers were ordered on service to South Africa immediately, and that the Colonel had been sending messenges in search of them all the morning. The effect on the drowned was remarkable. He jumped out of bed and clothed himself in a moment. So did his friend.

Miss Lily wept silently.

"As I'll never probably see you again, I'll say good-bye," said Mr. Landon quietly.

Miss Vizard regarded Pollux with inexpressible tenderness.

"It is like going to the crusaders," she murmured.

As for poor Lily, she could only return the squeeze of her lover's hand—no more. * * *

At Majuba Hill there are two graves sise by side, in which Pollux and Castor, undivided in death, sleep well. I wonder if Lady Longworth ever thinks of them in the whirl of London society? She is a great lady now, and her eyes are as much admired as her diamonds.

How He was Made Better Off.

From the London Figaro.

A Scotch tradesman who had amassed, as he believed, £4,000, was surprised by his old clerk with a balance sheet showing his fortune to be £6,000. "It cannot be," said the principal; "count again." The clerk did count again, and again declared the balance to be £6,000. The master counted himself, he also brought out a surplus of £6,000. Time after time he cast up the columns—it was still a 6, and not a 4 that rewarded his labors. So the old merchant, on the strength of his good fortune, modernized his house and "put money in the purse" of the carpenter, the painter, and the upholsterer. Still, however, he had a lurking doubt of the existence of the £2,000; so one winter night he sat down to give the columns "one count more." At the close of his task he jumped up as though he had been galvanized, and rushed through the streets in a shower of rain to the house of the clerk. The clerk's head, capped and drowsy, emerged from an attic window at the sound of the knock to inquire the errand of his midnight visitor. "Whose there?" he mumbled, "and what d'ye want?" "It's me, ye scoundrel!" exclaimed his employer; "ye've added up the year of our Lord among the pounds."

Death in Chewing Gum.

An Apothecary in San Francisco Examiner.

I have been tempted time and again to write to the Examiner an appeal for its vast influence to stop a great evil and warn the people of this city against allowing their children to indulge in the practice of swapping chewing gum. Diphtheria is on the increase, especially among children, and any physician will affirm what I say that there is no surer way of propagating the disease than the habit so common among children that I speak of. Parents should teach their children, and the Board of Education should instruct the teachers in the public schools to admonish the children daily upon the evil effects of it.

The Squire's Courting

Everybody said the squire would never marry. Not because they had any special assurance that the squire would never assume the hymeneal yoke, but just because it would seem so very funny if he should.

There are a great many things that could happen, though in some way or other we get to think they never will, and when they do happen we are almost as much surprised as we would be at a miracle. So it was with the squire and matrimony. In the eyes of his friends and relatives the very idea was laughable.

Now, the squire was no squire at all. The word implies a judge, and the squire was not a judge, at least not in the legal sense. "Squire" was simply a nickname given a sportive movement to J. Hillery Crabtree, by a joking school-fellow, and it had tenaciously clung to him as he had advanced in years and stature.

J. Hillery, or the squire, was, as to complexion, a brunette; very dark eyes, blue-black hair and mustache, about five feet-eight inches in his stockings, and decidedly blunt in his manners, with a generous opinion of himself. In his early youth he was the especial charge of his three aunts and at the same time their torment. He was the source of never-ending contention between the three estimable ladies, who could never agree as to how he should be trained, and in consequence the squire himself was responsible for most of his early training as the multitude of cooks spoiled the broth—of a boy. And we find him at 24 with a kind of contempt for women, young women in particular. He was suspicious of them. He was very particular as to his personal appearance, taciturn and single, yet withal, had he been a biting fish, the girls thought he would have been a good catch. Fate was laying a trap for the wary and self-satisfied squire. One day he called to see one of his aunts in New York, and to the squire's disgust there chanced to be a young lady calling at the same time. Of course an introduction followed. The squire would gladly have fled, but he had important messages to give his aunt. Miss Kurtz was in no apparent hurry. Then, to make matters worse, it began to rain, and of course Miss Kurtz could not go in the rain, and the squire's discomfort was greatly augmented when his aunt took him to one side and laid down the law to him that he must see Miss Kurtz safely home. Why the squire should object to seeing a pretty girl home no one knew, but he did, and it must be said that he was rather gruff as he offered his escort to the young lady.

Now, how such a thing could happen cannot be told; it was very shocking indeed to the squire, but a fact. The next morning in the dining room the squire chanced to pull out his handkerchief and what should come out with it but a lady's glove, a nice, sweet-scented delicate affair. The squire was quite overcome, he was considerably agitated, and when his Cousin Widdy, a very lively young miss, pounced upon the tell-tale glove and demanded an explanation, the squire growled out something and turned very red, deliberately took the glove from her, and walked out of the house.

As the squire walked along the street he felt considerably vexed. Now, of course he must go to return the glove to Miss Kurtz, but how could he explain its being in his pocket. He would not explain. He would send it to her by mail.

But again, he did not know the number of her house, and he dared not ask for fear the folks would laugh at him, so that very evening he called and returned the glove to its fair owner. He was forced to acknowledge to himself on the way home that he had spent a very pleasant evening, and he was not sure that girls were as frivolous as he had thought them; at least not all the girls. Miss Kurtz had given him an invitation to call again and he did not know but that he would; she appeared to be a very nice girl, but one must look out for them they are so tricky.

It was rather amusing to those who knew the squire and his antipathies, to notice how soon it was necessary for him to call again on Miss Kurtz, and it was the occasion for no little chaffing by Widdy. The squire would look ashamed, growl, and hastily get out of her way, and at the same time every one noticed that the squire wore a puzzled look as though he was thinking deeply over something. If he made frequent calls on Miss Kurtz, he was very careful that none of his family should know it. You know its a very hard thing for a man to acknowledge frankly that he has violated his own precepts. And it may be said right here, that Miss Kurtz was a very estimable young lady and not without a lively appreciation of the humorous. She had heard from his sister that the squire was a sort of a woman-hater, and all to herself she had determined to subdue the enemy.

The squire had an awful fight with himself, but finally asked Miss Kurtz to accompany him to the theater. By a series of skillful questioning he managed to find out where each of the household were likely to spend a certain evening, and then took Miss Kurtz as far away from them as he could. Then, imagine his disgust, when after getting comfortably seated he discovered his sister and her wretch of a husband in the box opposite, coolly surveying him and his companion through their opera glasses. His first impulse was to get up and leave, but a second thought told him that that would never do. He felt that Miss Kurtz was laughing at him, and he looked round rather sharply once, and was not sure but that he caught the trace of a hastily suppressed smile on the face of the demure puss at his side. He did not enjoy the performance a bit, and was greatly relieved when the curtain went down for the last time.

He did not walk home with Miss Kurtz, but called a cab, and giving cabby the street and number told him to hurry up. He was bound to get away from female companionship just as quickly as he could.

Miss Kurtz said nothing at the unseemly haste. The squire did not go home for a day or two, but stopped at the hotel. He could stand most anything, but he dodged the issue of having to defend his former principles against his later actions. Finally he screwed up courage enough to return home, and to his immense relief no one, not even Widdy, said a word to him about the theater, and he hoped it had been forgotten, but he was doomed to other mortifications. One day after dinner he was discussing a business question with his brother-in-law, and to prove his point drew a letter from his pocket, on unfolding which a photograph of Miss Kurtz dropped out upon the table. There was a general titter, which to the poor squire was worse than unrestrained thunder, and gathering up the letter and photograph he bolted out of the room. He determined to call on Miss Kurtz that very evening. He must return that photograph.

Of how it came into his pocket he did not have the least idea. He presumed he had taken it up with some papers he had been showing to Miss Kurtz and put it in his pocket himself. But at any rate he must return it. She might think he had stolen it. He paled at the bare thought, for he prided himself greatly on his honor.

The evening came and found the squire at Miss Kurtz's home, not very talkative, but very fidgety; but that young lady was exceeding pleasant and chatty. After several ineffectual attempts to say something, the squire blurted out, nervously:

"Miss Kurtz, I have something very odd to say to you this evening."

Miss Kurtz blushed and said to herself:

"So soon. It can't be that I have subdued him so quickly," then aloud, as the squire still hesitated: "If you are pleased to make me your confident, I shall be glad to hear what you have to say."

"Well, you see, Miss Kurtz, I've been thinking—that is—I was going to say—or no I have something to tell you that I don't understand," continued the squire.

"I am sure, Mr. Crabtree, if I can enlighten you I shall be pleased to do so."

"Well, I hardly know what you will think of me, and maybe you think I am acting strange, but I assure you that it is something that has worried me a great deal ever since I discovered it."

"He is going to propose sure enough," thought Miss Kurtz, as she replied: "I certainly shall think nothing but good of you, Mr. Crabtree, and I don't think you need have any concern," and she blushed and began to upbraid herself, thinking: "I ought to be ashamed of flirting with him; he is really very nice, and I do like him and I believe I will accept him."

"I had feared you would not understand me—that is that you would not accept me—my—" blundered the squire, totally oblivious of the construction Miss Kurtz was putting on what he said, and she, not for a moment thinking that he meant anything other than a formal proposal for her heart and hand, and having decided to accept him, interrupted his bashful stammering at this critical point as she gently touched his arm saying:

"I certainly accept your proposal, and return your love, and I know we shall be happy," as she extended her hand and laid her pretty little head upon his shoulder.

The squire was thunderstruck. Had all the horrible demons of mythology faced him he could not have moved or uttered a sound. He was horrified, paralyzed; his jaw dropped his, face assumed a ghastly look. He hardly breathed for a few minutes. Miss Kurtz, taking his horrified silence from the depth of a very different emotion, gently raised her hand and patting him softly on the cheek, drew his head down to her and kissed him plump on the lips.

That kiss broke the spell. With a yell that might have shamed a maniac the squire tore himself from her clinging arms and rushed rantically and hatless into the street, where he continued his wild run, he knew not where, muttering as he sped along:

"Oh, heavens! oh, heavens!"

It was now Miss Kurtz's turn to be astonished, as the frantic squire dashed out; her eyes opened wide with wonder. She stood thus for a moment, and then she did what any other woman would have done under the circumstances, threw herself on the lounge and burst into tears, saying brokenly, as she did so; "I thought he was eccentric, but I didn't know he was a lunatic." Still lying there, weeping as though her heart was broken, squire's cousin, Widdy, found her when she came to make a call awhile later.

The squire continued his wild run for several blocks, and then slackened his speed. "Great heavens!" he thought, as he mopped the cold sweat from his brow and felt blindly on his head for his hat, "she thought I proposed to her and she accepted me. Oh, what shall I do? what shall I do to get out of this? Nobody will believe me if I say that I did not, and she and her father will think I've been trifling with her and want to kill me; oh, dear! oh, dear! these women are awful. I wish I were a thousand miles from here." And the poor squire groaned in anguish.

"At this rate you will be a thousand miles from here," said a hearty voice at the squire's elbow, and at the same time he received a vigorous slap on the shoulder. The squire turned and saw his brother-in-law, John, beside him, but made no reply.

"Where's your hat? and, he continued, as he saw the squire's white face, "what has happened? What's the matter with you, squire anyway.?"

"Oh, I'm done for now," was the squire's mournful reply. "I've made a fool of myself, and am in for it."

John, seeing his perturbed state, just took his arm and led him along to his home without saying a word. When inside and seated he drew up his chair and said: "Now, Hillery, we are alone, tell me all about it, and if I can help you I will."

Squire demurred at first, but finally told him all about the affair; how he made Miss Kurtz's acquaintance, his finding her glove in his pocket, and of his calling on her (on errands for his sisters), how he chanced to take her to the theater, down to finding her picture in his pocket, his attempt to return it and explain, and how she understood his preliminary to the explanation, and the result. John could scarcely keep from roaring as the squire told his story, but he saw that the squire was awfully serious about it and was indeed in a very delicate situation. Finally he asked:

"Hillery, what do you candidly think of Miss Kurtz, anyhow?"

"I think she is a very nice young lady," reluctantly acknowledged the squire.

"Well, then, why not straighten this mess out, as it is started. Go back to her and give some excuse for your running away and apologize and marry her. She is a fine girl, she evidently loves you or she would not have accepted your supposed proposal. Come, now, this is the best way out. Explain to either of your sisters or to Widdy, and they can make an excuse for you to Miss Kurtz."

It took some little talk to bring the squire round to acknowledge this to be the best way, but as he really loved Miss Kurtz, and it was only his stubbornness kept him from saying so, he was considerably delighted at the solution yet he was very much at sea for a plausible excuse for his outlandish conduct without giving the true reason.

To keep on with their plan of reconstruction they adjourned to the house of the squire's other brother-in-law, and there they met Widdy, who had just returned from her call on Miss Kurtz. She was loud in her denunciation of the squire, but when John told her the squire's side of the story, she agreed to help out the "loving geese," as she called them, and her ready tact straightened things out so that squire was the happiest man in town.

A year or more after the event that made J. Hillery a proud young husband, and he and his pretty wife were chatting over past events, when the squire in a burst of loving confidence, told her how it was he proposed to her. Her face was clouded for an instant only, and then she threw both arms about his neck and kissed him.

"Do you know how the glove and photograph came to be in your pocket?" she asked as she hid her blushing face in his bosom.

"No," he said, wonderingly. "How?"

"I put them there just to tease you, you were so bashful. But you'll forgive me, won't you my own dear Hillery?"

"Certainly I will, my precious one," he cried, as he gave her a hearty embrace.

Flimsy Underwear.

New York Mail and Express.

"Bad cold?"

"I should say I had, doctor," responded the reporter as he smothered a cough.

"What kind of underclothing do you wear?"

"The same kind I wore all summer."

"Linen or cotton!"

"I really can't say. Cotton I believe."

"Did you suffer much from the heat during the summer?"

"Suffer! I should say I did. I nearly melted."

"And you are a trifle chilly now that the cold wave has come?"

"I am, indeed; but what has my underwear to do with that? I have always worn the same kind in the summer."

"So does almost every one. The use of linen and cotton for the underwear is one of the commonest of all errors in this country. Now in Germany we have a movement which is called the German School of Clothing Reform. It aims to replace cotton and linen with woolen goods. There are many reasons why this should be done. Wool exercises a stimulating effect upon the skin, unlike linen and cotton, and consequently produces the proper action of the pores, glands and superficial tissues. It is a non-conductor of heat and preserves the normal temperature of the body. It allows a freer escape of the perspiration, and thus lowers, by evaporation, any abnormal temperature of the body, and facilitates the loss of excessive heat. Also, through its non-conductivity of heat, it preserves the normal measure of warmth. Hence it is a better protection against the extremes of either heat or cold than linen or cotton."

"Well, those certainly do seem to be reasons enough."

"Indeed they are, but they are not all. Wool is electrical, while linen and cotton are not. Wool can excite electricity, but does not conduct it. Therefore a body clothed in wool loses less of its animal electricity is excited on the surface. The intimate relationship between galvanic, nervous and vital forces render this peculiarity of the greatest importance to the wearer."

"Why doesn't every one wear wool then?"

"Because," answered the physician, "the old idea of having something flimsy and gauzy next to the flesh is too firmly instilled in the minds of the manufacturers of underwear for them to experiment with woolen materials. I have cured a large number of sick men of seemingly incurable disorders by simply prescribing a change in their underwear. While it is not an infallible cure-all," added the physician in conclusion, "it certainly is of much benefit, and its general adoption would result in great permanent good."

Patriotic Wall Street.

North American Review.

Wall street men were found in the vanguard fully equipped for duty in the early days of the late civil war. When money was to be raised to enable the north to carry on the terrible struggle it had to be obtained through Wall street. At this momentous juncture, when there was no eye to pity, and when no other arm seemed might enough to save, the Wall street men were equal to the occasian. They put their heads together, came to the front and resolved to extricate the government from its perilous position. It is true they were paid for it. They charged 12 per cent. for the loan, but that was little enough when the risk is taken into account. It was then almost impossible to get a loan at any rate of interest. By some of the great nations of Europe the risk then involved in such a loan was regarded in about the same light as the people of this country now estimate the present chance of realizing on Confederate paper money or Georgia bonds of the old issue. In this state of public feeling, Lombard street was not in a favorable mood to negotiate loans with this country, and the whole fraternity of the Rothschilds shut their fists on their shining shekels and shook their heads negatively and ominously at the bare mention of advancing money to the once great but then distressed republic.

Money was dear at the time, and the government was only obliged to pay for what could not be obtained in other quarters. Curiously enough, private property was then considered better security than the government indorsement, on the principle—which was not a very patriotic one, though in reality true—that the country could survive its form of government. That form, however, the best the world has yet seen, survived the shock and maintained its autonomy. That it did so was in a large measure due to the prompt action of Wall street men in raising the sinews of war at the incipient stage of the rebellion. Had they failed to do so, it is not improbable that the repulse at Bull Run might have proved a decisive blow to the union, and plunged the country into a state of anarchy from which nothing but a despotism almost as bad could have succeeded.

Usefulness in Old Age.

Mr Smiles, who is the most charming and instructive of living pedants, has multiplied examples of great old men and old women. Mrs. Somerville, deservedly celebrated for her scientific attainments, was eighty-nine when she published her book on "Molecular and Microscopic Science." Goethe was in his extreme old age before he published the second part of "Faust," and though it has the Nestorian quality of garrulity, it is still a most remarkable poem, with many beauties which no genius of youth could have produced. Dr. Priestly did not begin the study of chemistry until he was past middle age. Defoe was an old man when he wrote "Robinson Crusoe." "Don Quixote" is another great masterpiece produced by the wisdom of years. Statesman, soldiers and men of action frequently appear at their best in old age. Von Moltke was hardly known at all when he was sixty-six years old. The English editor of his history of the war between Turkey and Russia described him as "a captain in the Prussian army, since deceased." At seventy he showed himself the greatest living strategist, and he has never since been suspected of senility. Statesmen seem to improve with age. Eldon, Brougham, Lyndhurst and Palmerston were active to the last. On his nineteenth birthday Lord Lyndhurst addressed the lords in a speech "of incomparable clearness, lucidity, and ability." John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, who died on the same day, were eighty-three and ninety-one respectively, and Jefferson had never ceased to take an active part, if not a controlling interest, in the management of the Democratic party. When the reader recalls how many of our American workers in politics and literature have not only lived to be very old, but have been more useful in their old age, he can readily agree with Mr. Smiles that persistent and intelligent activity adds years instead of taking them away from life.

To grow old gracefully is the great unconscious art of life. It is not a natural process, for much that is natural must be pressed in it. Or rather it might be better said that it is the result and the reward of an art —the art of usefulness.

A Texas Society Gentleman.

Chicago Times.

When Will J. Davis of the Haymarket Theatre was at the head of the Chicago Church-Choir Pinafore Company, he led his warblers into the State of Texas. In those days the advent of opera in that section was an event which brought out the elite as well as the hoodlum. One night the company was appearing in Galveston. The parquet was well filled by the best people. A long-haired man presented himself at the box office with two boys and said he wanted one seat. Mr. Davis asked him what he was going to do with the two boys. The Texan replied that he "lowed to take 'em in."

"Then you want two more seats," said the manager.

"I reckon not," the Texan answered "I never git but one seat for the three of us at a circus, and I 'low I an't goin' to git any more for sich a show as this."

The manager said he guessed he would. The Texan pulled out two revolvers and the boys drew a knife each, one of the boys remarking that he went wherever his pap went. The manager told them to go in. In about fifteen minutes one of the society men came to the box-office and said he had been insulted. That a big Texan accompanied by two boys had come in and ordered him and his lady to give up their seats. Mr. Davis called in an officer of the town and asked his assistance in ridding the house of the obnoxious characters. The society man said he would take a hand if there was no objection. In about a minute he had laid aside his swallow tail coat and taken off his dickey, which covered the front of a red flannel shirt. Under the waistband of his trousers were two huge revolvers.

"I am a society man," he said, "as long as there is anything in it; but, by the holy Moses! I am a Texan when it becomes necessary." In another minute he was inside, and when the long haired man saw him coming he got out in a hurry, telling the boys to follow. The opera proceeded and during the remainder of the engagement there was no trouble.

Things People Should Know.

From the New York Graphic.

Mr. A. S. Murray, keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities, British Museum, delivered an interesting lecture at the Parkes Museum on Thursday, March 22, on the "Physical Training of the Greeks and Romans." He observed that it had been said in ancient times that the two things which the Greeks desired most were to be healthy and to be beautiful. Beauty, in their eyes, was attainable largely by a careful system of physical training. We see, he observes, their idea of physical beauty nowhere better than on the sculptured frieze of the Parthenon at Athens now in the British Museum, for the greater part of it is a simple glorification of youth as developed by physical training on horseback and in chariot racing. There was no more marked difference between the Greeks and semi-barbarous races that sursounded them than in this matter of physical training. In one of his dialogues Lucian introduces the Scythian prince, Anarcharsis, who visited Athens in the sixth century B. C., and in the course of his visit went to the Palaistra. He was much surprised at the various exercises of the youth, thinking them ridiculous. He asked Solon, the legislator, how he could defend such folly. Solon explained that the exercises of the youth might seem absurd to an onlooker, but that they were meant to train up a race of men who, largely by this training, should become valuable citizens, capable of taking their part in war through the skill of body they thus acquired, and capable of taking a share in the administration of public affairs through the clearness of head and ready judgment which the habitual training of the palaistra fostered in them. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the ordinary exercises of the boys previous to their reaching the age of joining the palaistra, giving instances of skill attained in the various contests of leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, throwing the disc and the spear. Lastly he noticed the the physical training of the girls, to whom running was the only form of public contest allowed, and that only in a very restricted degree.

Hot Days

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100 Doses One Dollar.

Nature's Cosmetic.

No surer preventive of wrinkles or a worn-looking skin can be obtained than sleep at the proper times or at odd moments, but of course this does not apply to the sleep obtained by artificial means. Healthful and natural slumber is of all remedies for a skin prematurely old the best, and the society belle who has the good of her complexion at heart will contrive a regular rest daily—if possible at a stated hour. One of the most famous beauties of the day—the wife of a well-known artist and whose social life is not altogether one of inclination, since there are actual duties involved in it—told me that she made it a rule to sleep daily after her afternoon exercise from 6 to 7, arising refreshed and ready for the duties of the evening, while she was certain that the delicate texture of her skin had been preserved by this means. Certain it is that at forty years of age this woman has the peculiar bloom of a girl of twenty. "Beauty sleep" is only so called because among the women of the Orient the practice of early sleep at night was cultivated and in Paris there are few belles who do not take a siesta before attending a ball. Of course the busy housekeeper will smile at suggestions which her home and often her nursery make impossible, but I am inclined to think that with a little effort even such a one could contrive a brief period of rest which might recuperate not only the complexion but the spirits of the governing head of the house.—Philadelphia Times.

"Mamma, what is the matter with my thumb? It hurts me every time I squeeze it." "Don't squeeze it, dear." "But if I don't squeeze it, how can I tell whether it hurts?"

Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous system strong enough to support the functions of their body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissipation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

It is proposed to remove Gen. Sheridan to Fortress Monroe at an early date.

NO CUT RATES ABOUT THIS.—Only to answer the constant call for a good and low priced cough and croup remedy do we now introduce our Allen's Lung Balsam in three sizes, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle at all druggists.

The collections of internal revenue during the first 11 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, '88 amount to $114,094,759, being $5,428,867 more than the collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The aggregate receipts for May last were $275,529 greater than those for May 1887.

It is reported that ex-Mayor Grace and Daniel Lamont had purchased the New York Star.

The Common Lot.

There is a place no love can reach,
There is a time no voice can teach,
There is a chain no power can break,
There is a sleep no sound can wake.

Sooner or later that time will arrive, that place will wait for your coming, that chain must bind you in helpless death, that sleep must fall on your senses. But thousands every year go untimely to their fate, and thousands more lengthen out their days by heedful, timely care. For the failing strength, the weakening organs, the wasting blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful restorative and a prolonger of strength and life. It purifies the blood and invigorates the system, thereby fortifying it against disease. Of druggists.

The erection of a new Catholic college will shortly be commenced at Helena, Montana.

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

It is understood that the outraged American hen is "laying" for the egg trust.

Famous Women.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates, must be free from nervous debility and female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore these functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

Spindel—"I lent young Overdue a little money last night, Jack. Do you know him?" Jack—"Do I know him? I wish I had as many dollars as I know him."—[The Epoch.

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellets are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they have no equal.

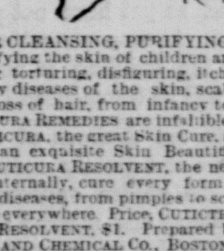
The shipments of the government exhibit to the Cincinnatti exposition, which opens July 4th, have been completed. As a whole, the exhibit it is said is by far the largest as well the finest ever made by the government not excepting that at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Vicar General Conway, probably one of the best known of the Catholic prelates in America, is seriously ill at his home in Chicago, and his friends have given up all hopes for recovery.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

A large party of capitalists and iron men interested in the Consolidated Vermillion iron properties, have returned to Duluth from a four weeks' tour through the mining country.



INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

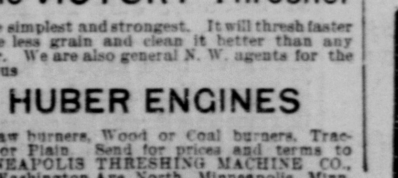
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.



The VICTORY Thresher

is the simplest and strongest. It will thresh faster waste less grain and clean it better than any other. We are also general N. W. agents for the famous

HUBER ENGINES

Straw burners, Wood or Coal burners, Traction or Plain. Send for prices and terms to MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO., 206 Washington Ave. North. Minneapolis, Minn.

The man behind the times breaks the colt; the wise man trains him.

A Sure Cure For Piles.

Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment has cured Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles when all other Ointments have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c., and $1.00 per box. For sale by Ryan Drug Co., St. Paul.

Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

Chinch bugs are doing serious damage in Olmstead county, Minn.

Farmers and Stockmen.

The only remedy that cures galls, cuts and wounds on horses and cattle, and always grows the hair in its original color, is **Veterinary Carbolisalve.** 50c and $1, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Warner's Safe Cure

1 has been before the public now about ten years, and in that time has PROVED ITSELF TO BE ALL THAT IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED.

2 IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE, contains nothing harmful, and DOES PURIFY THE BLOOD AND CURE DISEASE, as it puts the kidneys, THE ONLY BLOOD-PURIFYING ORGANS, in complete health.

3 IT CURES PERMANENTLY. We have tens of thousands of testimonials to this effect from people who were CURED YEARS AGO and who are WELL TO-DAY.

4 IT IS A SCIENTIFIC SPECIFIC, was not put upon the market until thoroughly tested, and has the endorsement of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, M. A. Ph., LL. D., Official Analyst of foods and medicines, N. Y. State Board of Health, and scores of eminent chemists, physicians and professional experts.

5 H. H. Warner & Co., DO NOT CURE EVERYTHING FROM ONE BOTTLE, they having a specific for each important disease. FIGHT SHY of any preparation which claims infalibility.

6 The testimonials printed by H. H. Warner & Co. are, so far as they know, POSITIVELY GENUINE. For the past five years they have had a standing offer of $5,000 for proof to the contrary. If you are sick and WANT TO GET WELL, use

Warner's Safe Cure.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
BURLINGTON, VT.

SEASONABLE
—AND—
PRACTICAL ADVICE.

Every family it is supposed, have their favorite HOME REMEDIES, which they have used with much benefit, consequently they have a good deal of faith in them. Although it is not a good plan to be taking medicine all the time, it is always well, and in fact necessary, to keep some medicines in the house at all times, in case of emergencies.

PERRY DAVIS

Pain-Killer

Is one of the most valuable household remedies for curing

CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS,
AND ALL
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

Prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

When used externally, as a liniment, nothing gives quicker ease in burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, stings from insects and scalds.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for, and get the genuine PAIN-KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

It will be to your advantage when writing advertisers to say you saw their advertisement in this paper.

If You Have

No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS. The great Tonic, Blood Purifier, Appetizer and Liver Invigorator. Genuine made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GLEK—HARMLESS. Positive Cure for failing Manhood. Gives solid health. $1 bottle. by drug's. Glek Co., 33 N. State st., Chicago

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

OLD SORES AND ULCERS of long standing cured by ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE. It never fails. By Mail, 65c. Made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

WESLEY NEILL,
GRAIN AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERchant, and wholesale dealer in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried and Green Fruits, 310 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.

FISHING SEINES AND NETS.

20 ft. Seines, 12 Thread, 1½ inch Mesh, $1.88; 30 ft., $2.38; 40 ft., $2.90; 45 ft., $3.50; other lengths and sizes in proportion. DON'T BUY until you write us and get our prices on the size you want. We Will Save You Money. Send for 48 page Ill'd Catalogue of Guns, Fishing Tackle, Etc. CHARLES S. PROUTY & CO., 63 Washington Street, Chicago.

WELLS, &c.

Send for our catalogue, &c., on Well Boring and Coal Prospecting Machines, &c. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

FARMERS PRODUCE AND SUPPLY agency 222 Nicollet Ave. Minneapolis, BUY and SELL for FARMERS. Send us your PRODUCE also orders for FARM SUPPLIES. Write for particulars.

SUMMER CLOTHING for Men and Boys sacrificed by the BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis. Men's Seersucker Coats and Vests, $1; Boys' Sailor Suits, Navy Blue, 80c; Shirt Waists, 15c; Straw Hats, 5c to $3.50; Mexican Hammocks, 12 foot, 75c; 15 foot, $1. Men's White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom, 25c. Send an order for any kind of Clothing and get a bargain.

FLOWERS, PLANTS.

For Geraniums, Verbenas, Pansies, Coleus, Fuchsias, Heliotrope, Fever Few, and all other Plants; Vases, Urns, Settees, Garden and Lawn Ornaments; Cut Flowers for Weddings, Parties, or Funerals, send to

MENDENHALL GREENHOUSE,
Minneapolis, Minn.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST and Best Equipped in the World—100 Instructors, 2252 students last year. Thorough Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $25; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, $5.00 to $7.50 per week. Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1888. For Illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Director, Franklin Square, BOSTON, MASS.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Cure of mind wandering. Any book learned in one reading.

Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit, 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes of Columbia law students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Judge Gibson, Dr. Brown, E. H. Cook, Prin. N. Y. State Normal College, &c. Taught by correspondence. Prospectus post free from Prof. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

HUDSON
CLOTHIER.

The finest, largest and only thoroughly complete stock of Clothing for Men, Boys and Youths' wear in the Northwest. No trash. Good, honest goods, and at figures beyond competition. Send to us for anything you need in Clothing, Furnishings, or Hats or Caps, and you will be astounded. We came to do the Clothing business of the Northwest, are doing it, and always will.

SO DEAL WITH US.

Rules for self-measurement furnished on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS OVER ALL!

J. L. HUDSON
CLOTHIER,
Corner Seventh and Robert Sts.,
Hotel Ryan Block, St. Paul, Minn.

SHED NO MORE TEARS

from sore or inflamed Eyes; but weep for joy that you have found a sure cure for all

Eye Ailments in Redding's

RUSSIA SALVE

The most soothing and healing Ointment in the world. Established in 1806 and now used in thousands of families, for SORE EYES, SORE JOINTS, and INFLAMMATION OF ALL KINDS.

Price 25 Cents--Sold Everywhere

TO MAKE
A DELICIOUS BISCUIT
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
COW-BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

DWIGHT'S SALERATUS

S. E. OLSON & CO.'S
MAMMOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
213 AND 215 NICOLLET AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS.
THE CHIEF BARGAIN HOUSE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Mail Orders receive our best attention. Shopping done through this department as advantageously as in person. Send for samples.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

J. A. McCOLL,

Has just received a Large Supply of

Artists Materials!

At his Gallery on 7th Street.

The Assortment includes:

Academy Board,
Japanned Panels,
Ground Glass Panels,
Canvas Face Panels, fine
Brushes and Bronze Paints,
Brass Banner Rods,

Artist canvas by the yard. Artists stretchers made to order and covered with canvas. The stock is complete and will bear the closest inspection.

Give Us A Call.

J. A. McCOLL, 7th Street.

Facts About White Bronze!



It is cast from a refined non-corrosive metal.

It is not porous; has no fissures and will not absorb moisture.

It will not grow moss nor require cleaning.

Frost has no effect upon it.

Inscriptions are cast in raised letters, and will always remain legible.

More artistic designs can be produced than in other materials.

No monumental material has ever received such unqualified scientific endorsements.

CALL AND SEE MODEL.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

15 Sixth Street South.

C. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Ou fits Made a Specialty

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

☞Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

Great SACRIFICE.

We are sellings out our

Lawns, Sateens, Laces, Embroideries, etc.,

AT COST

To Make Room for New Fall Goods.

H. ROSENBLATT.

MRS. M. H. PENNELL.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY PARLORS,

Over Johnson & Bain's Drug store, Corner of Seventh and Front Sts.

Having just returned from the East, where I procured the

Latest Styles in Millinery and Dressmaking,

The Ladies of Brainerd and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call on me before ordering their

SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUMES,

as I am now prepared to fill all orders on short notice and in the most fashionable styles.

BALL COSTUMES AND MOURNING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second-class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 8:40 p. m. Departs going West at 8:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:25 p. m. Departs going South at 12:35 a. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and haul through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via. Wadena.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1.30 p. m. Departs going West at 2:00 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 8:30 a. m. Departs going South at 8:55 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 a. m daily.

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

Ed. Mahan went to St. Paul last night.

Chief Caffrey has been in Minneapolis since Tuesday.

Up to date there have been 110 dog licenses issued.

A. E. Veon is fitting up a room on Laurel street which he will occupy.

There will be a spiritualistic seance at the opera house Sunday evening.

Mrs. A. C. Kimball, of Champlin, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. E. J. White.

Go to I. U. White's for asbestos fire and water proof roofing. Best in the market.

Harry Totton returned from his visit to Pennsylvania on Saturday evening last.

Millspaugh & Ford will make ice cream for parties and sociables on short notice.

The loss on F. G. Sundberg's stock was adjusted by the insurance company yesterday.

The electric lights were turned on last evening for the first time since the high water.

Mrs. W. W. Campbell, of Ada, is in the city visiting with her daughter, Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll.

Miss Blanche Ingersoll finished a three month's term of school at Ft. Ripley on Thursday.

Several of the Brainerd boys attended the Motley celebration and report an excellent time,

John Hughs is moving out of the Marshall house this morning to his new quarters in East Brainerd.

The city board of equalization finished their labors Wednesday forenoon. Very few changes were made.

J. E. Ireland has moved his stock of goods into the building formerly occupied by the Co-operative store on Tenth street.

The street cars were laid off yesterday in order to fix up the track and rolling stock after the heavy travel of the Fourth.

I. U. White has orders for asbestos roofing for Gray's two buildings, Burrell's blacksmith shop, and several dwelling houses.

Company K left for Lake City Monday evening to attend the encampment. The Brainerd regimental band accompanied them.

John Milem returned from Lake City this noon. He reports an excellent time and says the balance of Co. K will return tonight or tomorrow.

We understand that a gentleman in Cass county who lately sold a span of glandered horses to a Gull River man is liable to get himself into trouble.

I. U. White desires to thank the patrons of the old firm of White & White, and asks a continuance of the excellent patronage which has always been accorded it in the past.

Mrs. A. M. Randolph is visiting Brainerd friends with her daughter, Mrs. Wood. Mr. Randolph's people were former Brainerdites, but are now residents of St. Paul.

The Royce-Lansing musical comedy company will occupy the opera house next Friday evening with a select entertainment. The company is first-class in every respect. Seats on sale at Webb's.

The board of education has made application for a loan of $35,000 from the permanent school fund of the state, but as yet have not perfected the loan As soon as matters are arranged the building of new school houses will be commenced.

If you are desirous of obtaining silverware at a greatly reduced price now is the golden opportunity. F. G. Sundburg has marked all hollow ware goods that were handled during the fire, in order to move them, way down below cost. These goods are not damaged but will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Call in and ask to see the articles. Remember the location, Sixth street, Bank block.

Voters in the school districts of the state should remember that, by direction of State Superintendent Kiehle, the usual school meeting will be held on Saturday, July 21, 1888, at 7 o'clock p. m., unless a different hour shall have been fixed by vote at the last preceding annual meeting. At this meeting it will be necessary for each district to make provision for a school at least five months in length during the ensuing year.

Robert Carr was up from Little Falls yesterday.

J. M. Gray's new building is being enclosed rapidly.

I. U. White and family spent the 4th at Gull Lake.

Gene Smith has been spending the week in Brainerd.

Mrs. C. H. Conklin, of Wadena, is visiting in the city.

A new meat market is being erected at the rear end of the co-operative store.

Editor Fuller came up from Little Falls Monday to view the smouldering ruins.

Nathan Richardson, a leading attorney of Little Falls, was in the city Thursday.

The fines and collections in the municipal court amounted to $541 for the past month.

L. P. White is constructing a new planing mill on the flat in the southwest part of the city.

Sheriff Spalding accompanied H. Evers, an insane Swede, to St. Peter on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Shapiro's mother and sister arrived from Chicago recently and will spend the summer here.

J. D. Barstow is taking Officer Lewis' place on the police force during the latters absence at Lake City.

Judge Fleming took advantage of the excursion rates and visited Minneapolis on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ed. Scanlon has taken the contract of loading the 47,000 ties which lie alongside the river bank for the railroad company.

Royal B. Stearns, of Wadena, has been in Brainerd on legal business during the week. He was among the multitude who celebrated at Lake View.

Joel Smith, the proprietor of the saw mill at Crow Wing, was united in marriage to Miss Lovie Pinkham, by the Rev. E. J. Brownson, on July 4th, 1888.

The Brainerd base ball club have arranged a game to take place between the St. Cloud nine and themselves at the fair grounds in a couple of weeks.

The new market which is being built by the co-operative people will be completed the 15th inst. and ready for business. Mr. J. K. Pierce will have charge of the new market, having sold his outfit to that firm.

The Daily News outfit has been taken by the Marder, Luse & Co. type foundry, for debt and shipped to Minneapolis. Mr. Webster, of that firm, has been superintending the loading of it to-day. The insurance company allowed them $300 damage by the late fire.

A rare entertainment is in store for the Brainerd public on the evening of July 20th, at the opera house. The members of the band assisted by the Royal Spanish Troubadors and a celebrated minstrel troupe will be among the special features. Further particulars later.

Chas. Selander was arrested yesterday on complaint of F. W. Britton for stealing a number of carpenter tools. He was brought before the court this morning and sentenced to the city jail for twenty days in default of $20, with which to pay his fine. The tools were recovered, Selander having pawned them.

A good many people have been looking at the celler hole near the rear of what was the bowling alley, since the fire. On the west side of it are two tunnels running out under the ground to a considerable distance. It is surmised that these underground passages were used by tough characters in the early days of Brainerd either for a hiding places or for the secretion of stolen property.

The firm of White & White has been dissolved, I. U. White continuing the business and Uncle Ed. White retiring. Mr. White has grown old in the service and while he can be found at the old establishment he will not be actively connected with it. Uncle Ed has many friends in Brainerd who hope to see him as jolly and cheerful for a score of years to come.

The renowned Royce & Lansing Musical Comedy company and Swiss Bell Ringers are coming July 13th. This company comes endorsed by press and public of the entire west. During the nine successful years on the road over one million people have witnessed their entertainments, and the halls and theatres have been utterly inadequate for the accommodation of the people eager to gain admission. This is accounted for by the strict adherence of presenting a strictly refined entertainment composed of the best artists, and the best vocal and instrumental music. Remember they remain here but one night.

"May Howard appeared at Andersen's opera house Wednesday evening and a good audience greeted her. The exhibition was unique, mysterious, astounding. J. D. Farmer and John King constituted a committee on general inspection, and were completely baffled and dumb-founded. May Howard is a fine-looking, classical-faced lady; winning, suave, and faultless in deportment, and captures an audience. The second-sight act by Miss Howard is unsurpassed on the American stage. Prof. Williams is an easy talker and a gentleman of wide acquaintance. All in all the May Howard entertainment is well worthy a generous public patronage." The above extract was taken from the Spring Valley Vidette, and is one of the complimentary press notices this performance is receiving. They will appear in this city Sunday evening next, July 8th.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank Block.

For nice crockery and glassware try D. M. Clark & Co. Their shelves are loaded down with new styles of goods.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Brainerd is Visited by One of the Largest Fires in Its History.

The Losses, Its Origin, and Other Minor Details.

The most disastrous and destructive fire that has ever visited our thriving young city occurred on Saturday night, when almost two entire blocks in the busines portion of the city were destroyed by the fire demon. It had been an unusually hot and oppressive day, and as night approached the appearance of the sky indicated the coming of a storm. At about 9 o'clock, just as people were closing their houses against the coming storm, the dread alarm of fire sounded through the city, and almost in an instant the flash of the lurid flames could be seen in the centre of the business portion of the city. A DISPATCH scribe was on the scene in a moment, and already the planing mill, where the fire originated, was a mass of flames, and had been communicated to the adjacent buildings. At this moment the storm, which had been so long threatening, burst upon the scene, not in rain, but in a gale of wind which blew the flames in sheets over the surrounding structures, igniting the building occupied by Mrs. Closterman's Hotel, and the small buildings in the rear, and also setting on fire the buildings occupied by Veon's jewelry store and Gray's saloon. The firemen under Chief Leopold were on the ground in an incredibly short space of time, scarcely five minutes elapsing between the first alarm and the time when the first stream of water began to play on the fire. However, before the department had really got down to work the supply of water failed entirely, and the brave firemen could do nothing but stand and see the flames creep from one building to another with nothing to resist their progress. The heat from the burning of Saloon No. 1, became so intense that to save the Commercial Hotel without water seemed an impossibility. Comforters soaked with water were hung over the edge of the roof and on the side of the building, and so intense was the heat that they would dry almost in a moment and ignite. At this juncture a dynamite cartridge was thrown into the building occupied by No. 1, and the explosion so shattered the building that the frame work soon fell in, reducing the intense heat, and undoubtedly made it possible to save the Commercial and keep the fire from crossing the street and setting fire to that block. In the meanwhile, as no pressure was forthcoming, the fire advanced to Lambert Bros. livery stable, and from there to Burrel's blacksmith shop and to the building on the corner of 4th and Laurel streets occupied by a laundry, which were one after another entirely consumed, only the goods and the contents of the buildings, which were hurriedly carried out being saved. Had water been obtainable it would have been an easy matter to have confined the flames to the buildings between the alley north of Closterman's hotel and No. 1 at the corner of Laurel street. As it was, however, the flames up to this time unchecked, and driven by the strong wind from the southeast, were communicated to the row of frame buildings on Front street, and they also were soon a mass of flames, first catching the Lumbermen's Exchange Hotel, the second building from the corner, and traveling west from one building to another, until a space of fifty feet between the building occupied by a paint shop and the News building, stopped their progress. On the Laurel street side of the block the flames leaped across 4th street and set fire to Riddel's livery stable, and from there began to spread east and north over block 49, consuming in turn the small buildings facing on 4th street, until they reached the rear of Last Turn building. By this time there was sufficient pressure on the hydrants to throw a stream of water, and the firemen began in earnest to fight the fire fiend. One company began to stay the progress of the flames that were threatening the building occupied by the Empire Restaurant, and most bravely and effectually they performed the task. The other companies checked the progress of the fire on block 49, and succeeded in saving the forward and main part of the Last Turn building, the rear having been almost entirely consumed before water could be had. No. 2, after assisting at Smith's for a short time, began to play on a quantity of furniture that had been carried out of the burning buildings and carried across Front street and which had been ignited by the intense heat. The bulletin board at this place also caught fire and burned, the sparks from which set fire to the old Cantwell building on the north side of Front street, which was allowed to burn as it was a nuisance, and had not been occupied for some time. The Daily News building, which stood at least fifty feet from any other structure, and consequently it was supposed would escape, but which had been ignited by burning cinders on the roof and slowly burning for some time, was the last to receive the attention of the firemen. The flames had, however, by the time the firemen could give it attention, made considerable progress, but after a long struggle the fire was almost extinguished, when the supply of water again failed and for twenty minutes the firemen could nothing, during which time the flames again gained great headway, but a pressure again appearing, the firemen soon became masters and the flames were extinguished. The expensive outfit of the Daily News, which was in the basement of the building, received no injury whatever from the flames, but was badly damaged by the immense amount of water which was poured into the building. This building, and the building occupied by Smith's restaurant were the only structures on block 47 that were left standing.

During the progress of the fire the high wind carried burning shingles and cinders far beyond the Sanitarium, but a fortunate sprinkling of rain had so dampened the roof of the buildings that all escaped, with the exception of a small log barn near the bridge which caught fire and was consumed.

When the supply of water failed a messenger was dispatched to the pump house to ascertain the cause of the failure, where it was found that every exertion was being made to get up a pressure, but owing to the high water it was almost impossibe. The water was nearly two feet deep in the pump house, and almost entirely shut off the draft under the firebox, making it very difficult to keep fire for an ordinary pressure.

The buildings burned and the contents with the names of owners of each is summarized as follows:

On Fifth street: J. M. Gray, saloon; A. E. Veon, jewelry store; L. P. White, planing mill; J. M. Gray, restaurant; Mrs. Closterman, hotel, building owned by J. M. Gray.

Front Street: Jerome Kelleher, saloon; Nevers & Lum, Lumbermans Exchange Hotel occupied by J. Bubar; F. G. Sundberg, jewelry store, building owned by Adam Brown; J. E. Ireland, notions, building owned by Adam Brown; M. McLaren, saloon, building owned by E. H. Bly; Daily News, building owned by D. F. Sexton.

Fourth Street: J. Burns, barn; two dwelling houses, owned by Minneapolis parties; Adam Belmont, dwelling house; North Star Hotel, D. F. Sexton; two dwelling houses owned by Mrs. Closterman; Riddle's livery stable; building owned by G. G. Hartley: two houses, J. McCauly; house owned by J. Burns; house, J. M. Gray

Laurel Street: Burrell's blacksmith and wagon shop, Lampert Bros.' livery stable, building owned by J. M. Gray.

Several sheds, barns and smaller buildings were also consumed.

The loss is estimated at $60,000, with insurance of but $13,000.

Sundberg Thanks His Friends.

F. G. Sundberg desires to thank his friends who assisted and thereby enabled him to remove his stock of goods from the building during the late fire without serious loss. Also for taking charge of them after the removal was completed, and saving them from the pilfering crowd that seemed to be present. It was not so much in carrying the articles from the building as the careful manner in which things were handled and cared for that he feels grateful to his friends. Mr. Sundberg will be pleased to see any and all of his customers at his new place of business on Sixth street in the Bank block.

Outside Opinion.

At the Fifteenth District Judicial Convention held at Brainerd, Tuesday, Judge C. B. Sleeper, the present incumbent, was renominated. The democrats, masquerading as non-partisans, held a convention at Aitkin to-day. George W. Holland, a democratic lawyer of Brainerd, was nominated.—St. Cloud Journal Press.

A few—a very few—in the 15th Judicial District, are opposed to Judge Sleeper's election to the office he has so ably filled, but we predict that Judge Sleeper's election is sure, and that his majority will be overwhelming.—Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

Deerwood Notes.

School closses here today for the summer vacation.

Strawberries are beginning to get ripe and R. Archebald will have an abundance of them.

R. K. Whiteley has completed the work of surveying the cemetery.

Harry Patterson has been at work for some time on the Brainerd and Aitkin county road.

A large bear was recently killed on the railroad track at this station in sight of the depot.

A Quiet Fourth in the City.

The Fourth passed off very quietly in Brainerd, and although it was a glorious Fourth, as usual, it was the people out of town that seemed most to be cognizant of the fact. There was no demonstrations in the city and most of the people in the city went to the lakes. At Rice lake the Brainerd Boat club had arrangements and accommodations for a good time and may found their way there and enoyed boating and dancing. At Lake View the grounds were covered with private picnic parties and the lake was dotted with boats during the entire day. Judge Sleeper's hotel was also filled with visitors from the city and abroad. At Gilbert lake, the usual crowd was present. In the evening there were fireworks in various parts of the city but no public demonstratlons were attemepted.

The Rice Lake Celebration.

The members of the Brainerd Boat Club can congratulate themselves on their successful celebration at Rice Lake. Of course the demonstrations were not on a gigantic scale but everything passed off satisfactorily and nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The dancing was one of the principal features of the day, and we are informed that the club intend to enlarge and greatly improved their hall in the near future, and erect a platform 30x60 feet. The grounds will also be improved and the place will soon become a favorite resort for picnic and pleasure parties.

Secool Board Meeting.

The Board of Education met last evening at the high school building and the following bills were allowed:

T. McMaster, supplies	$ 3 75
N. McFadden, chemicals	1 80
Ole Nelson, drayage	1 50
M. Mahlum, work on grounds	17 45
J. L. Smith, rent of opera house and Donnely's cryptogram	26 50
J. J. Howe & Co., lumber	112 34
A. Mahlum, lumber	23 00
A. C. Boland, hauling dirt	4 60
Brainerd Water Co., rent third quarter	52 50

The East Brainerd school house was offered to the city council for a hose house for $1,000 in the event the contemplated loan is secured. The board then adjourned.

If you are fixing up your house this spring try Diamond Wall Finish, for sale at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

A. P. Riggs is agent for the United States accident insurance company.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails, and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

Remember that Wednesday morning is baby's day at Robinson's

Brainerd beats the world for babies, and D. M. Clark & Co., beat the world on the baby carriages. An elegant line in all styles and prices just received. We can suit the most fastidious.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Excursion Rates to Detroit Lake and Perham.

The Northern Pacific Railroad have placed on sale excursion tickets to Detroit and Perham at very low rates. Tickets will be sold on Saturdays, good to return on Mondays, at one half regular rates for round trip. Tickets good thirty days for round trip will also be sold daily at one and one-fifth regular rates. For full information call on your local agent.

May 18—10t.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Plants for Sale.

I have 20000 cabbage plants for sale, Potter's Improved Brunswick. These plants will head if set out July 10th. Also celery plants for sale.

SAM ENGLISH.

For special bargins in real estate see A. P. Riggs, No 11, Bank block. Houses for rent—more houses desired on list—for rent.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank block,

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents Sold by Johnson & Bain.

C. B. Sleeper has 200 residence and 50 business lots, centrally located, for sale cheap for cash or on time contracts. If you buy of him, you pay no commission. Call on

C. B. SLEEPER,
or J. L. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Splendid Boating.

The Gilbert Lake summer resort is now ready for business. Nice boats and splendid boating. Ferry at the north end of Seventh street.

HOLMES & SNOW,
Proprietors.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by Sold by Johnson & Bain.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

SIBLEY'S TESTED SEEDS

SEND for our new Illustrated CATALOGUE Vegetable, Flower, Field SEEDS Plants, Bulbs, Implem'ts. FREE by mail on application. Don't neglect writing for it.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. 322-326 E. Main St. CHICAGO, ILL. 12-14 W. Clark St.

O. H. HAVILL,

REAL Estate AND LoanBroker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

GRAND OPENING OF STRAW HATS

For Men, Boys and Girls.

The Largest Line and Lowest Prices in the City, at

DAY & MEACHER'S.

Just Arrived at the Big 9

Old Ladies' Soft Shoes and Slippers, Seamless Wigwams, the best in the forest. Ladies Kid Button Boots, flexible sole. Only $2 per pair.

Boys' Goat Oxford Ties and Gents' soft Sole Empress ties Cheap at

R. F. WALTERS,

The only PRACTICAL Shoe Man in the City.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Professional Cards.

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
☞Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

D. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD..... .....MINN.

D. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room, 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD..... ..... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Bargains in Real Estate

A. P. RIGGS,

Room 11, Bank Block.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER or J. L. SMITH,

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 31. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. JUNE 29, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combination. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

C. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

I board at Smith's Empire Hotel

And Resauran.



You see by my looks that I am sleek and fat. A word to the wise is sufficient. You can get a square meal, a good lunch, a downy bed or anything to make you comfortable.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

A Large Stock of

New Silverware and Clocks

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

SUNDBERGS

THE JEWELER.

☞ Goods sold on the installment plan to parties who so desire.

WHITE & WHITE, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of

T. L. BLOOD & CO'S MIXED PAINTS,

Fully Warranted.

Also Dealers in Guns, Ammunition, Etc.

Call on us before letting your Contracts for Building and Repairs. It will pay you.

Our Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON.

COMSTOCK'S stiff protection ideas are greatly in his favor.

HARRISON and Morton will sweep everything before them.

JUDGE SLEEPER'S election is a certainty despite the croakers.

THE Democratic organs squeal when you call them free traders.

THE Brainerd post-office pays a salary of $1,800, according to the official report.

THE opposition to Judge Sleeper seems to be nested very snugly in the little town of Aitken.

BRO. DEWEY has sold his influence to the Democratic party for $4,000, according to the Duluth Herald.

THE St. Cloud Journal-Press thinks the Brainerd correspondent of the St. Paul Dispatch lives at St. Cloud.

GOV. MCGILL will undoubtedly succeed himself. He leads in the race for the nomination at the present time.

HARRISON'S record is a clean one and will bear the closest scrutiny. He will carry Indiana by 10,000 majority this fall.

THE Wadena Tribune is a very funny paper and will rank with Puck if they can secure the services of a cartoonist.

HON. C. B. SLEEPER was placed in nomination for the judgeship by the Fifteenth Judicial District Republican convention on Tuesday.

FREE trade won't work this time. The people demand protection to home industries and not the building up of foreign institutions.

THERE is not a laboring man in Brainerd or any other city in Minnesota who can afford to vote the Democratic free trade ticket this fall.

THE Democratic State convention has been called for August 15th, at Market Hall, St. Paul. Crow Wing county is entitled to three delegates.

NEW YORK and Indiana will be counted among the Republican victories this fall. Our Democratic brethren do not seem to relish the outlook.

WHILE the supporters of Grover Cleveland are probably not all free traders, it is a significant fact that all free traders in the country are clamoring for his re-election.

"HARRISON is a thoroughly honest and honorable man with no taint of corruption or jobbery upon him," is the way the opposition puts it. Truly what more could they ask.

THE Democrats are horribly displeased over the failure of Blaine's nomination by the Republicans. It appears to worry them more than the most ardent Blaine republican.

THE Hubbard Bulletin says that Judge Sleeper is making new friends every day and becoming more and more popular, many of those who were opposed to him are now working for his support.

WHEN a few men, claiming to represent the people, will use the names of prominent and respectable citizens without their knowledge or consent in order to gain a point, it is time to call a halt. Will the "people" uphold such actions? We think not.

THE refusal of the Democrats to give Gray, of Indiana, the second place on their ticket will cost them many votes now that they have a candidate from their state at the head of the Republican ticket. Many Democrats will cut Grover and the "Old Roman" for Harrison and Morton.

Not Sure Of It.

The Globe correspondent says:

It is said that Geo. Holland is likely to be indorsed by the Democratic convention of the Fifteenth District.

There would have been do doubt of Mr. Holland's endorsement by the Democrats if he had not sneaked the "people's nomination in perference to coming out like a man and standing squarely on his life-long principles. There are a good many Democrats who are indignant over the course he has taken, and justly so.

Won't Forget Him.

Gov. McGill hasn't got time to electioneer, but he is always found at his post doing his duty. The manner in which he has treated the grasshopper question in this county has made him hundreds of friends. He has made no blow or bluster about it but has gone about it as he goes about everything else in a plain business-like manner without any whoop or hurrah. The farmers of this county will not forget him even if some of the politicians do go back on him.—Fergus Journal.

An Honest and Able Man.

"Yes, indeed," remarked a gentleman from Wadena yesterday, in the Merchants hotel, "Judge Sleeper will succeed himself. Why, I heard a man say the other day that was defendant in a case tried by the Judge, in which judgment was rendered against him, that he was doing all he could for him. He said the fact that the Judge rendered his decision against him was no reason why he should not be re-elected as he believed him to be an honest and able man for the position, and believed him the strongest candidate in the district."—Voice of the People.

HON. C. B. SLEEPER NOMINATED.

The Republican Judicial Convention For The Fifteenth District Name Him as

The Coming Judge.

The judicial district convention met at the court house in this city on Tuesday afternoon, according to the call issued by Chairman Hartley. The temporary chairman was Leon E. Lum, of Crow Wing county, and S. G. Wightman, of Wadena, secretary. The chair, on motion, appointed the committee on credentials as follows: W. A. Fleming, of Crow Wing county, F. A. Vanderpoel, of Hubbard, and T. J. Nary, of Cass. The report of the committee showed the following gentlemen entitled to seats in the convention:

Aitkin County—D. J. Knox and Warren Potter.

Crow Wing County—L. E. Lum, W. A. Fleming and G. S. Fernald.

Cass—T. J. Nary and George Whipple.

Hubbard—F. A. Vanderpoel.

Itasca—J. M. Markham, proxy for L. F. Knox.

Wadena—C. W. Brown, James J. Hendrickson and S. G. Wightman, proxy for F. H. Hillard.

On motion the temporary organization was made permanent, which was followed by a neat little speech of thanks from Chairman Lum.

Nominations were then announced as being in order and Judge Fleming arose and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I arise for the purpose of placing in nomination a gentlemen for the high position of judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District. In doing so I need waste no time in extended remarks. It is with peculiar gratification that I repeat the words of Chairman Lum, that there is no contest, that there is no considerable warring of factions. It is but right that all parties should be granted a voice in the selection of a candidate for this high position. When this choice is known and the candidate is placed before the people whom a majority have selected, all bitterness and strife is at an end. I honestly believe that this is true of this convention and that there are no bitter feelings. The wind has whistled through the tall pines and told us that there was a difference of opinion in different parts of the district, but I expect that such is not the case. I have the honor, gentlemen, of nominating a man who has given, during the two years past, entire satisfaction to the people of this judicial district. I present the name of Chauncy B. Sleeper.

F. A. Vanderpoel, of Hubbard county, then arose and seconded the nomination. In substance he said:

"It is a privilege that I will take at this time in behalf of Hubbard county, in seconding the nomination of C. B. Sleeper. Hubbard, being a backwoods county, probably has not had the opportunity to appreciate and know him as well as others, but we are ready to do our share in electing him to the high position. Gentlemen, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination."

A motion was made to vote by ballot and amended to vote by acclamation, the original motion prevailing. The chair appointed as tellers Geo. Whipple, of Cass, J. J. Hendrickson, of Wadena, and G. S. Fernald, of Crow Wing, and the ballot resulted in nine votes for C. B. Sleeper and three blanks, the latter being cast by the Aitkin delegation.

Judge Sleeper was declared the nominee, and was called on for remarks, and he responded in substance as follows:

"I feel gratified at the honor conferred on me by the members of this convention, and I desire to say that when the appointment of this office was conferred on me by Gov. McGill, that I determined if it was in my power to make an acceptable judge and to administer the functions of the office in a satisfactory manner and with credit to the position. So far as I have heard from all parts of the district in which I have held terms of court, the services rendered by this court have been entirely satisfactory and no derogatory criticisms have been advanced. It is an impossibility for one man to please all, but I can honestly say that in the hearing of cases the court has strictly adhered to the right and no partisan feeling or difference has entered into a decision that had been made. While it is as difficult for a Republican to please a Democrat as for a Democrat to please a Republican, in the duties of the official position which I fill the thought has never entered my mind and no difference has been shown to any one by this court. My enemies and friends have been treated alike. If elected, I shall continue to administer the judicial functions in the same manner, and no suitor shall be treated otherwise than on the strict merits of the case. There is possibly personal hostility to me in a few cases, but it is every man's right to support who he sees fit, and I can not expect that every man will be my friend. But when I do finally leave the position, I expect to be able to say truthfully that no political or personal feeling has ever influenced me in any decision I have made.

It is a matter of pride to me that I can refer to the seven or eight cases that have been appealed, and not one of them has been overruled on final hearing. This record is highly credible to the district and I am willing to stand by the record I have made. If elected, I shall pursue the even tenor of my way as I have done in the past. Gentlemen, I thank you."

Creates a Wrong Impression.

The Brainerd correspondent of the Pioneer Press, you all know who he is, sends the following from this city to that paper:

The news of Harrison's nomination was received with far from enthusiasm by Republicans. As one expressed it, "I feel as if I had been hit in the face by something hard, very hard." Another said he felt as if the bottom had dropped out of things terrestrial. But this was the first impression, and may have been due in part to the general conclusion that Harrison was out of the question in the combinations that had resulted from the long contest, but mainly, doubtless, from the fact that Blaine was the choice of a large majority of the party in this city, and that his nomination was confidently expected. However, there is no doubt but that the party here will respond loyally to the nomination, and in fact be very enthusiastic for the gallant Indianian after the first flush of disappointment is over. Arrangements were making for a salute of cannon to greet Blaine's nomination, but it has not yet been touched off for Harrison.

The correspondent either undertakes to tell a deliberate falsehood or else he got his idea from some disgruntled mugwump. He certainly did not feel the pulse of public opinion when he states that the Republicans were not pleased. Blaine had been the choice of a large majority of the Republicans of Brainerd until his letters were publish in which he declined to be a candidate, and after that it was a question with them as to the policy of forcing the nomination upon him—of course there were a few who said "Give us Blaine at all hazzards," but the majority were in favor of any other reasonably strong man, be it Gresham, Harrison, Sherman, or even Depew. When the news came that Harrison had been nominated on the eighth ballot there were some who were inclined to think that the rumor was unfounded, but as soon as it was confirmed a DISPATCH representative questioned the leading Republicans of the city as to their opinion and the sentiment was unanimous that the Republicans of the nation in convention assembled had done a wise thing in placing Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, in nomination for the presidency. If the Pioneer Press correspondent will give the news of the day in regard to public matters as it really is and not voice his own personal sentiments he will confer a favor on his employers and relieve himself of much odious criticism.

Not a Revolt.

The following telegram to the Pioneer Press probably contains more truth than all other reports sent out:

AITKIN, June 27.—To the Editor: The revolt against Sleeper comprises only a few Republicans who are Holland's bosom friends. It is believed that Sleeper will get a good vote from Aitkin county.

Harrison's Record.

An exchange has arranged the following in paragraph form:

BENJAMIN HARRISON

Was born at North Bend, O., August 2nd, 1833.

Began the practice of law in Indianapolis in 1854.

Graduated at Miami University, Oxford, O., at the age of 18.

Was made a brigadier general in 1864 for his ability and valor.

Succeeded Joseph E. McDonald as United States senator in 1881.

Was elected reporter of the supreme court of Indiana in 1860 and 1864.

His grandfather was General William Henry Harrison, elected president in 1840.

Organized a regiment, company by company, in a month in 1861 and went to the front with it as its colonel.

Was first brought to notice by being given employment in a legislative investigation by a democrat, Gov. Wright.

Was made the republican nominee for governor in 1876 after he had declined to run and Godlove S. Orth had been nominated and then removed from the ticket.

Major General Harrison, an English ancestor, bore arms with Cromwell, signed the death warrant of Charles I. and was hanged for it after the restoration.

His great-grand-father, Benjamin Harrison, signed the Declaration of Independence, was three times governor of Virginia, and a member of the convention.

He was never heard to refer to the glories of his ancestors.

He received honorable mention from Gen. Sherman for galantry at Atlanta.

He was a member of the Mississippi river commission in 1879.

Morton's Record.

Levi P. Morton was born in Vermont sixty years ago. He began life in a county store at "$50 a year and found," and in two years he had a store of his own. From a country store he graduated into banking, and is to-day the head of the great banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., with offices in New York, London and Paris. He has served in congress from a New York City district. President Garfield offered Mr. Morton the secretryship of the navy. This he declined, and was subsequently appointed minister to France, remaining in Paris until the end of the Garfield term, filling the difficult post with credit and honor. Mr. Morton was a devoted admirer, and an enthusiastic follower of Roscoe Conkling, but did not antagonize the great senator's opponents. Mr. Morton is not selfish in his great wealth, but with generous hand dispenses a charity broad and intelligent. He believes in using his means for the good of those about him, and at one time, when the suffering of a certain district in Ireland was made known to him he promptly sent a vessel load of provisions to the starving people. A conservative business man, a man of broad culture and experience, he will make a strong candidate and an efficient officer.

The True Inwardness of the Aitkin Convention.

The agonized efforts of Attorney Holland to secure endorsement and get his name before the people of the 15th Judicial District, finally culminated Wednesday of this week at Aitkin. While there was a respectable number of gentlemen from various portions of the district, it might be well to inquire by what authority did they appear there? And how far did they represent the expressed wish of the people?

In Hubbard county no precinct caucuses were held, no call was made for any giving the people an opportunity to express their sentiments, but after the republican county convention, Holland's lieutenant, Horton, called a few congenial spirits together, electing himself and one Greening to represent (?) the people of the county at Aitkin.

Similar proceedings were had in Wadena county with a similar result. No people's convention was had or called for in Cass or Crow Wing county. In Crow Wing county, Mr. Holland and his lieutenant, Paine, worked night and day for two weeks previous to the convention, in their efforts to secure six men to represent the county at Aitkin, and finally succeeded in securing two representatives and four proxies, two of which were unauthorized—those of Capt. Spalding and Mr. Crawford, and these gentlemen have not had any sympathy with the movement and have not now. What a prodigious uprising of the people! With what spontaniety and unanimity the people uprose and hustled to pull Attorney George into the judicial arena! We have no doubt the same methods were followed in all the counties except Aitkin to bring about this result. We can say then, that generally no caucuses or conventions were called, no opportunity given for those opposed to be heard, but the whole scheme was planned, conducted and consummated in back rooms, retired offices, dark corners, and in this way "the people" rushed en masse to drag Mr. Holland out to become a non-partisan candidate for judge of the 15th district. It is probably safe to say that no coat was torn off him in the mighty rush, nor many drops of perspiration thrown off in the anxiety of the multitude (?) to get him nominated.

The whole business was simply a farce. The "people" were not invited by Attorney George to participate. Only one here and one there was pulled out from among them, to carry the burden of the great body of the people. If Mr. Holland can find any cause for congratulation at the result, he is welcome to it. He certainly is the only one who can.

How enthusiastically must his heretofore democratic friends approve of this move! Where is their obligation to support a candidate nominated in this open handed (?) manner!

We have heretofore believed that a judge should have some dignity, and we are not willing to surrender that belief by any standard sought to be established by this attempt to impose upon "the people" a self-constituted candidate. "The people" certainly ought to be consulted, and will no doubt express a proper indignation at being treated in this underhanded manner, when the opportunity is given them.

The States That Are Close.

At the last presidential election, says an exchange, eight of the states of the Union were shown to be pretty close in a political sense. In them majorities were given as follows;

For Blaine.		For Cleveland.	
Nevada	1,616	New York	1,159
Oregon	2,236	Connecticut	1,274
Michigan	3,308	New Jersey	4,219
California	12,509	Indiana	6,512

The recent election in Oregon, where the republicans had a majority of 7,000 or more, plainly indicates that the state is as solidly republican as it needs be. The interests of California and Oregon are quite similar and it can be safely assumed that in the coming election the tariff issue will prove as disasterous to the Democrats there as it already has in Oregon. The same truth holds good in Nevada, although the state is safe to the Republicans anyway, as its majority of 1,616 is big when compared with its limited vote of less than 13,000 in all. In the entire list cited, Michigan alone remains in doubt, but no sane man seriously entertains such an idea as that that state can be carried for free trade, with its vast interests which would be ruined by it. As a matter of fact, the Republicans stand just as good a chance of capturing both Flordia and West Virginia as the Democrats do of getting Michigan.

On the other hand, Cleveland's hold on Connecticut particularly is of the slightest tenure, and the President's tariff views are morally certain to lose him its electorial vote. A majority of 1,274 in a state which has nearly 130,000 voters is very small, and a change of 700 votes will give it to the Republicans. Everybody knows that Cleveland carried New York state by the merest scratch. Political accidents are not frequent enough to justify the belief that another one favorable to the President, will occur in the same locality.

THE man Robinson, who shot his wife and her paramour and then shot himself, at Minneapolis Tuesday, died last night.

We have no adverse criticism to aim at any legitimate people's convention, but when its originators conspire to make it a "roaring farce," we feel justified in guessing that the people catch on to its ridiculous side, and say "Oh my! what a guy!

THE state railroad and warehouse commission have issued the following circular:

All railroad companies doing business within the State of Minnesota, and all persons and parties interested, will take notice that on Wednesday, the 11th day of July next, at the office of the railroad and warehouse commission, in the City of St. Paul, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, said commission will consider the matter of making a uniform distance tariff for said companies, and also the matter of reducing the terminal, commodity and other tariffs, of said companies, now in force, on the lines of said companies within the state, so far as said tariffs apply or relate to the transportation of grain, coal, lumber, live stock and dressed meats, wholly within the state, should such tariffs, after due consideration by the commission be found not to be equal and reasonable. Upon such consideration all persons and parties interested will have an opportunity to be heard.

—THE population of London now exceeds every other city, ancient or modern, in the world. New York and all its adjacent cities combined are not equal to two-thirds of it. Scotland, Switzerland, and the Australian colonies each contains fewer souls, while Norway, Servia, Greece and Denmark have scarcely half as many. Yet at the beginning of the present century the population of all London did not reach one million.

—The electric bell system has been developed to such a fine point in New York hotels that by moving a pointer upon a dial and then pressing the bell the guest can indicate to the office his desire for his bill, coupe, a carriage, writing materials, chambermaid, messenger, boots, water, porter, fireman, ice-water or hall-boy. At one hotel the dial is divided into three sections; one for eatables, one for drinkables and a third for ordinary hotel service. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The sayin' th't it's better to give th'n to receive is a good un, ginger'ly speakin'; but when I heerd a feller crack it wunst, in refusin' to receive a bad shillin' from a poor cuss th't he had give it to hisself only a minute afore, I thort to m'self b'gosh, that even the best o' sayin's was liable to warp a leetle, wunst in a while. Speaking o' sayin's th' hain't no truer one th'n th't charity begins to hum. If thuz any feller ez wants to be char'table, an' hain't got no hum to b'gin at, I want to put it on record right here th't th' hain't a word in the good ole sayin' that pervents him from goin' right to work an' beginnin' at mine.—*Ed. Mott, in Puck.*

Notice of Lien Sale.

Whereas default has been made for more than three months in the payment of the amount due me for pasturing and keeping a certain colt two years;

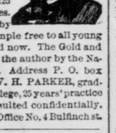
And whereas said colt was at the time I took him owned by and in the lawful possession of J. W. Varney, and was pastured and kept at his request and upon his promise to pay for such pasturing and keeping;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said colt will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, on Saturday, July 21st, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy as far as possible the amount which will then be due me for pasturing and keeping such animal and the expenses of sale.

Said colt is three years old and iron grey color. Dated June 20th, 1888.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
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BRAINERD now has a fire limit and it is hoped that it will be enforced.

Mr. H. B. MORRISON, of Motley, will furnish the lumber for the new Little Falls hotel.

HARPER'S Weekly isn't even a mugwump any longer. It has gotten clear over into the Democratic clover patch.

A MAN by the name of Bush has been sentenced to sixty days imprisonment for stealing his neighbor's cows at Wadena.

THE democrats are squirming in all directions. Their days are numbered and they see the necessity of whistling to keep up courage.

TARIFF reform has been abandoned for the Chinese racket in Minnesota. It is a great question among our Democratic brethren at present.

A LITTLE girl exploded a railroad torpedo at Little Falls by pounding it with a hammer, and pieces of the torpedo entered her forhead, from the effects of which she will die.

THE council showed their generosity and appreciation of the fire department by allowing the members pay for their services last Saturday night. The boys earned every cent of it.

Gov. McGILL understands that his attention is needed in state matters and he is therefore not running a personal campaign for the nomination. The people will probably see that he gets it however.

THE loss by the recent fire will reach from $60,000 to $75,000 with but $13,000 insurance. The reason for the light insurance was the high rate of from eight to ten per cent. on account of the planing mill in which the fire originated.

N. P. CLARK has decided not to attempt to operate the saw mill at Little Falls, and the mill is again offered for sale. Had the mill been started Mr. Clarke would have given it more or less of his personal attention, but he has decided not to undertake this. The mill is an exceedingly good one.—Minneapolis Lumberman.

AFTER a hard struggle of a year and one month, the Daily News has been obliged to suspend, the typefoundry taking the entire outfit on a mortgage which they held. The recent fire which badly demoralized the office probably hastened the suspension somewhat, but the outcome would have been the same in the near future had no fire occurred. Mr. Dewey has the sympathy of the community in his misfortune, as he has invested and lost nearly all his worldly possessions in the venture. We understand from a gentleman who has talked with him that he will go to Duluth where the democrats will buy him an outfit and start him in business.

A NEW scheme is on foot in the Fifth District, and it is what the street gamins call a "dandy." It is proposed to call three congressional conventions—all to be held at Fergus Falls on the same day. One is to be called by the democracy, another by the prohibitionists, while the third is to be denominated a gathering of free traders. The three are to try and agree on a nominee for congress. If they can do this they hope to defeat Comstock. But the trouble is to get them to harmonize. The prohibitionist and the democrat mix—well hardly. But the scheme is being broached all the same, and Hodgson, Barrett et al. are in with it.—St. Paul Dispatch.

THE campaign for Harrison and Morton begins magnificently in all quarters. From all the Republican leaders come the heartiest and most enthusiastic expressions of joy over the happy results of the long and desperate struggle, says the Mail. The demonstrations in honor of Gen. Harrison at his Indianapolis home have been and are phenomenal in their magnitude, spontaneousness and earnestness. Every where, from Maine to California, Republicans show their confidence in the success of the party, with a ticket so strong and so above criticism and with absolute harmony on the American ideas and principles toat are fitly represented by the man whose great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from English rule and whose own public acts and expressions show how richly he is qualified to lead in the great Continental campaign for American independence of English political economy and English manufacturers. A fight so national in its spirit, aims and purposes could not be more appropriately led than by Benjamin Harrison.

The Party Emblems.

THE party emblems in this campaign will be the bandana and the pig-tail.—Brainerd Journal.

Very good emblem indeed Mr. Journal. The pig-tail reminds us of the fight the republicans had with the democrats in congress to get the Chinese emigration bill through, and how only for the republican party the Pacific coast to-day would be overrun with Chinamen. We adopt the pig tail gladly, and when you democrats see it, remember please your party's attitude upon the Chinese question. But the bandana! Whew! And we cannot help but associate it with snuff, a big blow of the nose and a huge mass of vile excretion from Mr. Thurman's ruby proboscis. It is a fit emblem, however, for the democratic party.

DOINGS OF THE CITY FATHERS.

They Rescind and Revoke the Electric Light Contract.

Fire Limits Established.

The city council met in regular session Monday evening with a full board present. The first business transacted was the reading of the minutes and the report of the chief of police. The confirmation of Frank Jarboe, as policeman was made, Officer Westerberg having been removed. The distribution of the expenses for the preceeding year ending June 30, 1888, were as follows:

Interest on bonds	$1,123 50
Rental of hydrants	7,605 00
Work on streets	3,826 50
Pay rolls	5,462 71
Sidewalks and crossings	1,394 89
Stationery and printing	511 58
Special police	86 00
Hose house and grounds, 4th ward	705 05
Rental and repairs of fire telephone	251 63
Fuel	138 40
Electric light rentals	930 82
Election expenses	551 20
Appropriation for annual parade of fire department	300 00
Amount returned on liquor licenses	408 22
Boarding city prisoners	281 30
Fire companies (state appropriation)	163 30
Assessor	300 00
Gregory square fence, etc	557 63
Hose and carts and repairs of hose houses	708 58
Miscellaneous	1,728 95

The city surveyor made an estimate of the balance due Contractor Reilly on sewer work, which was read showing the amount to be $636.64. On motion of Ald. Camp the estimate was accepted and the amount ordered paid.

Work on the streets was ordered stopped.

A large grist of claims against the city were allowed, among them the electrict light bill, Ald. Graham voting in the negative and desiring to be so recorded.

A motion was made to have the city attorney's opinion on the electric light company's franchise and contract read, which carried and the report covering thirty sheets of legal cap was listened to with interest by the august body.

On motion of Ald. Cooley and Graham the firemen were allowed three dollars each for attending the recent fire,

The petition to extend the water mains on Seventh street, from Rosewood to Sycamore street was granted. The petitions for extensions of mains on Front street between Third and Fourth and on Seventh from Quince to Sycamore and on First avenue from Kindred to Forgy streets were referred to proper committees.

The salary of the janitor of the Hose house was raised to $50 per month and the council adjourned until Tuesday evening.

SPECIAL SESSION.

A full board present at roll call. A few bills were allowed, and ordinance 71, relating to fire limits was introduced and given the first reading. The rules were suspended and its second reading was given, and the ordinance was adopted. The ordinance describes the limits as follows: Blocks 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 65, all that portion of blocks 67, 69, 71 and 73 lying north of the mill branch railroad track as now located, and the south half of blocks 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48. In blocks 41, 43, and 45, solid brick walls are required, in the others brick veneer is allowed.

The following resolution relating to the electrict light franchise was read, the aldermen voting for being Camp, Graham, Cooley, Atkinson, Keough and Mr. President. Against —Spencer and Searles:

Resolved by the Council of the City of Brainerd:

THAT all contracts or agreements whatsoever, heretofore entered into between the Brainerd Light & Power Co. and the City of Brainerd, for the purpose of providing lights for said City, whether the same be by ordinance, resolution, by-laws, or other form of contract, and particularly a certain contract between said parties bearing date January 17th, 1888, and a certain resolution of said city council of the City of Brainerd passed on the 16th day of January, 1888, and published on the 28th day of January, 1888, be and the same are hereby disaffirmed, revoked, rescinded, annulled and repealed. And the said Brainerd Light & Power Co., and all persons, parties or corportations, claiming or interested by, through or under it, whether by assignment, mortgage, or any manner whatsoever, are hereby notified that the said City of Brainerd will not, after due publication of this resolution, accept nor pay for any light whatsoever, furnished by the said Brainerd Light & Power Co., or its assigns, under any contract or contracts whatsoever.

After transacting some other unimportant business the council adjourned.

Did Not Exceed His Authority.

Judge Fleming, asked about the article in the Journal quoted from the St. Cloud Times said:

"All this talk about Judge Sleeper having exceeded his authority in issuing injunctions against homesteaders in certain cases, is all stuff and nonsense, and is an attempt on the part of some of his enemies to build a mountain out of a mole hill. The Judge did just what any fair minded judge would do in such cases. A respectable firm of attorneys upon a proper showing ask for the writ, and, everything being fair on its face, what could the Judge do but to grant it. The rights of the parties are to be determined upon the hearing of the order to show cause. Why, if the Judge had have taken the opposite course and prejudged the case—made up his judgment in advance—then criticism would have been in order. I glory in the spunk of a man who dares to do the right thing regardles of the present seeming consequences."

THE St. Cloud Times, the organ of the United States land office, criticises the functions of a district judge of Minnesota, (as will be seen by an article quoted in the Brainerd Journal,) and attempts to slur the actions of Judge Sleeper in allowing a temporary injunction to issue, restraining certain settlers from proving up on lands claimed by the grantees of the Northern Pacific railroad company within certain indemnity belts. As we understand the law our state courts have jurisdiction to protect owners of lands within the state in the enjoyment of their titles and to prevent clouds from being placed on such titles, and upon such facts being presented to judges of the district courts of this state we are inclined to believe that such judges would be recreant to their obligations if they should refuse. If our courts are powerless to pass upon these questions, land owners had better move out and go to some state where state courts have jurisdiction to protect property owners—and the right to hear and determine constitutional and statutory rights. We have no doubt Judge Sleeper will determine this, as he has other questions, on its merits, without regard for newspaper criticism that would mould his opinion to meet the requirements of federal office holders, who are acting under instructions of other officials, whose opinions may be right and may be wrong, but which eventually must be potent or otherwise as the state and federal courts shall determine.

Hon. G. G. Hartley's Speech.

The New York Mail and Express contained the following speech delivered by G. G. Hartley at a dinner given at the Richleau by Col. Shepard after the Republican convention adjourned, In response to "The State of Minnesota," Mr. Hartley said:

"I hail from Minnesota and the Northwest, and I am proud of that locality. It is a grand country. It has broad prairies and broad views on questions of public interest. It is an intelligent country. The State that I had the honor to represent in part in the convention just adjourned has a grand system of schools, and points with pride to its magnificent educational instutitions. Its people read and think, and are not the ignorant victims of demagogues that they have represented to be here at this convention. Mr. Depew has been told that the grangers of the Northwest would close their eyes and fight him or any other man that has ever been connected with a railroad, regardless of his qualities. It is not so. That is a great country: it admires great men and recognizes the necessity of filling the high offices of the nation with men of recognized ability, experience and honor, even if they have been connected with a railroad. I know something of the grangers and their interests in that country. I went among them a poor, uneducated boy, and after years of common labor I took a homestead in Cass county, Dakota, and I point with pride to the fact that Depew was the only man that got two votes from that great granger territory in the early stages of the convention. I improved that homestead any got my patent on it (what no settler could get in the whole Northwest under Sparks,) and I have been farming for the last ten years. In that time I have raised more that 100,000 bushels of wheat. That is a progressive country. You will believe it when I tell you that the city I live in, located at the west end of Lake Superior, as Chicago is at the South end of Lake Michigan, with less than 5,000 people in 1880, has 35,000 in 1888.

Not known as a wheat market in 1880, it is to-day the greatest primary wheat market in the world, having received 941,231 bushels more wheat than Chicago in 1886 and 1887, and sixty days ago our warehouses contained more than one-quarter of the visible supply of wheat in the United States. With two small banks in 1880 we now have nine, with a capital stock of over $800,000. In 1887 we handled one million tons of coal and over six million pounds of wool, and manufactured in that district over 300,000,000 feet of lumber. I mention these things to let you know that we are not the one-horse sort of fellows up there that are or can be led by agitators and demagogues. I have had numerous telegrams since my arrival here, assuring me that Minnesota would give Depew a great majority; one from the Mayor of my own city, one from the ex-president of the City Council of Minneapolis, and from many other reliable sources. Mr. Depew's friends in that country will feel particularly sore when they hear that his withdrawal was largely due to misrepresentation of themselves. While New York claims Depew as their citizen, we claim him as our countryman. When you see the magnificent majority that we will give Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton, this splendid ticket nominated, recollect that Mr. Depew would have gotten the same had he been nominated. When I go home I shall meet as good Republicans as there are in that country, who will regret that Mr. Depew was not nominated. But they will do their duty in the coming campaign."

HISTORY does not furnish another instance of a President who has been compelled to back down as Cleveland has from the stands he took at the beginning of his administration.—Todd County Argus.

OUR democratic friends complain of 'war taxes" and the burdens under which the people are staggering. But it might be pertunently remarked that the Republican party did not begin the war which caused these taxes.—Wadena County Pioneer.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commssioners Held Tuesday, July 3rd, 1888.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held Tuesday, July 3rd, 1888.

All members of the board present.

The following bills were allowed:

A. S. McIntire, putting in 3 hydrants, piping, hose, etc., court house and grounds	$107 70
J. T. Sanborn, board and care of Chas. Norbal	8 00
Chas. Peterson, putting in stone foundation under wood shed near county jail	28 00
John Milem, salary as manager of poor farm and purchase of 2 cows	190 00
H. Spalding, mileage in case of State vs. James Pugh	3 50
H. Spalding, hay furnished poor farm	40 00
H. Spalding, boarding prisoners and receiving same in jail	58 55
S. H. Relf, surveying grounds around poor farm	68 50
Daniel English, plants and seeds for poor farm	6 80
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	12 20
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books and stationery	58 75
W. L. Boo,th blanks judge probate	9 55

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

All members present.

The following bills were allowed:

T. McMaster, groceries and feed furnished poor farm	$ 27 09
T. McMaster, oils furnished county jail	2 05

Auditor was instructed to notify Chas. Cross that his services as custodian of Mississippi river bridge would be dispensed with, and J. A. McDonald has been appointed as such at a salary of $15 per month.

On motion, petition of citizens of Town 44-30 for locating and opening a road, was laid on table.

On motion, properly carried, Louis Wicks was appointed to act as road overseer in Town 44-29, in place of O. J. Neishem, he not being in the right district.

Allowance of $10 per month for relief of Mrs. J. G. Small was, on motion, discontinued.

Allowance of $4 per week, allowed for relief of Reiden Larson was, on motion, properly carried, discontinued.

Auditor was instructed to notify John Chisolm that the county will not be responsible for board and care of Thomas Eddy after July 10th.

The following bills were allowed:

C. F. Kindred, water rent quarter ending October 1st.	$ 50 00
Peter Keiley, board and care of James Carney	27 00

Auditor was instructed to recommend abatement of taxes on south half of Lot 17, Block 96, from $10.85 to $5.40.

The following bills were allowed:

J. M. Martin, viewing poor farm one day	$ 3 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road	5 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage, attending seven commissioners meetings	37 80
J. S. Gardner, viewing poor farm three days	9 00
J. S. Gardner, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
J. S. Gardner, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road and outlet at Rice Lake	6 00
P. G. Fogelstrom, one day viewing poor farm	3 00
P. G. Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
A. P. Farrar, viewing outlet at Rice Lake	3 00
A. P. Farrar, three days viewing poor farm	9 00
A. P. Farrar, taking W. H. Clarke to hospital, for hack hire	50
A. P. Farrar, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
H. Patterson, one day viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road	3 00
H. Patterson, per diem and mileage attending four commissioners meetings	25 60
H. Patterson, one day viewing poor farm	3 00

On motion, properly carried, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the County Attorney be, and he is hereby requested to make no objection to an application for the reduction of the real estate judgments against Ahrens Brothers, in the so-called City of West Brainerd, Cass Co., from the original amount, to the sum of $100, and all penalties, interest and costs on same.

The auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of all of Ahrens Brothers taxes for year 1887 from original amount, to $50.

Board adjourned until Monday, July 23rd.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Sale of Stumpage on State Lands

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFCE
ST. PAUL, June 29, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at my office in Saint Paul, on Wednesday September 5th, 1888, at one o'clock p. m., all Pine Stumpage on State Lands exposed to waste or damage, in accordance with the provisions of section 47, chapter 38, General Statutes of 1878.

W. W. BRADEN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office. July 6,-Sept. 5.

Notice of Lien Sale.

Whereas default has been made for more than three months in the payment of the amount due me for pasturing and keeping a certain colt two years;

And whereas said colt was at the time I took him owned by and in the lawful possesion of J. W. Varney, and was pastured and kept at his request and upon his promise to pay for such pasturing and keeping;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said colt will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, on Saturday, July 21st, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy as far as possible the amount which will then be due me for pasturing and keeping such animal and the expenses of sale.

Said colt is three years old and iron grey color. Dated June 20th, 1888.

B. A. PORTER.

What the Scheme Was.

The Daily Tribune, of Duluth, published the following in regard to the rumored removal of the News from Brainerd to that city before the fire occurred:

We learn that it is not exactly certain as yet whether the Democrats of Duluth will succeed in getting a new Democratic daily established in this city or not. We should very much like to see a creditable evening paper in Duluth, and of course our Democratic friends would like to have a clear-cut organ in this city; but we learn that some of the more practical and business like men among them are not particularly carried away with the proposed scheme. As we understand the matter, Mr. Dewey, who has been publishing a daily paper at Brainerd, but who, although having the whole field to himself, has not been able to make his paper a success, has become inspired with the idea that the place which is suffering for another daily paper is Duluth, and he proposes to sell the Democrats of this city a controlling interest in his printing outfit for $2,000. This $2,000, however, will not go into the business for current expenses, but will be paid to a dealer in printing presses in Minneapolis who has a chattel mortgage on Mr. Dewey's press and who, of course, wants his pay. Of course, this dealer who has been here, helping along Mr. Dewey's scheme, attempts to make the Democrats believe that "there's millions" in a Democratic paper in this city; but some of the more thoughtful ones among them can't exactly see it in that light. They have heard it stated on pretty reliable authority that it costs a good deal of money to publish a daily paper, and in a little city which already has three dailies, they do not exactly see where the money is to come from for a fourth daily, except by assessment on the stockholders, and some of them have had experience in this line already and know what those assessments mean.

Some of the Democrats go so far as to say that there is not much need of a Democratic paper here, as the News, which opposes every important plank in the Republican national platform, is doing as much for the Democratic party as an avowed Democratic organ could do, and they think that a mugwump journal, such as that sheet is, should be encouraged by their party. Of course the News is quite willing to receive substantial "encouragement" from that source.

Some of our Democratic friends say, however, that if the Democracy must have an out-and-out Democratic paper in this city, and that if the party here can raise $2,000 for the benefit of the man who has the mortgage on Mr. Dewey's press, it would be better, both from a political and a business standpoint, to hire an editor and a reporter and a business manager, and let them get up a paper during the campaign and have it printed in some of the other offices here, and thus save all expense for an outfit and all liability for further assessment, and that it would be high time to buy an outfit after getting the paper established: and in support of this iden, they call attention to the fact that of all the papers published in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other large cities, not one-tenth of them have presses of their own.

It is learned thaa the subject of the proposed Democratic daily is still under prayerful consideration and that it will probably be decided during the coming week.

—The sayin' th't it's better to give th'n to receive is a good un, ginerl'y speakin'; but when I heerd a feller crack it wunst, in refusin' to receive a bad shillin' from a poor cuss th't he had give it to hisself only a minute afore, I thort to m'self b'gosh, that even the best o' sayin's was liable to warp a leetle, wunst in a while. Speaking o' sayin's th' hain't no truer one th'n th't charity begins to hum. If thuz any feller ez wants to be char'able, an' hain't got no hum to b'gin at, I want to put it on record right here th't th' hain't a word in the good ole sayin' that pervents him from goin' right to work an' beginnin' at mine.—*Ed. Mott, in Puck.*

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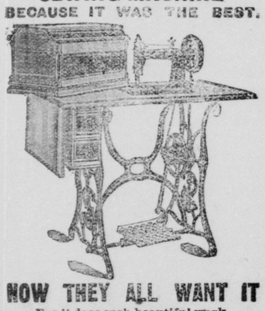
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W. S. MELLEN, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pass'r & T'kt A'gt Milwaukee.

ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's otel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

No Other RAILWAY In the Northwest

has in so short a period gained the reputation and popularity enjoyed by the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE. From a comparatively unknown factor in the commercial world, it has been transformed to an independent, influential, grand **THROUCH ROUTE**, with magnificent depots, superb equipment and unsurpassed terminal facilities. Through careful catering to details, it has won for itself a reputation for solidity, safety, convenience and attention to its patrons, second to no railroad in the country. **Pullman** sleepers, models of palatial comfort, dining cars in which the cuisine and general appointments are up to the highest standard, and coaches especially built for this route, are among the chief elements which have contributed towards catering successfully to a discriminating public. Located directly on its line between MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PATL, and MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, and DULUTH and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO, are the following thriving cities of Wisconsin and Michigan: NEW RICHMOND, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, ASHLAND, HURLEY, WIS., IRONWOOD, MICH., BESSEMER, MICH., STEVENS POINT, NEENAH, MENASHA, OSHKOSH, FOND DU LAC, WAUKESHA and BURLINGTON, WIS.

For detailed information, lowest current rates, berths, etc., via this route, to any point in the **South** or **East**, apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or address

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General Manager. Genl. Passr & Ticket Agt
MILWAUKEE.

F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 19, Nicollett House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 32. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. JULY 6, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's

JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combination. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

EMPIRE

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

C. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

I board at Smith's Empire Hotel

And Resauran.



You see by my looks that I am sleek and fat. A word to the wise is sufficient. You can get a square meal, a good lunch, a downy bed or anything to make you comfortable.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

A Large Stock of

New Silverware and Clocks

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

SUNDBERGS

THE JEWELER.

Goods sold on the installment plan to parties who so desire.

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

Our Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON.

BRAINERD now has a fire limit and it is hoped that it will be enforced.

Mr. H. B. MORRISON, of Motley, will furnish the lumber for the new Little Falls hotel.

HARPER'S Weekly isn't even a mugwump any longer. It has gotten clear over into the Democratic clover patch.

A MAN by the name of Bush has been sentenced to sixty days imprisonment for stealing his neighbor's cows at Wadena.

THE democrats are squirming in all directions. Their days are numbered and they see the necessity of whistling to keep up courage.

TARIFF reform has been abandoned for the Chinese racket in Minnesota. It is a great question among our Democratic brethren at present.

A LITTLE girl exploded a railroad torpedo at Little Falls by pounding it with a hammer, and pieces of the torpedo entered her forhead, from the effects of which she will die.

THE council showed their generosity and appreciation of the fire department by allowing the members pay for their services last Saturday night. The boys earned every cent of it.

GOV. MCGILL understands that his attention is needed in state matters and he is therefore not running a personal campaign for the nomination. The people will probably see that he gets it however.

THE loss by the recent fire will reach from $60,000 to $75,000 with but $13,000 insurance. The reason for the light insurance was the high rate of from eight to ten per cent. on account of the planing mill in which the fire originated.

N. P. CLARK has decided not to attempt to operate the saw mill at Little Falls, and the mill is again offered for sale. Had the mill been started Mr. Clarke would have given it more or less of his personal attention, but he has decided not to undertake this. The mill is an exceedingly good one.—Minneapolis Lumberman.

AFTER a hard struggle of a year and one month, the Daily News has been obliged to suspend, the typefoundry taking the entire outfit on a mortgage which they held. The recent fire which badly demoralized the office probably hastened the suspension somewhat, but the outcome would have been the same in the near future had no fire occurred. Mr. Dewey has the sympathy of the community in his misfortune, as he has invested and lost nearly all his worldly possessions in the venture. We understand from a gentleman who has talked with him that he will go to Duluth where the democrats will buy him an outfit and start him in business.

A NEW scheme is on foot in the Fifth District, and it is what the street gamins call a "dandy." It is proposed to call three congressional conventions—all to be held at Fergus Falls on the same day. One is to be called by the democracy, another by the prohibitionists, while the third is to be denominated a gathering of free traders. The three are to try and agree on a nominee for congress. If they can do this they hope to defeat Comstock. But the trouble is to get them to harmonize. The prohibitionist and the democrat mix—well hardly. But the scheme is being broached all the same, and Hodgson, Barrett et al. are in with it.—St. Paul Dispatch.

THE campaign for Harrison and Morton begins magnificently in all quarters. From all the Republican leaders come the heartiest and most enthusiastic expressions of joy over the happy results of the long and desperate struggle, says the Mail. The demonstrations in honor of Gen. Harrison at his Indianapolis home have been and are phenomenal in their magnitude, spontaneousness and earnestness. Everywhere, from Maine to California, Republicans show their confidence in the success of the party, with a ticket so strong and so above criticism and with absolute harmony on the American ideas and principles toat are fitly represented by the man whose great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from English rule and whose own public acts and expressions show how richly he is qualified to lead in the great Continental campaign for American independence of English political economy and English manufacturers. A fight so national in its spirit, aims and purposes could not be more appropriately led than by Benjamin Harrison.

The Party Emblems.

THE party emblems in this campaign will be the bandana and the pig-tail.—Brainerd Journal.

Very good emblem indeed Mr. Journal. The pig-tail reminds us of the fight the republicans had with the democrats in congress to get the Chinese emigration bill through, and how only for the republican party the Pacific coast to-day would be overrun with Chinamen. We adopt the pig tail gladly, and when you democrats see it, remember please your party's attitude upon the Chinese question. But the bandana! Whew! And we cannot help but associate it with snuff, a big blow of the nose and a huge mass of vile excretion from Mr. Thurman's ruby proboscis. It is a fit emblem, however, for the democratic party.

DOINGS OF THE CITY FATHERS.

They Rescind and Revoke the Electric Light Contract.

Fire Limits Established.

The city council met in regular session Monday evening with a full board present. The first business transacted was the reading of the minutes and the report of the chief of police. The confirmation of Frank Jarboe, as policeman was made, Officer Westerberg having been removed. The distribution of the expenses for the preceeding year ending June 30, 1888, were as follows:

Interest on bonds	$1,126 50
Rental of hydrants	7,605 00
Work on streets	3,826 50
Pay rolls	5,462 71
Sidewalks and crossings	1,394 89
Stationery and printing	511 58
Special police	86 00
Hose house and grounds, 4th ward	705 05
Rental and repairs of fire telephone	251 63
Fuel	138 40
Electric light rentals	930 82
Election expenses	551 20
Appropriation for annual parade of fire department	300 00
Amount returned on liquor licenses	408 22
Boarding city prisoners	281 30
Fire companies (state appropriation)	163 30
Assessor	300 00
Gregory square fence, etc	557 63
Hose and carts and repairs of hose houses	708 58
Miscellaneous	1,728 95

The city surveyor made an estimate of the balance due Contractor Reilly on sewer work, which was read showing the amount to be $636.64. On motion of Ald. Camp the estimate was accepted and the amount ordered paid.

Work on the streets was ordered stopped.

A large grist of claims against the city were allowed, among them the electrict light bill, Ald. Graham voting in the negative and desiring to be so recorded.

A motion was made to have the city attorney's opinion on the electric light company's franchise and contract read, which carried and the report covering thirty sheets of legal cap was listened to with interest by the august body.

On motion of Ald. Cooley and Graham the firemen were allowed three dollars each for attending the recent fire,

The petition to extend the water mains on Seventh street, from Rosewood to Sycamore street was granted. The petitions for extensions of mains on Front street between Third and Fourth and on Seventh from Quince to Sycamore and on First avenue from Kindred to Forgy streets were referred to proper committees.

The salary of the janitor of the Hose house was raised to $50 per month and the council adjourned until Tuesday evening.

SPECIAL SESSION.

A full board present at roll call. A few bills were allowed, and ordinance 71, relating to fire limits was introduced and given the first reading. The rules were suspended and its second reading was given, and the ordinance was adopted. The ordinance describes the limits as follows: Blocks 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 65, all that portion of blocks 67, 69, 71 and 73 lying north of the mill branch railroad track as now located, and the south half of blocks 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48. In blocks 41, 43, and 45, solid brick walls are required, in the others brick veneer is allowed.

The following resolution relating to the electrict light franchise was read, the aldermen voting for being Camp, Graham, Cooley, Atkinson, Keough and Mr. President. Against —Spencer and Searles:

Resolved by the Council of the City of Brainerd:

THAT all contracts or agreements whatsoever, heretofore entered into between the Brainerd Light & Power Co. and the City of Brainerd, for the purpose of providing lights for said City, whether the same be by ordinance, resolution, by-laws, or other form of contract, and particularly a certain contract between said parties bearing date January 17th, 1888, and a certain resolution of said city council of the City of Brainerd passed on the 16th day of January, 1888, and published on the 28th day of January, 1888, be and the same are hereby disaffirmed, revoked, rescinded, annulled and repealed. And the said Brainerd Light & Power Co., and all persons, parties or corportations, claiming or interested by, through or under it, whether by assignment, mortgage, or any manner whatsoever, are hereby notified that the said City of Brainerd will not, after due publication of this resolution, accept nor pay for any light whatsoever, furnished by the said Brainerd Light & Power Co., or its assigns, under any contract or contracts whatsoever.

After transacting some other unimportant business the council adjourned.

Did Not Exceed His Authority.

Judge Fleming, asked about the article in the Journal quoted from the St. Cloud Times said:

"All this talk about Judge Sleeper having exceeded his authority in issuing injunctions against homesteaders in certain cases, is all stuff and nonsense, and is an attempt on the part of some of his enemies to build a mountain out of a mole hill. The Judge did just what any fair minded judge would do in such cases. A respectable firm of attorneys upon a proper showing ask for the writ, and, everything being fair on its face, what could the Judge do but to grant it. The rights of the parties are to be determined upon the hearing of the order to show cause. Why, if the Judge had have taken the opposite course and prejudged the case—made up his judgment in advance—then criticism would have been in order. I glory in the spunk of a man who dares to do the right thing regardles of the present seeming consequences."

THE St. Cloud Times, the organ of the United States land office, criticises the functions of a district judge of Minnesota, (as will be seen by an article quoted in the Brainerd Journal,) and attempts to slur the actions of Judge Sleeper in allowing a temporary injunction to issue, restraining certain settlers from proving up on lands claimed by the grantees of the Northern Pacific railroad company within certain indemnity belts. As we understand the law our state courts have jurisdiction to protect owners of lands within the state in the enjoyment of their titles and to prevent clouds from being placed on such titles, and upon such facts being presented to judges of the district courts of this state we are inclined to believe that such judges would be recreant to their obligations if they should refuse. If our courts are powerless to pass upon these questions, land owners had better move out and go to some state where state courts have jurisdiction to protect property owners—and the right to hear and determine constitutional and statutory rights. We have no doubt Judge Sleeper will determine this, as he has other questions, on its merits, without regard for newspaper criticism that would mould his opinion to meet the requirements of federal office holders, who are acting under instructions of other officials, whose opinions may be right and may be wrong, but which eventually must be potent or otherwise as the state and federal courts shall determine.

Hon. G. G. Hartley's Speech.

The New York Mail and Express contained the following speech delivered by G. G. Hartley at a dinner given at the Richleau by Col. Shepard after the Republican convention adjourned, In response to "The State of Minnesota," Mr. Hartley said:

"I hail from Minnesota and the Northwest, and I am proud of that locality. It is a grand country. It has broad prairies and broad views on questions of public interest. It is an intelligent country. The State that I had the honor to represent in part in the convention just adjourned has a grand system of schools, and points with pride to its magnificent educational institutions. Its people read and think, and are not the ignorant victims of demagogues that they have represented to be here at this convention. Mr. Depew has been told that the grangers of the Northwest would close their eyes and fight him or any other man that has ever been connected with a railroad, regardless of his qualities. It is not so. That is a great country: it admires great men and recognizes the necessity of filling the high offices of the nation with men of recognized ability, experience and honor, even if they have been connected with a railroad. I know something of the grangers and their interests in that country. I went among them a poor, uneducated boy, and after years of common labor I took a homestead in Cass county, Dakota, and I point with pride to the fact that Depew was the only man that got two votes from that great granger territory in the early stages of the convention. I improved that homestead any got my patent on it (what no settler could get in the whole Northwest under Sparks,) and I have been farming for the last ten years. In that time I have raised more that 100,000 bushels of wheat. That is a progressive country. You will believe it when I tell you that the city I live in, located at the west end of Lake Superior, as Chicago is at the South end of Lake Michigan, with less than 5,000 people in 1880, has 35,000 in 1888.

Not known as a wheat market in 1880, it is to-day the greatest primary wheat market in the world, having received 941,231 bushels more wheat than Chicago in 1886 and 1887, and sixty days ago our warehouses contained more than one-quarter of the visible supply of wheat in the United States. With two small banks in 1880 we now have nine, with a capital stock of over $800,000. In 1887 we handled one million tons of coal and over six million pounds of wool, and manufactured in that district over 300,000,000 feet of lumber. I mention these things to let you know that we are not the one-horse sort of fellows up there that are or can be led by agitators and demagogues. I have had numerous telegrams since my arrival here, assuring me that Minnesota would give Depew a great majority; one from the Mayor of my own city, one from the ex-president of the City Council of Minneapolis, and from many other reliable sources. Mr. Depew's friends in that country will feel particularly sore when they hear that his withdrawal was largely due to misrepresentation of themselves. While New York claims Depew as their citizen, we claim him as our countryman. When you see the magnificent majority that we will give Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton, this splendid ticket nominated, recollect that Mr. Depew would have gotten the same had he been nominated. When I go home I shall meet as good Republicans as there are in that country, who will regret that Mr. Depew was not nominated. But they will do their duty in the coming campaign."

HISTORY does not furnish another instance of a President who has been compelled to back down as Cleveland has from the stands he took at the beginning of his administration.—Todd County Argus.

OUR democratic friends complain of "war taxes" and the burdens under which the people are staggering. But it might be pertinently remarked that the Republican party did not begin the war which caused these taxes.—Wadena County Pioneer.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commssioners Held Tuesday, July 3rd, 1888.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held Tuesday, July 3rd, 1888.

All members of the board present.

The following bills were allowed:

A. S. McIntire, putting in 3 hydrants, piping, hose, etc., court house and grounds	$107 70
J. T. Sanborn, board and care of Chas. Norbal	8 00
Chas. Peterson, putting in stone foundation under wood shed near county jail	28 00
John Milem, salary as manager of poor farm and purchase of 2 cows	190 00
H. Spalding, mileage in case of State vs. James Pugh	3 50
H. Spalding, hay furnished poor farm	40 00
H. Spalding, boarding prisoners and receiving same in jail	58 55
S. H. Relf, surveying grounds around poor farm	68 50
Daniel English, plants and seeds for poor farm	6 80
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	12 20
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books and stationery	58 75
W. L. Boo,th blanks judge probate	9 55

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

All members present.

The following bills were allowed:

T. McMaster, groceries and feed furnished poor farm	$ 27 09
T. McMaster, oils furnished county jail	2 05

Auditor was instructed to notify Chas. Cross that his services as custodian of Mississippi river bridge would be dispensed with, and J. A. McDonald has been appointed as such at a salary of $15 per month.

On motion, petition of citizens of Town 44-30 for locating and opening a road, was laid on table.

On motion, properly carried, Louis Wicks was appointed to act as road overseer in Town 44-29, in place of O. J. Neisheim, he not being in the right district.

Allowance of $10 per month for relief of Mrs. J. G. Small was, on motion, discontinued.

Allowance of $4 per week, allowed for relief of Reiden Larson was, on motion, properly carried, discontinued.

Auditor was instructed to notify John Chisolm that the county will not be responsible for board and care of Thomas Eddy after July 10th.

The following bills were allowed:

C. F. Kindred, water rent quarter ending October 1st.	$ 50 00
Peter Keiley, board and care of James Carney	27 00

Auditor was instructed to recommend abatement of taxes on south half of Lot 17, Block 96, from $10.85 to $5.40.

The following bills were allowed:

J. M. Martin, viewing poor farm one day	$ 3 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road	5 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage, attending seven commissioners meetings	37 80
J. S. Gardner, viewing poor farm three days	9 00
J. S. Gardner, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
J. S. Gardner, viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road and outlet at Rice Lake	6 00
P. G. Fogelstrom, one day viewing poor farm	3 00
P. G. Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
A. P. Farrar, viewing outlet at Rice Lake	3 00
A. P. Farrar, three days viewing poor farm	9 00
A. P. Farrar, taking W. H. Clarke to hospital, for hack hire	50
A. P. Farrar, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	15 50
H. Patterson, one day viewing Brainerd and Grave Lake road	3 00
H. Patterson, per diem and mileage attending five commissioners meetings	25 60
H. Patterson, one day viewing poor farm	3 00

On motion, properly carried, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the County Attorney be, and he is hereby requested to make no objection to an application for the reduction of the real estate judgments against Ahrens Brothers, in the so-called City of West Brainerd, Cass Co., from the original amount, to the sum of $100, and all penalties, interest and costs on same.

The auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of all of Ahrens Brothers taxes for year 1887 from original amount, to $50.

Board adjourned until Monday, July 23rd.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Sale of Stumpage on State Lands

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFCE
ST. PAUL, June 29, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at my office in Saint Paul, on Wednesday September 5th, 1888, at one o'clock p. m., all Pine Stumpage on State Lands exposed to waste or damage, in accordance with the provisions of section 47, chapter 38, General Statutes of 1878. W. W. BRADEN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office. July 6,-Sept. 5.

Notice of Lien Sale.

Whereas default has been made for more than three months in the payment of the amount due me for pasturing and keeping a certain colt two years:

And whereas said colt was at the time I took him owned by and in the lawful possession of J. W. Varney, and was pastured and kept at his request and upon his promise to pay for such pasturing and keeping;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said colt will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, on Saturday, July 21st, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy as far as possible the amount which will then be due me for pasturing and keeping such animal and the expenses of sale,

Said colt is three years old and iron grey color. Dated June 20th, 1888.

B. A. POETER.

What the Scheme Was.

The Daily Tribune, of Duluth, published the following in regard to the rumored removal of the News from Brainerd to that city before the fire occurred:

We learn that it is not exactly certain as yet whether the Democrats of Duluth will succeed in getting a new Democratic daily established in this city or not. We should very much like to see a creditable evening paper in Duluth, and of course our Democratic friends would like to have a clear-cut organ in this city; but we learn that some of the more practical and business like men among them are not particularly carried away with the proposed scheme. As we understand the matter, Mr. Dewey, who has been publishing a daily paper at Brainerd, but who, although having the whole field to himself, has not been able to make his paper a success, has become inspired with the idea that the place which is suffering for another daily paper is Duluth, and he proposes to sell the Democrats of this city a controlling interest in his printing outfit for $2,000. This $2,000, however, will not go into the business for current expenses, but will be paid to a dealer in printing presses in Minneapolis who has a chattel mortgage on Mr. Dewey's press and who, of course, wants his pay. Of course, this dealer who has been here, helping along Mr. Dewey's scheme, attempts to make the Democrats believe that "there's millions" in a Democratic paper in this city; but some of the more thoughtful ones among them can't exactly see it in that light. They have heard it stated on pretty reliable authority that it costs a good deal of money to publish a daily paper, and in a little city which already has three dailies, they do not exactly see where the money is to come from for a fourth daily, except by assessment on the stockholders, and some of them have had experience in this line already and know what those assessments mean.

Some of the Democrats go so far as to say that there is not much need of a Democratic paper here, as the News, which opposes every important plank in the Republican national platform, is doing as much for the Democratic party as an avowed Democratic organ could do, and they think that a mugwump journal, such as that sheet is, should be encouraged by their party. Of course the News is quite willing to receive substantial "encouragement" from that source.

Some of our Democratic friends say, however, that if the Democracy must have an out-and-out Democratic paper in this city, and that if the party here can raise $2,000 for the benefit of the man who has the mortgage on Mr. Dewey's press, it would be better, both from a political and a business standpoint, to hire an editor and a reporter and a business manager, and let them get up a paper during the campaign and have it printed in some of the other offices here, and thus save all expense for an outfit and all liability for further assessment, and that it would be high time to buy an outfit after getting the paper established: and in support of this idea, they call attention to the fact that of all the papers published in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other large cities, not one-tenth of them have presses of their own.

It is learned thaa the subject of the proposed Democratic daily is still under prayerful consideration and that it will probably be decided during the coming week.

—The sayin' th't it's better to give th'n to receive is a good un, ginerlly speakin'; but when I heerd a feller crack it wunst, in refusin' to receive a bad shillin' from a poor cuss th't he had give it to hisself only a minute afore, I thort to m'self b'gosh, that even the best o' sayin's was liable to warp a leetle, wunst in a while. Speaking o' sayin's th' hain't no truer one th'n th't charity begins to hum. If thuz any feller ez wants to be char'table, an' hain't got no hum to b'gin at, I want to put it on record right here th't th' hain't a word in the good ole sayin' that pervents him from goin' right to work an' beginnin' at mine.—*Ed. Mott, in Puck.*

ARE YOU AN AMERICAN?

If so, send stamp for sample copy of AMERICA, a weekly journal devoted to the preserving of American institutions. Subscription, $3.50; months, $2.00.

The American Publishing Company,
180-182 Monroe St., Chicago.



ARE BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CORSETS EVER INTRODUCED.

CORALINE is superior to whalebone. Cannot be broken.

Is flexible and easy to the wearer.

Is used in no goods except those made by Warner Bros.

$10.00 REWARD

FOR ANY STRIP OF CORALINE THAT BREAKS WITH SIX MONTHS ORDINARY WEAR IN A CORSET. AVOID CHEAP IMITATIONS BONED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF CORD. ALL GENUINE CORALINE CORSETS HAVE CORALINE PRINTED ON INSIDE OF STEEL COVER.

For Sale by all Leading Merchants.

WARNER BROS., 141 & 143 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

GRAND

Auction Sale.

Saturday Eve.,

June 30th,

—OF—

Watches,
Jewelry,
Stoves,
Baby Cabs,

Sewing Machines,

Beds and Bedsteads, Chairs, Coffee Mill, Sulky Plow, Horses, Wagons, Lamps, Store Fixtures, Etc.

Sale to Commence Promptly at 7:30 and Contnue Until All are Sold.

Be on Hand Early!

Everything must go, so don't miss this opportunity to get these goods at your own price.

Don't Forget the Place,

No. 17, 6th Street,

Next to Paine's Meat Market.

THE UNIVERSITY! OF MINNESOTA,

was established by the constitution of the state and is endowed by the general government, being a part of the state system of public instruction.

Open to Both Sexes.

The following courses of study are offered:

REGULAR COLLEGE COURSES.

Classical, leading to degree ..... B. A.
Scientific, " ..... B. S.
Literary, " ..... B. L.
Civil Engineering, leading to degree ..... B. C. E.
Mechanical Engineering, leading to degree ..... B. M. E.
Electrical Engineering, leading to degree ..... B. E. E.
Architecture, leading to degree ..... B. Arch.
Agriculture, " " ..... B. Agi.
Law, " " ..... L. L. B.
Medicine and Surgery, leading to degree ..... M. D.
Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, leading to degree ..... M. D.
Dentistry, leading to degree ..... D. D. S.

The Graduate Department offers courses leading to the Master's degree and Ph. D.

SPECIAL COURSES.

The "School of Agriculture" offers a two years' course in Agriculture, Chemistry, Mathematics, English, &c., specially designed to meet the wants of farmers' sons.

The "School of Practical Mechanics and Design" offers courses in shop work, (including wood, iron and metal working) Industrial, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing; Wood Carving and designing.

In the college of Science, Literature and Arts, persons of mature years and judgment are admitted to pursue, under direction of the Faculty, studies selected from the regular courses.

Law School,

The Department o, Law will be opened in September. Two years' course. A large corps of Lecturers and Instructors, eminent in the profession, has been secured.

MEDICINE.

The Department of Medicine will be opened in October. This department consists of the college of medicine and surgery, the college of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Dentistry. Three years course.

Tuition is Free.

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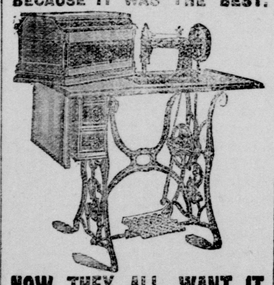
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Brainerd Dispatch.

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BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

The feeling of hostility between Russia and Germany is said to be growing steadily beneath the surface.

The warm weather of the past few days has proven very beneficial to the corn crops, and the farmers are accordingly in much better spirits.

The courts of Michigan are to investigate the remarkable conduct of a public school teacher who beat a scholar with a club, and then paraded the room with a revolver to keep the big boys under subjection.

In Belgium drunkenness is punished by compelling the man or woman caught in this condition to sweep the streets for two hours after they get sober. It is better punishment than to shut the drunkard up in the station house.

William A. Smith, who died a few days ago in Richmond, enjoyed a unique distinction. He resigned a seat in Congress because he did not think he had sense enough to properly represent his constituents. This is the first, and probably the last, instance of the kind.

A steamer load of vegetables, decayed and therefore unwholesome, was dumped into the North River the other day. In olden times in New Haven, Ct., when oysters ceased to be fresh and were pronounced dangerous to health, the selectmen voted to give them to the poor.

A dog in Davenport, Ia., having seized a young sparrow that had dropped to the sidewalk, was instantly set upon by half a dozen of the grown birds with a ferocity that not only made him drop his prey, but sent him off howling with the blood flowing from several places where their sharp bills had struck him.

Prof. C. V. Riley, Government Entomologist, solemnly asserts that the 'seventeen-year', locusts are due in this country this year. These locusts evidently bear the title "seventeen-year', because they fail to appear once in seventeen years. Their "time for disappearing" has never been discovered, however.

Ernest Butler, of Millersburg, Ky., says the National Stockman, has a friend in the Indian Territory who six months ago sent him an Indian pony. It was kept confined in the stable until four weeks ago; when it got out it wandered off through the several states, swam several rivers and arrived in the Indian Territory last Monday. It traveled in four weeks 1,200 miles.

A Russian young lady has been condemned to life-long prison for marrying sixteen husbands. She is a curiosity, and ought to have been let off. When her lawyer went to see her in prison after the trial she assured him of her gratitude, and asked him to accept as a souvenir a gold watch and chain, which she placed on the table before him. He at once recognized it as his own. She had picked his pocket and presented him with his own watch.

The gold washings of the river Nus, in Columbia, are said to promise such enormous returns that when the news reached France that the river had been turned and the bed of the river exposed, the 500-franc shares rose to 4,800 francs. Subsequently the dam broke away, and money being required to rebuild it, more shares were offered and were eagerly tendered for, premiums being offered of from fifty to 100 per cent. by those anxious to become stockholders.

Timothy Williams, aged 76, who lived at Lebanon, Conn., met with a horrible death several days ago. In climbing a tree to secure a swarm of his bees, which had lodged on one of the branches, he lost his balance and fell, scattering the bees as he did so. The infuriated bees immediately attacked the old man, who, with a broken leg, crawled away and sought refuge under a wagon. He made a desperate fight, but without success. He was stung to death.

An account is given in a letter from a missionary in 1821 of a curious procedure in a small island opposite Malacca. When any man grows old the youths of his family invite all the young men of the neighborhood, and a high scaffold is built, up which the aged victim is made to climb. It is then violently shaken. If the old man is strong enough to maintain his position he is given another year of life. If, however, he is shaken from his high perch all fall upon him, and his flesh is divided among the whole party.

A minister at Jeffersonville, Ky. was lately called to preach a funeral sermon at the grave of one of his parishioners, a certain Mrs. Wascom. During the services the husband of the deceased stood near the grave and indulged in loud lamentations over his loss. The good minister tried hard to comfort the bereaved widower, and finally successful in doing so, as Mr. Wascom dried his tears, and after a whispered consultation with one of the female mourners present, brought her forward and asked his reverend friend to marry him to the lady. The minister promptly preformed the ceremony, and the now happy pair drove back home in the carriage they had hired for the funeral procession, the hearse alone being left out at the cemetery. Wascom is 70 years old and has been married three times.

Republican Convention.

First Day.

At Chicago, on June 19 precisely at 12:31 the gavel of Chairman Jones, chairman of the National Republican committee' sounded sharply on the mahogany desk, and the Republican convention of 1888 was formally opened. Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Chairman Jones, after Secretary Fessenden had proceeded with the reading of the call appropriating the votes to each state and territory, addressed the convention closing as follows: Gentlemen of the convention: The national committee has requested the announcement of these further officers for your temporary organization. They will be read:

The Secretary—For temporary secretaries: Hon. Charles W. Chisbee of Michigan, Hon. Michael Griffin of Wisconsin, Hon. Ruell of Tennessee.

For Temporary Assistant Secretaries—Hon. James J. Brogan of Tennessee, James Bixby of Minnesota, Henry M. Capes of Arkansas, William Nelson of New Jersey, A. W. Monroe of Maryland, J. E. Wiley of Texas, C. M. Shinno of West Virginia and John E. Miner of Louisiana.

For Temporary Reading Clerks—Hon. Henry Ballard of Vermont, Col. Clarkson Lake of New York, Capt. David Lanning of Ohio, James H. Stone of Michigan and George M. Brinkerhoff of Illinois.

Official Stenographer—Gustavus P. English.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Fitzsimmons of Chicago.

Mr. Jones then said: Gentlemen—At the request of the national republican committee I propose to you as temporary chairman of this convention the Hon. John M. Thurston.

Mr. Thurston then took the chair and was greeted with applause. His opening speech was regarded as exceedingly able, and it created a profound sensation.

Committees were appointed and the day was spent in the work of organization. John C. Fremont, was present as the guest of the Nebraska delegation and in response to enthusiastic calls he was introduced to the convention and made an eloquent speech. Fred Douglas, the colored orator, also made some remarks in response to land demands from the convention.

Second Day.

The second day of the Republican national convention at Chicago was occupied by the committee on credentials, most of their time having been devoted to listening to arguments in the Mahone Wise contest from Virginia.

Permanent organization was affected by the election of M. M. Estel of California as president. Among the vice presidents were: M. S. Chandler, Minnesota; L. B. Richardson, Dakota; H. H. Rood, Iowa; H. O. Fairchild; and among its secretaries appeared the names of J. M. Bailey, Dakota; J. W. Cockburn, Iowa; Geo. B. Edgerton, Minnesota, and G. A. Knapp, Wis.

Third Day.

The principal event of the third day was the adoption of the platform which was received with prodigious enthusiasm, then followed hours of speech-making over the candidates whose names were placed before the convention. The platform adopted is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in national convention pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arther, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national constitution, and to the indissoluble union of the states, to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our Repulican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representative in congress in opposing its passage.

NO FREE WOOL.

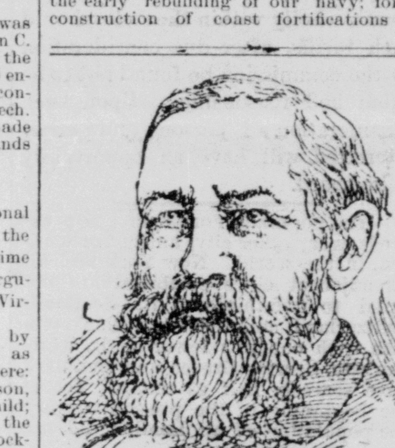
We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behests of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers. We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and for Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores. We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Repubican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

JUSTICE TO THE TERRITORIES.

The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become states in the Union; therefore, whenever the condtions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, as a right inheritent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state government and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparations for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the Republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states, such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so. The political power of the Mormon church in the territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions too dangerous longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end, to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy. The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

FREE SCHOOLS.

In a republic like ours, where the citizens is the sovereign, and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in this land the opportunity of a good common school education. We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passing by congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and



Benjamin Harrison.

modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defendless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channel of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks." The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected or proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influences in Central and South America and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

THE FISHERIES.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessel are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and the county of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and particularly unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.



Levi P. Morton.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be in a lawful trade. The men who abandoned the Republican party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance or freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers of free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided." The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury, it would de public scandal to do less for those whose valorous services preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic house of representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation. In support of the principles herewith enunciated, to invite the patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity was seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

Fourth Day.

On the fourth day of the session there was tremendous excitement, the interest was universal, delays of all kinds were experienced, but at last talking closed for a time and balloting commenced. Only three ballots were had and they were as follows:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.
Alger	84	116	122
Allison	72	73	88
Depew	99	99	91
Fitler	24	0	0
Gresham	111	107	123
Harrison	80	91	94
Hawley	13	0	0
Ingalls	28	16	0
Phelps	25	18	5
Rusk	25	20	16
Sherman	229	249	244
Blain	35	33	35
Lincoln	3	3	2
McKinley	2	3	7
Miller	0	0	2

After these ballots a recess was taken till evening, but when evening came, the convention was not ready, and the time was given up to talking and coucussing. Depew withdrew from the contest, and then after scenes of the wildest excitement an adjournment was had till Saturday morning.

Fifth Day.

Much to everybody's astonishment, Saturday came and went, and still there was no nomination, and an adjournment was taken till Monday. It was asserted that the friends of Mr. Blaine had intended to spring a trap and nominate him with a grand hurrah, but that the project wasn't ripe and the plan wouldn't work. The excitement was intense, but only two ballots were taken, making five altogether, as follows:

	4th bal.	5th bal.
Sherman	235	224
Gresham	98	87
Harrison	217	213
Alger	135	142
Allison	88	99
Blaine	42	48
Lincoln	1	......
McKinley	11	14
Fred Douglas	1	......
Forraker	1	......

Sixth Day.---The Ticket Nominated.

On the sixth day the convention convened again, and on the third ballot of the day Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was nominated. The last three ballots were as follows:

	6th bal.	7th bal.	8th bal.
Harrison	231	278	544
Alger	137	120	100
Allison	73	76	......
Gresham	91	91	59
Sherman	244	231	118
Blaine	40	15	5
McKinley	12	16	4
Col. Grant	1	......	......
Foraker	1	1	......
Lincoln	......	2	......
Haymond	......	1	......

As the states were called, California cast its sixteen votes for Harrison, and then state after state fell into line, and the nomination followed amid great excitement and enthusiasm. The nomination on motion of Gov. Foraker of Ohio, was made unanimous.

The convention then took a recess, and at the evening session, Levi. P. Morton of New York, was nominated for Vice President.

BIOGRAPHY OF HARRISON.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He is of English descent, one of his ancestors being a friend and counselor of Oliver Cromwell, taking part in the trial and execution of King Charles I. Shortly after this period the Harrison family immigrated to America and the next one that becomes well known is Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who performed an active part in all movements of the revolutionary war period, was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, thrice elected Governor of Virginia and a member of the convention that ratified the constitution. He was the father of Gen. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States in 1840, and grandfather of the present nominee of the Republican party.

The subject of the present sketch entered Miami University at Oxford, O., at the early age of 16. After graduating he went to Cincinnati and studied law. In 1854 he removed to Indianapolis, where he has ever since resided, and commenced the practice of law. New issues that were constantly being brought into politics, afforded Mr. Harrison the opportunity of being heard on the stump, and it was but a few years until he was regarded as one of the ablest political speakers in the state.

In 1860 he was elected reporter of the supreme court. In July, 1862, when President Lincoln issued his call for 500,000 three-year troops, Gov. Morton called upon Harrison to aid in recruiting the regiment for the Sixth Indiana district. His commission, bearing date of July 14, 1862, was the first one issued by the famous war governor, and made Harrison a second-lieutenant. He was made captain of Co. A as soon as it was recruited, and when the whole regiment was filled he was selected colonel.

Gov. Morton offered to send some one else into the field in order that Harrison might hold his civil position in Indianapolis. But this offer was refused and Harrison went into the field with his troops. After serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, the regiment in January, 1864, was formally assigned to the first brigade (Ward's) of the third division of the Twentieth army corps, with which body he served until the end of the war. At Resaca he captured the enemy's line and four guns, and at Peach Tree Creek his bravery was such that Gen. Hooker recommended him to the secretary of war for promotion, and he was made brigadier-general.

During his absence in the field the Democratic supreme court declared vacant the office of supreme court reporter, and another person was elected to the position. Leave of absence was granted Gen. Harrison in the fall of 1864, with orders to report to Gov. Morton. During that 30 days he again made a canvas of the state, and was re-elected for another term. Then he rejoined the army, was in the siege of Nashville, served until the surrender of Johnson, and was with his command at the final review of the Union forces in Washington.

In 1868 he declined a re-election as reporter of the supreme court and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he became the candidate of the Republican party for governor, but owing to a complication of circumstances, was defeated. 1879 he was appointed on the Mississippi river convention, and in 1880 elected United States senator for Indiana as the successor of Joseph E. McDonald, and took his seat on March 4, 1881.

LEVI P. MORTON.

Levi Parsons Morton is in all respects a self-made man. He was born May 16, 1824, at Shoreham in Vermont, just opposite old Fort Ticonderoga. His father, Daniel Oliver Morton, was a Congregational clergyman at Shoreham and Springfield in Vermont, Winchendon, Mass., and Bristol, N. H. His death occurred at the latter place in 1852. The income of a country minister is never large, but in the case of Rev. Mr. Morton it was made to serve the purpose of supporting his family as well as to give his six children a start in the world. It was not a great lift to be sure, but courage, pluck and talent did the rest in the case of Levi P. Morton. At twenty years of age he found himself the proprietor of a small store in Hanover, N. H. It was a "general store," with a little of everything for sale over the counter.

Going soon afterwards to New York, he made a fortune in the dry goods business, and then became a banker. He was the head of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., and is a thorough business man—shrewd, enterprising, liberal and intelligent.

During the war, in the dark days of 1862-3, he was one of the firmest supporters of the Union. He never feared, as others did, that the United States might not be able to repay the money needed to carry on the war.

After the war he turned his attention to political affairs, and joined the Republican party. Mr. Morton was elected to congress from the Eleventh district of New York. The district had been strongly Democratic, but his majority was over 7,000. He was re-elected two years after. President Garfield nominated him as minister to France, which was unanimously confirmed by the senate in March 1881. The vacant seat thus created in the house of representatives was filled by Roswell P. Flower. In May 1881, Mr. Morton was appointed honorary commissioner general to the Paris international exhibition of electricity.

Minnesota Sunday School.

The Sunday school convention began at Northfield, Minn., with a promise meeting led by Rev H. F. Butler of St. Paul. The chair appointed R. A. Mott, J. D. Blake and George H. Hazzard a committee on system of reports; also R. F. Sulzer, D. C. Holmes and James Suydam a committee on place of next convention. Rev. H. C. Jennings of Faribault read a paper on "The Teacher Out of His Class." James Suydam of St. Paul spoke of "The Superintendent Out of the School," and J. W. Griggs of St. Paul, "The Superintendent in the School." These addresses were then discussed by the delegates. The committee on system of reports recommended that all reports be made to cover the calendar year, which recommendation was adopted by the convention. The report of the committee on resolutions was then presented and adopted. Officers for the next year were elected as follows:

President, J. L. Noyes, Faribault; vice presidents, C. L. Bonner, Winona; W. R. Edwards Tracy; M. L. Webb, Zumbrota; W. W. P. McConnell, Mankato; G. C. Waller, St. Cloud; James Slocum, Jr., Norwood; treasurer, J. E. Bell, Minneapolis.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. D. Blake, L. W. Campbell, S. H. Dyer, George B. Bradbury, J. A. Tyler, E. V. Fiske, Minneapolis; Henry M. Knox, James Suydam, I. H. Randall, J. W. Griggs, Jr., Charles M. Power, St. Paul; A. D. Perkins, Windom; C. S. Dempster, Lake City; E. W. Brooks, Red Wing; Harlam W. Page, Northfield.

The place of meeting for next year was referred to the central committee.

Boston W. Smith of Minneapolis gave an address on "Denominational Organization." George R. Merrill of Minneapolis gave a blackboard exercise on the "Art of questioning." Several short addresses were given, the closing one by Hon. William Reynolds. The audience sang "God be with you till we meet again." Dr. A. C. Williams of Northfield, pronounced the benediction and the convention closed.

After a pleasant and successful encampment of three days the Southwestern Minnesota G. A. R. association broke camp at Lake Benton. The encampment will be located at Windom for the next year. The officers of the association selected are: Commander J. French of LaGrange post, Windom; senior vice commander, Lang of Stoddard post; junior vice commader, C. C. Goodnow, Pipestone; officers of the day, Terrett of Windom, chaplain, J. D. McBloom; surgeon Dr. Wilson J. J Kendall, of LaGrange post, adjutant. A matter of great importance was the admission of the Sons of Veterans of the district into the association as members of the G. A. R. The friends of the movement have been working hard to secure this recognition and are pleased over the result. The organization was completed and Benedict of Sleepy Eye elected colonel. A resolution recommending Cpat. Aldrich of Lake Shetek to the board of directors of the soldiers' home for superintendent of the home was unanimously passed.

Charles Miller, a well-to-do farmer living two miles south of Kilkenny, Minn., was drowned while fishing in Sunfish lake. Miller and a companion were in a boat thirty rods from shore, when the boat suddenly sank in twelve feet of water. Miller was unable to swim. His companion barely succeeded in reaching the shore. Miller leaves a wife and three children.

Brevities by Telegraph.

Dispatches announce that seven deserters have arrived at the camp of Yambnrga and report that Stanley, after traversing the country of the upper Aruwhimi reached a rough, mountainous country, where he has continuous fights with the natives. He was wounded by an arrow and had lost a large number of his men. Many of his people, they say, are ill, including the Europeans of his party. Stanley is now in the mountains, and surrounded by hostile natives.

Some time ago August Peterson, living three miles west of Red Wing, Minn., discovered traces of oil in the borings from an artesian well. Afterwards some concealed force ejected the drill from the hole. The matter was reported to Professors Porter and Winchell, of the state university, who believe that the prospects are good for finding either oil or natural gas. The sum of $200 of the state funds set aside for this purpose, has been appropriated to develop its find and ascertain its value.

A passenger train on the Wisconsin Central was wrecked near Glidden by a broken rail. The baggage and express car and first and second-class coaches were thrown from the track and the passengers were shaken up, but none seriously injured. The train was running slowly at the time. The track was cleared in a few hours, and the train proceeded to Ashland. The express messenger was thrown against the safe and his ankle bruised. Joseph Blumberg was cut on the head. Charles Fink was cut over his right eye by flying glass. Passengers say their escape was a lucky one.

James Matsch of West Newton, Minn., was thrown from his wagon and probably fatally injured. Three ribs are fractured and he is otherwise hurt.

John Watson of Anoka went up the river from Brainerd to get the body of his brother James, drowned at the dam of Prairie River below Grand Rapids. The body was discovered near where the accident occurred.

Mrs. M. S. Wilkinson died at her home in Wells. She fell some time ago and dislocated her hip, from the effects of which she could not recover.

The recently consolidated Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Maire Railroad company filed in the office of the secretary of state at St. Paul a mortgage for the largest amount in the history of the office. It is $21,000,000 in amount, beside $20,000 additional for every mile of road that the company builds, over 800. The Central Trust company of New York is the mortgagee. The mortgage is to bear five per cent interest.

Eight prisoners escaped from jail at Superior Wis., by breaking a hole through the wall of a cell and descending to the ground outside by means of a rope made of strips of blanket. Among the number are John Oleson and one Murphy, two of the four that broke from the same prison several days ago and were recaptured in Duluth. No trace of their whereabouts has yet been obtained, but their descriptions have been telegraphed to all the neighboring towns.

"Cooley" Stone, a colored jockey at Coney Island, shot and killed Earnest Miller, a bartender at that place, over a dispute regarding beer money. Stone was arrested.

E. G. Fraser, an inmate of Selkirk asylum, near Winnipeg while trying to get a drink of water from a barrel, fell headlong into it and was drowned.

The mangled body of an unknown man was found at Pokegama bridge on the Northern Pacific road. Nothing was found upon his person that would lead to his indentification, and his face was disfigured beyond recognition. No one claimed the body, and it was buried by the coroner. Doubtless the man had attempted to steal a ride by jumping on some train while in motion, and was caught under the wheels.

There is considerable indignation at Winnipeg over the fact that Minnesota flour is now sold in Montreal at prices below those at which Manitoba millers find themselves able to sell. From Brandon, Man., to Montreal by rail via the Canadian Pacific railroad the charge on 100 pounds of flour is 49 cents, while the publicly quoted rate for flour from Minneapolis to Montreal via the "Soo" route and the Canadian Pacific railroad is 25½ cents per 100 pounds. Manitobans claim that the Canadian Pacific having been built by Canadian public money, should at least give rates to Manitoba as low as to Minnesota millers, as the latter are enabled to sell flour cheaper after paying duty.

A gale that caused great loss of life and property set in at Grand River, Quebec. Boats fishing on the Miscou banks were swept away, and as far as can be ascertained six men were drowned.

The Steamer Bertha, which has arrived from Kurluck, Alaska, brought three of the sailors of the codfishing schooner Isabel, which encountered a gale on the 3d of May and had to be abandoned. The men took to the boats, but in a storm got separated. The eight skiffs which contained the 19 men on board the Isabel, at first divided themselves into two parties. After being out three days two of the men went mad from the hardships endured and had to be put in separate boats, and soon were drowned. When another boat capsized, Capt. Nickerson in trying to save the lives of the men was drowned, as were also the men whom he tried to rescue. It is believed that the men in the two boats which got separated from the others were also drowned, making 14 who lost their lives.

William Patterson was hanged at Louisville, Ky. He is a colored man and was convicted with another man, Albert Turner, for assaulting and fatally beating Miss Jennie Bowman on April 23, 1887. Miss Bowman was a domestic employed by a family who lived in a fashionable suburb, and the crime was committed about 10 o'clock in the morning. The family were all absent from the house at the time, and no one witnessed the murder. Turner and Patterson were arrested on suspicion and Turner immediately confessed. Patterson protested his innocence. Turner pleaded guilty, but on the scaffold said Patterson was innocent. He was hung on July 1, 1887. Patterson was tried, convicted, but appealed his case, and the lower court was sustained. The Governor respited him three times, but refused to interfere further. Patterson protested his innocence on the scaffold. He was strangled slowly to death, and four minutes after the drop fell he said: "Curse them" and then "the Lord save me." The struggles were frightful. Many people believe firmly in his innocence and there were strong attempts to secure his pardon.

The remains of young Charlie Larson, killed near Chatfield, Minn., were brought to Winona. He was sixteen years old, and attended the high school. He left but a few days ago to work with the bridge gang. He was sent to flag a train, as a bridge was being repaired, and it is not known how he met his death. The railroad men are positive that he was prostrated by a sunstroke before the train struck him. His head and feet were cut off, and he was terribly mangled.

There was an exciting encounter at Chicago between a party of union and non-union brickmakers. Stones, clubs and knives were freely used. Two Bohemian women, wives of union men, were among the most desperate of the fighters. The patrol was summoned and the police, after a struggle, succeeded in dispersing the crowd and arresting several of the combatants, several of whom were severely and one fatally injured.

Four Great Men.

It is a remarkable fact that the career of four of the most renowned characters that ever lived closed with some violent or mournful death.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another one for him to conquer, set a city on fire and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to fight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake, fled from his native country, and died at last by poison, administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered 800 cities, and dyed his hands in the blood of 1,000,000 of his foes; and after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.

Thus four men, who seemed to stand as the representatives of those whom the world called great, those four who, each in turn, made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died; one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine; one a suicide; one murdered by his old friend, and one in lonely exile.

A Pauper Inherits Millions.

From The Albany Express.

A well-dressed, middle-aged woman called at the alms-house recently, during Superintendent McKenna's absence, and informed Mrs. McKenna that she was in search of John Tripp, or information concerning him. Tripp, she said, had left his wife and home in England to come to America. Soon after he left home it was found that had he remained he would have inherited a fortune of £4,000,000. This fortune now amounts to £7,000,000, or $35,000,000, and Tripp is the sole heir. Tripp was traced to this city and it was thought he became a public charge. His widow is still living in England and is eighty-six years old. The woman said she lived in Troy and that information concerning Tripp would be liberally paid for.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

There were but half a dozen republican and less than a score of democratic senators present throughout the session.

The senate passed a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Alma, Wis.

The conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to. The senate went into a secret session. The doors to the upper galleries were opened so that there could be free ventilation and all the occupants of the galleries, corridors, telegraph offices, and committee rooms were driven out. Only about a dozen senators remained in their seats. On motion of Mr. Morgan the treaty providing for a reopening of the claims of American citizens against the Venezuelan government was taken up, and after an hour's discussion was ratified. The treatment applies for the appointment of a new commission for the consideration of the claims.

HOUSE.

Bills appropriating $40,000 each for the erection of public buildings at Faribault and Red Wing, Minn., were introduced in the house.

SENATE.

The senate passed a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Red river of the North.

HOUSE.

A bill was passed authorizing the appointment of an additional associate justice for Dakota.

The house went into committee on the sundry civil appropriation bills, and after debate the provision appropriating $500,000 on the library building was striken out.

SENATE.

Mr. Farwell's bill directing the president to prohibit the importation of the products of foreign states in certain cases, was reported adversely from the committee on foreign affairs.

House bill, appropriating $50,000 to complete the public building at Wichita, Kan., was taken up and passed with an amendment, increasing the appropriation to $100,000.

The senate then took up the private bills on the calendar and passed all of them 92 in number.

HOUSE.

After routine business the house went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. In the course of the debate upon the item relating to the special agents the administration of the land office under Gen. Sparks was severely critised by Laird, of Nebraska.

SENATE.

On Thursday, in the absence of a quorum, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.

The Sunday civil service bill still occupied the attention of the House.

Mr. Rice moved that the appropriation for the surveys of public lands be increased from $100,000 to $200,000. Lost.

Mr. Townshend offered an amendment making the amount $150,000. Lost.

On motion of Mr. McShane, the office of surveyor-general of Nebraska was abolished.

SENATE.

The Chicago convention has seriously interfered with the legislative business.

The senate intends to devote most of the time during the week to appropriation bills. The river and harbor bill will be taken up among the first. The legislative bill will be reported from the committee shortly afterward, and this measure will consume some of the week. Mr. Hoar intends to deliver a speech on the fisheries treaty on the first available opportunity.

HOUSE.

In the house the committee on public buildings and grounds will make an effort to hold the day for the completion of various bills it has on the calendar, but the committee on public lands will demand the day for the completion of the general land bill.

Witticisms.

It is said that Mount Ararat, on which the ark landed, is more than 17,000 feet above the sea level, and constantly covered with snow and ice. It was evidently a cold day where Noah "got left"—there.

Brown was courting a charming widow who turned a deaf ear to his solicitations. "The door of my heart is closed," she murmered. "But," urged Brown, "the lamented could not certainly have carried the key away with him."

A patch on a boy's trousers is something new under the son.—Boston Traveller.

She wanted to take some lessons in archery, but she was very, very verdant. "Have you a bow and quiver?" asked the teacher. "Ye—ye—yes," she hesitated, "I have a beau, but I haven't a quiver any more. He's been comming for the about two months now, and I'm used to it."—Washington Critic.

Old Gentleman (who has given tramp a nickel)—"Now my man, what will you do with all that money—spend it for whisky?" Tramp—"No, sir. I need food and clothes more than I do whisky. I shall take that nickle and buy a three-botton cutaway coat with vest, and what there is left of it I s'pose Delmonico will get. a Poor man, sir, can't drink whisky and be dressy at the same time."—New York Sun

Magistrate (to plaintiff, with lump on his head)—"If your wife threw a sadiron at you why didn't you dodge?" Plaintiff—"I did, Your Honor, and that's how I come to get hit."

Mrs. De Troit (who has just built a new house)—"Our decorator told me I ought to have a globule for the library." Dealer—"Globe, you mean, madame. Here's a fine one." Mrs. De Troit—"Yes, but I want a square one to fit in a particular corner near the fire place—Tid-Bits."

Smith has a good opinion of himself. He has never done a stroke of work, but lives on a hard-working father. Nevertheless he fancies that some credit is due to him for the fortune which he enjoys. The other day, leaning against the mantelpiece, his back to the fire, he said, "I was born the son of a poor laborer: Before I was thirty years old I was the son of the richest man in the country."

What's in a name? Mr. A. J. Ham who recently died in Philadelphia, claimed to have been a descendant of Francis Bacon.

What is the difference between a hill and a pill? One is hard to get up and the ouher is hard to get down.

Minister: "So you go to school, do you, Bobby?" Bobby: "Yes, sir." "Let me hear how you spell 'bread'" "B-r-e-d-e." "Webster spells it; with an 'a,' Bobby.' "Yes, sir; but you didn't ask me how Webster spells it." you asked me how I spell it,"

United States Marshal Kelly of Montana has seized 75,000 railroad ties belonging to Enoch Hodson, a well known tie cutter, on the ground that they had been cut on government land. The ties were cut by Hodson some time ago for the Rocky Fork railroad, under contract with Walter Cooper, who was said to have authority from Dennis Ryan of St. Paul, contractor for building part of the railroad, to make out contracts on his behalf.

The boom across Rainy river broke, precipitating many million feet of lumber into Rainy lake. The Lake of the Woods was filled with lumber owned by Dick, Banning & Co., the Keewatin Lumber company and several other Canadian firms. Dick, Banning & Co., owned at least 6,000,000 feet, but Mr. Alex. Frazer, surveyor general for the Duluth district, could not tell how much the others owned. Rainy lake is a big island-filled stretch of water, where it will be very difficult to recover the logs, as the lake is sixty miles long and thirty wide. They will probably be almost a total loss.

A son of Mrs. Dohls was run over by the stub train on the Omaha road at Shakopee, Minn., and instantly killed. The child was deaf dumb and partially blind.

A large representation of farmers and Prohibitionists of Spink county, Dakota met at Redfield to discuss the feasibility of instituting a movement looking to the consolidation of the alliance farmers with the Prohibitionists in placing a ticket in the field this fall. A central committee was appointed of nine, who will call a convention in two weeks. Fully seventy were in attendance. The movement is looked upon by many as an important one and likely to carry considerable influence with it in the election in Spink county this fall.

AN EMPEROR'S FUNERAL.

The Obsequies of a Monarch Just Like Those of a Common Mortal.

In spite of the hurried preparations, the Emperor's funeral was not merely a military display worthy of a great soldier, but a cermonial graced by every evidence of public grief and affection. A heavy rain fell throughout the night. Still the workmen labored on completing the sombre decorations. Potsdam was crowded and accommodations of any kind brought fabulous prices. In the morning rain was still falling, and the clinging draperies gave the route a sad and weird aspect, but as the hours wore on the rain gradually ceased. When the Emperor's children came to take a farewell of their grandfather, the three boys walked hand in hand. There was a little difference in their heights. Then came the little princess, and lastly a nurse carrying the youngest. The eldest boy folded his hands and prayed. As the children retired the imperial family and mourners entered and took up positions. Chaplain Koegel having blessed the Emperor and the King of Saxony, knelt by the coffin and prayed, while the others filed out. The dowager Empress Augusta sat upon the terrace, closely veiled, and Empress Victoria and the other ladies stood on the balcony, while the procession was forming.

The scene when the imperial family emerged from the gloomy hall with its flickering lights, to the exquisite summer beauty of the park, was in strange contrast with that on the occasion of the late Emperor William's funeral. A half hour elapsed before the procession was ready to start yet the time seemed short. The Emperor gave the signal, after having watched every movement in arranging the hearse and the coffin, which was placed very high. Victoria's wreath hung at the foot of the coffin and others lay on the platform around it. The golden helmet of the Hohenzollerns was placed at the head of the coffin. Eighteen generals bore a canopy of velvet. Military bands, stationed at intervals along the route, played the glorious funeral marches of Chopin and Beethoven, never ceasing until the procession had passed.

In Potsdam garlands of oak leaves had been laid upon the ground on either side of the road for a mile or more, and the middle of the road was strewn with oak leaves. Behind the lines of veterans and members of trade societies stood the patient spectators that had been waiting five hours to see the procession pass. The best view of the spectacle was obtained in the town, where every window and roof was thronged. Gen. von Halinke led the procession. The brilliancy of the uncloaked uniforms glittering in the sun presented a picture very different from that presented on the occasion of the funeral of Emperor William. As the cortege moved along every head was uncovered and there was hardly a dry eye. The clergy come first, followed by the court officials. Then came 60 young pages dressed in black hose, scarlet coats and black hats, with ostrich feathers.

A feature of the cortege was the 18 physicians walking side by side. The central figure was the new Emperor. Count Von Moltke walked with difficulty, the exertion being a great strain upon him. The service in the church was most impressive. Old generals were heard to say that although to-day's ceremony was much less grand than the obsequies of Emperor William there was much more in it that appealed to the heart. Fronting in the church was a large cross of forget-me-nots, and there were tall palms and ferns on each side of the archway. The Princess of Wales, the young empress and several of the other princesses had driven by Sans Souci to the church and were there in a retired corner before the procession arrived.

Toward the end of the service there was an interesting incident. A dull light pervaded the building. The curtains were closed everywhere except at one point, where the sun shone in and fell with brilliant radiance on the young Emperor, whose face, aureoled in light, gained a prominence which would otherwise have been impossible in so large an assemblage. When he rose from praying at the coffin his eye filled with tears. Then he sadly bowed his head. The Empress and the Princess of Wales then advanced and were joined by the Prince of Wales, and the three prayed by the coffin, the princess weeping. The other relatives followed. In the archway of the church the Emperor thanked the relatives for their presence and bade them adieu. The church was then cleared and prepared for the solemn services. Empress Victoria, unable to bear the strain of the ceremony drove with the three youngest daughters to Bornstedt, arranging the drive so as to return when all was over. Chaplain Persius arranged a special service for her, none but the Empress and the three daughters being admitted. The Woerth wreath was enclosed in the coffin. On her return from the service at Bornstedt the Empress went to the church unattended and prayed beside the coffin.

Felix Wagner, of Avon, Stearns county, Minn., suddenly died under convulsions, and the circumstances of his death strongly pointed to poisoning. He left a family consisting of a wife and boy aged eleven and the indifference with which Mrs. Wagner contemplated the demise of her husband excited suspicion in the community and public feeling ran high. Coroner Ramsey went to Avon and a post mortem examination took place. A portion of the contents of the stomach were fed to a dog and the canine soon showed the effects of poison. The inquest was adjourned to hear result of the analysis of the stomach. The poison is thought to have been strychnine.

W. G. Eaton's egg cellar in Rochester, Minn., caved in and caught two of his egg packers, quite seriously injuring them. Nelson was cut around the head and one Thackeray was injured internally.

Indian Agent Gregory and a party of excursionists left for the north shore of Lake Superior to distribute the annual supplies and moneys given by the government to the Indians of the Grand Portage reservation. The party will be absent one month.

John Pahl, living in the town of Rockville, Stearns county, Minn., was accidentally shot by a rifle in the hands of his wife. The bullet entered his nose and was buried in his face. Although not necessarily fatal the wound is a dangerous one.

The great trial of Joseph R. Banks and Cockrill for the killing of John J. Littleton, editor of the National Review, last December, was brought to a close at Nashville, Tenn. The jury was brought into the court room and reported ten for acquittal and two for fifteen years imprisonment. The verdict was received with applause. The judge dismissed the jury, several of them being ill.

The household of John Lamprecht of Winona, Minn., was startled by the disappearance of his fifteen-year-old daughter, Lavina, who took all her clothing with her. She slipped out at night, having thrown her clothes out the window beforehand. Her father telegraphed all over for her, and finally found that she was at one of the hotels in the city. It seems that she said she was tired of home restraints and had a place to work. Her father feels her escapade deeply, as she had a good home and little work to do.

H. W. Davis, a young dentist, was detected attempting to enter the office of Dr. S. J. Hill, a prominent dentist of Fargo, by whom he was formerly employed. When he found he had been detected Davis escaped and ran to Moorhead, where he was arrested an hour later in a house of prostitution and brought back to Fargo and lodged in jail. On returning from New York a short time ago Dr. Hill discovered that his office had been robbed of about $150 worth of valuable instruments.

Near Black River Falls, Wis., a freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road ran into an ox, causing the wreck of the tender and seventeen empty cars. The engineer and fireman both jumped and were uninjured. One of the brakemen had a leg broken. A car containing household goods, a cow calf and two men left the track, but was not overturned. It caused a delay of about six hours.

Hon. John H. Brown was killed by lightning as he was returning from Dawson to his home in Providence, Minn. He was found dead on the prairie by some neighbors who carried his remains home. One of the horses was so badly shocked that it will die. Mr. Brown was one of the oldest settlers of the county and represented his district in the last legislature. He was about seventy years ofage.

William Housang, who stabbed Fred Goulke on June 10 at a wedding near Wausau, Wis., was brought before Judge Crosby and acquitted. The stabbing was accidental. There is no hope for Goulke's recovery.

A most desperate case of highway robbery occurred at Marquette, Mich., Louis Clode, a saloonkeeper, on his way home was assaulted and robbed of $250 in cash and negotiable papers valued at $250. The weapon used was supposed to be a railroad coupling pin. He is dangerously injured and horribly disfigured.

Four young men of Lake Linden, Mich., started out for a sail. They were Freddie Kraz, Peter Morrison, Charles Anderson and John Cameron. The boat capsized. Cameron was caught in the sail and drowned immediately. Anderson clung to the boat until he could hold on no longer and sank. The other two clung to the boat all night and were cast ashore nine miles from a house, and were forced to make their way through a wilderness of woods, not reaching civilization till late next day.

It is now thirty days since John Zachar, the Caledonian faster of Racine, Wis., partook of food. There is no sham about his case. The family physician states positively that, to his own knowledge, Zachar has not taken one drop of nourishment. The last few days he has taken to sleeping a good deal, and does not take the exercise he formerly did. He is very reticent and quiet, and when told that his meals are ready, merely says: "When I want to eat, I'll let you know."

Mrs. Henrietta Haberman suicided at Duluth, Minn., by taking a whole box of "Rough on Rats." She had quarreled with her daughter and retired to the cellar, where she was found gasping her last. Age 65 years.

Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared in many parts of Southern Indiana, and are devouring all vegetation as they go. They destroy meadows first, then the foliage of trees, and next corn, oats and garden vegetables. Thousands of acres of meadows have been devastated by them.

A monster verdict in the case of Ambler against Rodney Whipple was entered in Judge Clifford's court at Chicago. It was for $1,002,491, of which $677,434 was for debt and $325,025 for interest and costs since 1880. Ambler and Whipple formed a partnership in 1869 in Washington, D. C., to manage a patent steam petroleum gas generator and Ambler assigned his half interest in trust to Whipple. Suit was brought by Ambler, claiming a violation of trust.

In the British house of commons Mr. Edward Gourley inquired as to the truth of the report that the United States government had sent armed cruisers to Behringsea to seize English seal fishermen. He also asked if the queen's government had sent a war ship to warn the masters of British sealers of the results of infringing upon the Alaskan fishing laws. Rt. Hon. Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied that so far as the government knew no such announcement had been made by the American government. An order had been given from Washington that three British vessels seized in 1886 be released to their owners. With regard to vessels seized in 1887 the government had not heard that any of them had been restored, but the proceedings relating to all the seizures was progressing.

The regents of the State university of Wisconsin have determined to make a number of changes in the law department. The annual appropriation has been increased from $5,000 to $11,000. A deanship was established and a salary of $3,500 voted. The dean has not yet been named. The fees are increased from $75 to $100.

At Marquette, Michigan, a man aged about thirty, who had been there several days, walked into the Hotel Marquette office and bade the clerk good-day, saying he was going away, ran lightly up stairs turned into the first unoccupied room and swallowed the contents of a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, dying almost instantly. He left letters addressed to his wife. He registered under the name of W. B. Nelson but his real name is G. H. Spencer, and he has a wife living in Cleveland.

Lawyer A. S. Cole of Nebraska City was arrested as he was coming from church on a charge of intending to leave the country with intent to defraud creditors. The demand against him was $600, which he paid, and the next day left for Washington Territory. Since then an attachment was placed on his property for a claim of $1,700, which he collected in 1885 and failed to turn over. Other matters are coming up against him. His friends say he will return and settle. Cole is well known through his alleged connection with the escape of Capt. Howgate.

Pinkerton's detective force arrested Express Agent Huber at Sunbury, Pa., for stealing $29,600 from the Adams Express company August 20, 1886. The money was shipped from Philadelphia to Shamokin to pay employes of the Mineral Mining company. Six thousand dollars was in gold; the remainder was done up in packages of $1,000 each. The money has just been found.

A peculiar disease is epidemic among the swine about Mason City, Iowa, and many are dying. The first symptom is that the tongue starts to decay and soon the entire head is affected.

A small cyclone and wind storm passed over Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, taking out one span of the Green Bay railroad bridge spanning the Wisconsin river at that point. It also blew down fences, trees, barns and sheds, and did other slight damage. Several families found shelter in the cellars.

The upper Mississippi is still rising at Brainerd, the pump house and the electric dynamo was reached and lights went out immediately and they cannot be started till the flood subsides.

Charles Chalin was shot and killed by John Lee at Brandon Minn. There was intense excitement and threats of lynching were made. Lee had been drinking. He has been arrested and Sheriff Urness went after the prisoner. At the coroner's inquest the jury found that he came to his death from a pistol shot fired by John Lee. Martin Moe, a chum of Lee's was held to be an accessory to the crime. Both, Lee, Moe and Lee's father are securely guarded by the village marshal and will be removed to the county jail to await their trial.

Tracklaying on the Red River Valley road commenced at West Lynne. The Northern Pacific engineers returned to St. Paul in their car, but during their stay they have driven over the entire route of the proposed western extension of the Red River Valley railroad, and it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement was made between the persons interested, the government and the Northern Pacific. The nature of this arrangement has not yet transpired, but it is known in a general way that the arrangement implies stiff competition with the Canadian Pacific for the carrying trade of Manitoba.

The governmental crisis in the German ministry, which the late Emperor Frederick brought about, and which apparently ended in the dismissal of Herr Von Puttkamer, has not been brought to a settlement as yet. Count Von Zeidlitz-Fruzscheler was appointed to succeed Von Puttkamer but the Count's departure afrom Berlin and return to his duties as president of the province of Posen, indicates that the negotiations for his appointment to the Prussian ministry have foiled. They who are familiar with German politics state it would not be surprising if Herr von Puttkamer was reinstated. The office is likely to remain vacant for the present, and after being merged into some other office be restored to Von Puttkamer.

Seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in the town of Springdale, Wis., covering at present an area of four miles in length by about one eighth in width. All vegetation in their course is being rapidly divested of everything green. The insects are reported to be spreading rapidly. Locusts have also made their appearance in Rock and Walworth counties, but as yet over no considerable areas.

Sheriff Harris thus describes the Northern Pacific train robbery: There were probably eight men, one outfit of five with a wagon and three horses on the south side of the Yellowstone river near the railroad track and three men with horses on the north side of the river. These left their horses and crossed the railroad bridge on foot, joining the others to make the robbery. After effecting their purpose they recrossed and swam the horses across the river to the south side. The wagon was thrown into the river. Two men then went down the river in a skiff. The other three mounted their horses, and after circling among the bluffs on the banks of the Yellowstone struck south toward Wolf mountains in Wyoming, 160 miles from the railroad. Later they crossed Bullock's Fork, Forty miles south of the railroad, where they were joined by the other three horses. The six were now traveling together. Sheriff Irvine of Miles City with two men under Sheriff Reed of Billings, with two men are on their trail.

The supreme lodge Knights of Pythias adopted a resolution declaring explicitly that no authority had ever been granted for the creation of a lodge of colored knights, and that no colored man can lawfully be admitted to any lodge.

While a number of men were eating dinner in Murray & Wilcox's camp near Phillips, Wis., a tree fell, striking Henry Hayes and killing him. The others escaped.

The Wisconsin supreme court rendered a decision in an important case involving alleged damages to the amount of $148,500. The action was brought in the circuit court of St. Croix county against the St. Croix Boom corporation by the J. S. Taylor Lumber company and others, successors to Walker, Veazie & Co., who at the time the damages were caused were mill owners and a corporation, and as such transported their goods by steamboat on the St. Croix river. In the court below the plaintiff's were non-suited, a judgment which the supreme now reverses, and remands the case for a new trial.

An order was issued at St. Paul by the surpreme court of Minnesota on the Minnesota Thresher Company to show cause, why they should not be ousted of their franchise as a corporation, a receiver appointed and the business wound up. Messrs. Gordon, E. Cole, H. G. Stone and J. N. Castle will assist the attorney general in the prosecution of the case.

An important land case comes on for trial at Superior, Wis., before Judge Newman, of Trempeleau, sitting in place of Judge Clough, involving the title to section 25, being part of land platted in Superior. On one side the title is derived from the proprietors of Superior, and the other from James P. Greves, both had conveyances of the land in question from the preemptors. The Greves interest is held by six or seven persons each claiming an undivided acreage. The successors to the proprietors are numerous holders of blocks and fractions of blocks. The property in question is now very valuable.

THEY TOOK HIM IN.

How Two Hardy Miners Dealt With a Little Chap With Eyeglasses and a Hard Hat.

From the Denver Republican.

"Wan' ter talk ter me about mines, eh," queried Uncle Billy Sampson to a Republican reporter recently.

The speaker was a tall, broad-shouldered man of 60 years of age. His long, luxuriant beard had once been a bright, sandy color, but was now liberally streaked with gray. His face was bronzed and wrinkled, but his form was erect and there was a clear, bright look in his eyes, which showed him to be in perfect health and likely to resist the attacks of Father Time for many years more.

His hands were large and brown and in places calloused by work. His clothing was of the "hand-me-down" variety, and did not fit him very well, but vanity was not one of the old man's failings. He was not perfectly at ease in his new suit, however, and his actions indicated that he would much prefer being attired in his old suit of "ducking" with his pants in his boots.

He wore a blue shirt—no amount of persuasion could have induced him to put on a "biled" shirt—and smoked a pipe. The latter was his dearest companion and his source of comfort in all troubles; he detested a cigar.

In the mountains he was known to his intimate acquaintances as "Uncle Billy"—few of them knew his surname: to others he was known as "the old prospector."

For years he had searched the mountains for precious metals; he had traced "float" for miles to discover its source; he had "panned" the placer grounds along a hundred mountain streams; fortune seemed against him, and the result of his labor had simply been enough to provide him with food and clothes. He had lived a life of exposure and privation, far from civilization, and for many years had nothing to show as the fruit of his labor.

About a year ago his luck changed and fortune favored him—but we will let him tell his story in his own way.

"A year ago last spring," said Uncle Billy, when he had filled and lighted his pipe and settled himself comfortably in an armchair, "I was prospectin' in San Juan country. I had been over in ther Ten-Mile ther year before, but I didn't seem ter have no luck 't all, Old Jim Martin, who was down in the San Juan, writ me a letter to come down ther, as things were lookin' purty good.

"Well—sir—I—went—down—thar," continued Uncle Billy, alternating each word with a puff from his pipe, "an' I went up to ole Jim's claim. He called the claim the 'Mary Jane,' arter a gal back East he uster be sweet on, but she married another feller, an' that's one reason why ole Jim come 'cross the plains; but he was allers kinder gone on the gal ever since."

"Did he have a good claim?"

"Kinder. He thought he had struck it big."

"'What yer got, Jim?' sez I."

"'I've got the lime and porphyry, sez he; what more do I want?' sez Jim."

"'Wa-al, sez I,' kinder slow like, 'seems to me a little mineral would help it along a bit,' and then I laughed at him, and purty soon Jim commenced laughin', too.

"'That's so,' sez Jim, 'but when yer git the lime and porphyry you're sure to get the mineral alter a while.'

"The next mornin' I took my pick and struck out. I hadn't gone far before I picked up a piece of float rock.

"'Humph,' sez I, 'wonder whar that come from; purty good-lookin' stuff.'

"I looked right up ahead of me, whar thar was a sharp ledge of rocks. 'Thar's whar she comes from,' sez I to myself.

"After selecting a location I started in."

"Did you strike it?"

"Not right away. I worked for about three weeks without gettin' anything; then a little streak of mineral came in; it wasn't a very big streak, but it looked rich. Jim was working on the Mary Jane, just below me. I hollered to him; 'Jim I've struck it!'"

"Jim come up, got out his glasses and examined it. 'We've got it, pard,' says he; 'gray copper and native silver. We've got a bonanzy, sez Jim.

"'I don't know what a bonanzy is, Jim,' sez I, 'but if it's anything good I hope you're right.'

"We got a windlass and commenced work in dead earnest. We sunk her forty feet and then got scared.'

"What scared you?"

"Why, the durned old thing commenced to pinch out. 'Jim,' sez I, one mornin,' 'what do you think of the Bonanzy now?' We had named the claim the Bonanzy.

"'There's just one thing to do, says Jim; 'sell out.'"

"We commenced to blow about what a big mine we had, and purty soon we had the whole neighborhood' talking about it. Early in the spring a little chap with eyeglasses and a hard hat came into camp. He wore boots laced up in front and a corduroy suit. The boys spotted him for an expert. He said he was representin' St. Louis moneyed men and was lookin' for a mine.

"'Billy,' sez Jim to me one day when we was talkin' about the expert 'let's take him in.'

"'How?' sez I.

"'Let's sell him the Bonanzy; I don't think he knows a mine from a post hole.'

"To make a long story short," said Uncle Billy, "we took him in. $20,000 in good money. By George!" exclaimed the old man, growing excited at the awakened memory of the transaction "but me and Jim felt good."

"You did take him in, sure enough," said the reporter, unconsciously rejoicing at the old man's good luck.

Uncle Billy looked at the reporter with almost a savage look. His whole demeanor had changed in an instant.

"I'll tell you the balance of the story about that mine and you can judge for yourself who got took in. That feller knew more in a minit than me an' Jim both put together did in a year. He went back East and got three other fellers in with him—big bugs.

"They took that ole 40-foot hole, put up a shaft house, put in machinery and set a gang of men to work. They called themselves the 'Bonanza Gold & Silver Consolidated Minin' and Millin' Company.' They issued stock. The little fellow with the corduroy suit an' eye glasses was Superintendent. Purty soon they made a strike; then they built a mill, then they declared a dividend. You couldn't touch that mine now with $2,000,000; no siree.

"Jim and me never talk about the ole Bonanzy now. One day I said to him: 'Jim, I see the ole Bonanzy output another dividend yesterday., He looked at me kinder sad like and said: 'Billy, me and you are two derned old fools; let's go take somethin'.'"

Trees in Leaf in Snow Banks

Waterbury American, May 29.

The person who measured that snow bank in Winsted Sunday week, which was then four feet deep, measured it again last Sunday, when he found it to be eighteen inches. It would seem, judging from the broken limbs on the trees, some of which were "as big as a man's leg," that the snow must have been twenty five feet deep at the time of the blizzard. The trees present a phenomenal appearance with their green foliage apparently growing up through the snow. The location is within the limits of Meadow Brook farm.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

France gives the least to charity of any civilized nation, and she has the fewest tramps and beggars.

The latest thing in envelopes is an article which will turn black, blue and red when any inquisitive person attempts to open it by the use of steam or water.

Baron Hirsch has deposited in the bank of London $10,000,000 for the education of poor Jews of Russia. This is, with one exception, the largest benevolent gift in the history of the world.

The number of immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden in May of this year was 73,770. The number for the first five months this year is 187,139, against 166,090 in the same time last year.

Matthew W. Sedman, an eccentric old man who died at Terre Haute, Indiana, was buried in a coffin which for 25 years he had kept in his bedroom. The monument over his grave was erected according to his orders fully 30 years ago.

Edison, the electrician, has purchased $30,000 worth of real estate in the neighborhood of Montclair and West Orange, N. J., and will erect upon this property the works of the "Edison Phonography Company." The buildings will cost about $40,000.

It is said that Fanny Fern had never written a word for publication until she had passed her fortieth year. She was unconscious of her latent powers until misfortune bade her exert them. Robert Bonner was the first to recognize her genius in the way of liberal remuneration.

Some lads who discovered a bird's nest under the roof of a railroad bridge in Findlay, Ohio, found that it contained not eggs, but a silk handkerchief in which were wrapped three dozen plain gold rings. The jewelry was given to the chief of police, so that he might, if possible, discover the owner.

In Birmingham, Ala., lives Mrs. Elizabeth McDougal, who claims to be 102 years old. She is a native of South Carolina, having been born there, as she asserts, in 1786. She has 39 grandchildren and 53 great-grandchildren. She claims to distinctly remember having shaken hands with Generals Washington and Lafayette. The old lady is an early riser and does her housework with as much ease as most people 50 years her junior.

There will be held in London, on November 6th next, an international trades congress. The subjects to be touched upon will be the most efficacious means for removing the obstacles to free combination in foreign countries; the best methods of combination among the workers in various countries; the limitation of production by means of the reduction of the hours of labors, and the desirability or otherwise of state regulation of the hours of labor. The debate will be carried on throughout in the French language.

Hester Morris, of Wyoming Territory, was the first woman in the United States ever appointed Justice of the Peace. She was a tall woman, with a profile which closely resembled the portraits of Queen Elizabeth. While she was in office she was a terror to a certain class of evil-doers. "Yes," the half-inebriated rough would plead on his arrest. "I have been a-beatin' my wife again. I know it; but don't send me up 'fore Mis' Morris. I rather go 'fore ten men than that woman. I rather be tried by a man."

The rabbit pest in New Zealand is said to be constantly increasing in seriousness in spite of the persistent efforts made by the Government and the farmers to eradicate it. They reduce, it is said, the feeding capacity of the land one-third, while the fleeces of the sheep have decreased by one pound to one and one-half pounds each, the number of lambs decreased from 30 to 40 per cent, and the death rate increased from 3 to 13 per cent. It is hoped that the increase in the population and the cultivation of the country will drive out the pests in time.

Mr. Cobb, an American citizen, wanted to put up a flour mill in Moroco, where flour had always been ground by hand, but the sultan wouldn't let him build a mill to overturn this ancient custom. He wrote to the American consul and got a formal note saying that if the sultan would not give him permission he could not build the mill. He took this letter, with the arms and seal of the United States conspicuous upon it, to the Moroco authorities, told them it was an order for him to go ahead and build his mill. They could not read the note, but they saw the seal and arms, and said that they supposed that rather than have war they would let him go ahead. He went ahead, and now even the sultan's corn is ground in that mill.

The natives of Peru placed their dead in a sitting posture, with the head between the knees and the arms crossed on the breast. Ropes of bark were tightly bound around the body, which was then wrapped in cloth and again bound until it resembled a mass of cordage rather than anything else. Bodies thus preserved, and from which the air was entirely excluded, are constantly being found among the ruins of the old cities devastated by the Spaniards. The ancient Mexicans observed much the the same custom, adding to it the sacrifice of hundreds of human beings in many cases the victims freely giving their consent to die, believing that by this means they the more surely reached the abode of their gods and enjoyed everlasting peace.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Washington News.

The secretary of state has officially called the attention of the British minister at Washington, to the case of the American ship Bridgewater, unlawfully seized by the customs officials of Canada a year ago, and detained for eighty-one days at Shelburne.

Senator Edmunds is reported as saying that he is satisfied that the charges against Melville W. Fuller, which are anonymous so far as the general public are concerned, are unfounded and malicious; and that the committee at the next meeting will probably report the nomination favorably. There is a report also that Senator Hoar while in Chicago had an opportunity to make personal inquiry, and that he is convinced that the charges are malicious.

The commission to secure the consent of the Sioux Indians to the reservation bill has just been appointed. The names will not be made known by the department until the commission is at work upon the reservation. This is supposed to be for the purpose of preventing corporations from attempting to influence the commission. The general feeling is that the commission is favorable, as Secretary Vilas is reported as being thoroughly in earnest in the matter.

The Casualty Record.

Two farmers named Startsman and Foster were killed by lightning a mile from Culberton, Nebraska.

The nine-year-old son of Officer Brugger ate some oranges with some other children at Winona, Minn., and died of cramps next morning. An examination will be held to see whether poison or cholera caused the death.

A south-bound train from Montgomery, Ala., to Mobile went through a small bridge a mile north of Tensas. Engineer John Morgon, Fireman Sam Williams and two tramps were killed. Mail Agent Davis was dangerously hurt.

A young man was arrested at New Ulm, Minn., on the street, who was making a great outcry. When taken he was dressed only in underclothing and barefooted. He is violently insane, and no clue can be formed as to his identity. He is about twenty-five years old.

Edward O'Brien, a well-to-do farmer living near Hammond, Wis., was killed by an incoming train. The engineer saw him coming toward the train on the track, but as they were on a down grade they were unable to stop until the engine struck him. He was apparently intoxicated.

A bateau loaded with 14 river drivers, while running Big Rock rapids on the St. Croix river, Wis., capsized and a man by the name of Fred Babbitt, of Stillwater, Minn., was drowned, and the others narrowly escaped. Babbitt was a single man about 30 years of age. His relatives live in Canada.

Ed Kelly, an engineer in the employ of the Terminal and Transfer company, was run over by a car and instantly killed at Superior, Wis., while engaged in making a coupling at the Sleigh Deck. He was twenty-two years old and unmarried. The body is in the hands of the coroner but after an inquest it will be sent to his home at Fargo.

The steam pleasure yacht Enid was struck by steamer James W. Baldwin a mile north of Newburg, N. Y. There were eight persons in the boat, and two of them, Miss Annie Miller and the wife of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., were drowned. Miss Miller was the daughter of David Miller of New York and Mrs. Odell wife of the Republican state committeeman in the Fifteenth congressional district.

For some time there has been trouble brewing in the congregation of Latter Day Saints near Glen Easton, near Wheeling, W. V. While the congregation was holding a meeting at the house of Aron Farris, an aged member of the flock, the trouble culminated in a riot in which two men were probably fatally wounded and six or eight others stabbed or otherwise badly hurt.

Lizzie Bartleson, the six-year-old daughter of ex-Sheriff Bartleson of Fergus Falls, Minn., had a leg cut off below the knee by being run over by a car on the Northern Pacific road. She went down to the depot to bid a friend good-bye and stepped onto the platform of a caboose car. The engine was switching and backed up, jarring her off and one truck ran over her leg. She is doing well.

Dispatches from central and eastern Illinois report a very heavy rainfall. Country roads are in bad condition, railroads somewhat troubled and crops in many places very badly damaged. In some places whole fields of oats and corn were beaten down. Tuscola reports the heaviest floods since 1875. From 8,000 to 15,000 acres of growing crops are under water in one county alone.

The last train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, loaded with Chicago delegates, ran into a freight train near Chicago Junction, Ohio, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engines, baggage car and frieght cars were demolished and the track torn up for a long distance. The engineer was fatally hurt and the passengers scratched and bruised. All were taken back to Fostoria and around to Columbus. The road was blockaded for twelve hours.

The attorneys of the murderer Maxwell called on Gov. Morehouse, at Jefferson City, Mo., and submitted a request, backed by several letters from prominent gentlemen in various parts of the state, for a respite of 60 days. The Governor refused the request, but notified the attorneys that he will hear their appeal for commutation of sentence on July 9. If this appeal is not granted Maxwell will be hanged in St. Louis July 13. Henry Langraf, who murdered his sweetheart, Annie Tisch, will also be hanged on the same day.

The Criminal Calendar.

A thief entered the crown prince of Sweden's apartments in the hotel at Franzensbad and secured jewelry worth $100,000, with which he escaped.

George Burton and George S. Arnold got into a quarrel at Miniture, Neb. over a bet of $12.50, when Arnold shot Burton through the heart, killing him instantly.

Chas. A. Pilcher, teller of the Union bank, Providence, R. I., absconded. He took about all the valuables he could lay his hands on, even to pennies. It is said he took $500,-900 in bonds and all the cash in the vault.

Charles Deckler, a farmer living near Buena Vista, Ill., shot and instantly killed his wife and then committed suicide by shooting himself three times and cutting his own throat with a razor. Deckler was a drinking man and had frequently beaten his wife and threatened to kill her. He leaves a family of nine children.

A disastrous fire has been raging at the town of Sundsvall, the center of a large lumber district on the Gulf of Bothnia in Sweden, and the town has been nearly destroyed. The damage will reach $5,000,000. Immense tracts of forest land have been burned over. A drouth has prevailed for a long time, rendering the wood very dry.

The grand jury of the Franklin, Kentucky circuit court returned indictments against James W. Tate, late state treasurer, for embezzlement. The total amount is $404,085,-85. Embezzlement is not an extraditable crime, and, as it is now known that the family of Mr. Tate are in communication with him, it is supposed they will soon make his whereabouts public.

Mathias Schreiver was found in the rear of 204 Mohawk street Chicago with his clothing on fire. He was horribly burned and died later. His clothing had apparently been soaked with oil while he was laying in his yard drunk. He made an antemortem statement involing August Herbst. The latter and Schreiver's wife and her mother have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the horrible crime.

A telegram from Pulaski county Mo., says a bold outrage was committed there by an organized band similar to the White Caps of Indiana. About midnight a party of masked riders rode up to the house of Charles Gross, a wealthy farmer, and, dragging him from the house, carried him a mile away and there whipped him to death. The alleged cause is the divulging of secrets of the Agricultural Wheel, a secret organization. Gross was flayed alive.

Yankton, Dakota is in the throes of excitement over three swindles in as many days. H. S. Rice, formerly of Brown's valley, Neb., is accused of having passed a bogus check. He was arrested in Omaha and brought back to answer. J. Fitch Smith, jeweler, disappeared, so did several watches and other property. Thomas E. Hall, a confidence man, induced Yankton county farmers to sign notes by saying that they were contracts. Hall was arrested, brought back from Sioux City and compelled to return the notes.

The notorious gambler, Bell, and one Atwater, late of Iowa City, Iowa, run a den together. The other night a traveling salesman from the Consolidated Tank Line Company, of Sioux City, went in to buck the tiger. The gamblers got his money. He says they robbed him of it and thereupon he knocked Bell down and stabbed Atwater, inflicting three bad flesh wounds. Marshall Foster arrested the oil man, taking him to the Wright House, from there to the jail. He broke and run when Foster fired at him three times, the third shot taking effect in the leg.

Michael Hill, convicted of killing his sister's illegitimate child was brought before Judge Farmer for sentence. Beyond a little paleness and a tense expression he showed no signs of agitation. The court, after hearing his counsel's pleas for leniency, pronounced sentence of imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary. The prisoner gave no sign that he realized what the sentence implied for him, and he was removed to the jail. There he broke down and wept like a child. He told the jailer that if any in the court room thought to see him break down there he guessed they were disappointed.

The third jail delivery within a month occurred at Superior, Wis. One of the three prisoners confined in the corridor cell asked the watchman to be allowed to step out for a minute, feigning to require fresh air. The watchman consented, supposing the remainder of the prisoners in the cell to be asleep, but the door was no sooner opened than the men dashed out and overpowered the watchman, whom they beat to insensibility and gagged. They then attempted to set fire to the building by overturning an oil lamp, but the blaze was extinguished by a vagrant prisoner before much damage was done. The names are Spot, Murphy and White. The first two were notorious criminals and were serving long terms for numerous crimes, and White had just been removed from Minnesota on a requisition, and was serving out a term for twice acting as accomplice in the delivery of prisoners from the jail.

Personal Notes.

Gen. Sheridan's continued prostration causes the most intense anxiety to his friends, and the effort will be made to remove him to Nonquitt, Buzzard's bay, Mass., at all risks. It is no longer denied that in this removal there is bound up the last hope af prolonging his life. The United States steamer Swatara has been detailed for this purpose by the secretary of the navy.

Tony Hart, the commedian, who in partnership with Ned Harrigan, made a national reputation, was committed to the state lunatic hospital at Worcester, Mass. Dr. Park, superintendent of the hospital, says the case is an incurable one of paralysis. Tony has not been on the stage for over a year, and before that time signs of mental unsoundness had manifested themselves. Since his retirement he has grown steadily worse.

A woman of eighty years appeared in the probate court at Chicago and claimed to be widow of Walter S. Babcock, the Chicago lumber merchant, who was mysteriously shot at Gardner last August, supposedly by his paramour, Miss Sarah Dodge. The claimant made affidavit that she was married to Babcock in 1871 by a Chicago minister. Babcock's family and heirs always understood that he lived and died a single man. The judge will investigate.

Foreign News.

The Duke of Marlborough will be married to the young widow of Hooker Hammersley, of New York, who enjoys an annuity of $100,-000 from her late husband's estate.

There is a good deal of excitement at Winnipeg over the recent rich gold discovery in McMickon's gold mine on the Lake of the Woods. The mine is the old George Heenan mine, and has always been regarded as a pretty rich one. Mr. McMicken succeeded in interesting Mr. Pugh, a St. Paul capitalist, in the mine, and Dennis Ryan, a St. Paul millionaire, who is at Winnipeg, will leave for Rat Portage to take a look over the mines. It is probable that he may put some capital into the field. The probabilities seem to indicate a mining boom in that district.

General News Items.

The merchandise exports during May past aggregated in value $47,008,674 against $43,236,190 in May, 1887. Imports aggregated $60,473,651 in May past against 58,-665,627 in May 1887.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the old First regiment of Minnesota volunteers, which was celebrated at Lake Minnetonka by the veterans and their friends, as the guests of George A. Brackett, was a most pleasant affair and was attended by some 400 people.

Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Indians, has issued an order to white men to take all cattle off the Montana reservation before July 18, or the Indians will round them up and drive them off. The order has been issued in compliance with instructions from Indian Commissisner Atkins.

A great many Indians who have farms in Iowa and Nebraska are now in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Wis., to receive their annuity from the government and will remain through the blue-berry season, when they will return to gather their crops and spend the winter where it is warmer.

Emissaries from Utah, calling themselves Latter Day Saints, are working arduously in the vicinity of Rochester, Minn., preaching in the school houses throughout country districts. If they remain for any length of time it is more than likely that the threats of tar and feathers made by substantial men in the county will be put into execution.

At a meeting of the citizens of Madelia and vicinity, resolutions were passed declaring the grasshoppers in Otter Tail county, Minn., a menace to the welfare of the entire state, and cordially endorsing the action taken by Gov. A. R. McGill, and that it is deemed best to take immediate action in every county, city and village in the state looking toward the destruction of these pests.

It is given out indirectly that the Northern Pacific company will close its fiscal year with a surplus of $500,000 in excess of fixed charges and all other expenses. The year will, it is said, be the banner one in its history. In addition to the fifty locomotives that have been orderd the directors contemplate another thousand freight cars besides those now under contract for building.

The grasshoppers in Northern Minnesota for the past week have seemed to be idle, probably occasioned by the warfare that is urged against them. On one day there were in operation 125 pans which caught daily an average of from three to four bushels. In addition to the pans there are several other contrivances being used for catching them without the use of tar or oil. It looks as if the hoppers were well in hand and that the large majority of the crops would be saved. The committee have decided to pay $1 a bushel for them.

A conflict occurred between two tribes of Alaska Indians, the Chilcats and Sitkas. A large party of prospectors started up the Yukon with a tribe of Sitka Indians, under Chief George, as freighters. A combat resulted, in which the chief of the Chilcats was killed. The Indians demanded life for life, and chased the Sitkas into Haines, a white settlement. The whites protected the life of Chief George through the day, but at night he was murdered by the stealthy Chilcats. Fearing a massacre, the whites sent to the coast for help, which arrived just in time in the shape of a man-of-war.

Emilsen Loutzensheiser, who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, has just returned to his home at Canton, Ohio, ragged and dirty, relates a remarkable tale. He says that on the day of the disappearance a tramp approached him at the Ft. Wayne depot, and, pulling out a handkerchief, held it to his face. He became unconscious, and when he recovered he was in a cattle car with three tramps and two other boys. He was kept in the car until Altoona, Pa., was reached when he and his companions were taken to a house in the woods, where there were 10 other boys and two tramps guarding them. They had all been kidnapped and held for ransom. Young Loutzensheiser escaped, and reached Altoona and informed the police, who arrested the tramps and set the boys free.

A woman wearing a heavy black veil, which she never removed, appeared in Black River Falls, about two weeks ago, and after stopping at a hotel and taking three houses in succession, rented a cottage in the midst of the residence portion of the East side. She bought and placed in the house a quantity of fine furniture, and was seen to display a heavy bundle of greenbacks. She seldom came out except at night, when she sat on the piazza for hours with her heavy veil drawn close, while in the day time she placed lighted candles in the windows and remained indoors. She had allowed nobody to see her face. The neighborhood was already wild with curiosity when one evening the veiled woman was heard walking about the cottage moaning, cursing and shrieking that her husband, whom she had basely murdered, had come for his revenge. The neighbors made complaint to the probate judge and two physicians examined the woman and pronounced her insane. She is a Mrs. Bennett, aged about forty. Her home is in Milwaukee, where she says she has a son. She was placed in charge of the sheriff.

Postmaster Lee of St. Paul has just received the order from the postoffice department related to printed matter upon envelopes. It is based on an act of congress passed recently, the object of which is to prevent blackmailing through the mails. Hereafter no unfortunate debtor will receive an envelope bearing the big, bold, black legends "Dead Beat Agency" and "Bad Debt Collections" across the envelopes. Such letters as those prohibited by the order will be promptly confiscated by the postmaster.

What may prove a valuable addition to the industries and wealth of Black River Falls, Wis., and vicinity has been discovered in some beds of Kaolin near there. The quality has been tested by some porcelain manufacturers at East Liverpool, Ohio, and is pronounced first-class. It is not yet known in what quantities it can be found. A vein has been dug into nearly twenty feet in depth, with no signs of its failing. Farther investigations will be made as soon as possible to ascertain if the quantity is sufficient to warrant the establishment of a porcelain factory.

Charles Pinkerton of the town of Corinna, twelve miles from Clearwater, Minn., in digging a cellar, came across the remains of seven persons in a state of good preservation. They were found in a kind of mound, and were buried with their heads down, and were from seven to eight feet in height, and must have been placed there at least two hundred years ago, as on the top of the mound was the stump of an elm tree two feet in diameter. From the formation of the skulls they must have been of an inferior race of men. The teeth in the jaw bones were mostly sound, and not like the teeth of the present race of men.

Familiar Kentucky Episode.

A letter to the Associated Press from Hartlan, Kentucky, says that Marion Stewart shot and killed his wife and his brother at their home near that place. Marion Stewart, John Stewart, Tip Osborne and Jeff Hall were playing cards when a dispute arose over some point in the game. All had been drinking and the dispute grew into a wrangle and blows passed. Marion then drew a navy revolver and shot John through the brain. He turned to shoot Osborne, who is his stepson. Osborne ran, followed by Stewart. Mrs. Stewart interfered and got a bullet in the temple. Osborne by this time had escaped and Stewart turned his attention to Hall. Hall got away, but came back half an hour later, when Stewart again tried to kill him, but Hall again escaped. Seeing his wife lying dead outside the door and his brother in a dying condition inside, Stewart turned to his eldest daughter, a girl 14 years old and said: "Good-by; do the best you can for the children" and started up the mountain side. The children carried their dead mother into the house, where their father's brother was rapidly dying. Mrs. Stewart leaves seven children, the oldest 14 years of age and the youngest a babe nursing. John Stewart leaves a wife and small family. No attempts at arrest have been made, although Tip Osborne has sworn vengeance against Stewart for killing his mother.

Cleveland Formally Notified.

The committee appointed by the St. Louis democratic national convention to visit Washington and inform Mr. Cleveland that he had been renominated for President, performed that duty in a formal manner, whereupon the president, in reply, spoke as follows:

I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the national Democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance, both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which wages bravely, because conscious of right; confidently, because its trust is in the people, and soberly, because it comprehends the obligation which success imposes. The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a nation of free men. Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen, and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and right. For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions, and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office, it should be kept near the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs. This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day, I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then, is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago, I knew that our chief executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belonged, and became a perversion of all it ought to be, but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people, but I did not know how absolutely necessary the application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagance had crept into the management of public affairs, but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just, but I did not know how grandly they loved their country, nor how noble and generous they were. I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me, I have yielded obedience only to the constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not, if I could, for myself, nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course. But it remains for me to say to you, and through you, to the Democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will in due time signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner.

Another Triple Murder.

Minneapolis was the scene of another terrible murder. About nine o'clock in the evening a man and woman were walking down Third street, when a man walked rapidly up and confronted them. A report rang out and the escort dropped the woman's arm and fell to the sidewalk, with a bullet in his brain. "Oh, God! don't shoot!" The woman screamed this out, and turning, ran back a few steps and turned into a small alleyway, pursued by the assassin or the avenger. She had gone but two rods when he overtook her, and from a distance of only two feet, turned the revolver upon her and fired. The ball crashed through her head and she fell dead. The revolver clicked again as the hammer was raised, and the double murderer rushed still further back into the alley, entered the rear building and turned the weapon upon himself. Three reports followed in rapid succession, and, dropping the revolver, the assassin and would-be-suicide fell to the ground. The five reports had rung out loud and clear on the night air, and in a few moments the sidewalk and street were thronged by a dense crowd, which quickly assembled. Not an officer was in sight and the people stood aghast, without daring to touch one of the three bodies. For twenty minutes they laid there, until word had been sent to the central station and the patrol wagon summoned. The woman was stone dead and was not touched. The man on the sidewalk gave signs of life, and was removed to his boarding place.

The story as it was gradually devoloped is as follows: Ed Robinson is a teamster. About a year ago he married a young girl from Howard Lake, but they separated seven months ago. Nick Weiss had made her acquaintance and was walking down Third street with her when the shooting occurred. From the scraps of talk that dropped from Robinson after the shooting it seems he had warned his wife against going with Weiss, and had got the revolver with the express purpose of shooting them. There is about an even chance that Robinson may recover. He never lost consciousness and talked quite a little. He said he had evidence that Weiss was his wife's paramour, and he had several times warned them not to meet.

"Do you regret the deed?" was asked him, and he replied that he did not. "I did it deliberately after a fair warning. I hope I will die and they will die with me."

Robinson is known as a bad character, given to drink. He was in the woods near Aitkin a year ago last winter, and had the general reputation of being a hard lot.

Fearful Loss of Life.

Telegraphic communication, interrupted for sveral days by the floods, has been restoerd and the particulars of the terrible diseater on the line of the Mexican Central railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, are obtained. The table lands between the City of Mexico and Seataeticas have been visited by unprecedented rains, causing the Silaos river to flow out of its banks, breaking at the north end of the town and passing through the streets with irrisistible force and volume. Most houses being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with water they began to fail. About 325 houses have been destroyed. The standing buildings are occupied by homeless people who are unable to obtain anything to eat except watermellons and fruit found floating in the water. It was learned that the floods had been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. It seems on Monday, the 18th, the river broke over its dykes, and not withstanding all efforts to check its course it made rapid headway and finally flooded the city. People believing themselves secure from the flood went to bed in those parts of town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain with the extensive water bed of the outlying country increased the flow of the river and rapidly extended its channel until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled rapidly and the loss of life commenced, unparalled in the history of the great inundations of modern times. As the building fell the unfortunate sleepers were either crushed to death or drowned. One whole night of terror followed. Men, women and children fled to the streets in their night clothes, some to find shelter on higher ground, and others to be swept away by the flood. Next morning rain was still falling and there had been no perceptible decrease in the stream of water. A mammoth lake extended its length and breadth to all points of the compass. Its monotonous appearance was occasionally broken by half submerged houses and highlands cropping above its placid surface. Where the houses had stood the night previous, water was surging in its flight to lower grounds. It is estimated that 700 people perished. There is a strong stench from heaps of rubbish that once formed houses, and one is led to believe there must be bodies buried under them. There are also bodies still floating in the water. One hundred and seven bodies have been recovered without moving any ruins of houses, wherein are supposed to be hundreds of bodies buried. The destruction of houses is estimated at 2,000, and loss at $2,000,000. The last reports from Leon are heartrending. The whole population are busily working into the ruins of the fallen houses. Nearly everybody has lost relations or friends, and those who have not, have seen their earthly possessions disappear in a night. The estimate of loss of life and property given are the smallest reported, and are certainly within the bounds of truth.

A startling state of affairs exists in Greenwood county, Kansas, from the fear of rabid dogs. The whole country is terrorized. Nine persons have been bitten and three have died after suffering the most acute pain from hydrophobia. A wholesale slaughter of canines is now going on.

The Iowa railroad commissioners were served with a notice in the form of a temporary restricting order, issued by Judge Brewer, citing them to appear before the federa court at Leavenworth July 5 to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined and restrained from carrying nto the schedule of maximum freight rates recently promulgated by the commission. The Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul companies are apparent as plaintiffs in the suit. Attorney General Baker will appear for the commissioners.

A serious accident occurred at Daniel Marsh & Sons' coal mine, two miles south of Belleville, Ill. As the miners were quitting work the rope broke and let five men fall to the bottom, a distance of 80 feet. All being more or less crushed and mangled.

REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

Cleveland and the Confederates.

The Hartford Post says that if Thurman had a war record Cleveland might be left to attack it in a pension veto. But Cleveland would never veto a bill to pension Confederate sympathizers.

Democratic Arithmetic.

"Delegate Lightfoot," says the Houston (Texas) Post, "pledged Texas to the Democracy this year by 200,000 majority. These figures are rather stiff, but we can do it." Why not indeed? It's only a question of the simplest arithmetic, and you must have just as expert counters as Louisiana.

Cleveland's Dilemma.

Let no one be surprised if President Cleveland is an unusually long time in preparing his letter accepting a renomination. The fact that he is on record as emphatically opposed to a president running for a second term will render it extremely difficult for him to convince people that he is not sacrificing his principle to a love for spoils that grows by what it feeds on.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Cleveland Administration.

The government of the United States is controlled by confederate soldiers. I expect to see the time when the cause of the confederates will be looked upon as that of true constitutional liberty the world over.—Rebel Brigadier General Bradley T. Johnson.

A Workingman on Free Trade.

Now, workingmen, if you want free trade, commence now to economize on the European plan. Keep meat off your table, brush up your working clothes for Sunday; crowd your family into one room. Don't read anything but free trade papers; you might learn something useful. Tell your employers to reduce your wages to the precise figure paid for such work in other countries. Then you will be fully equipped for the change contemplated by your free trade friends and prepared to accept the servile place and degraded condition in life which it has pleased not Almighty God, but the framers of the Mills tariff bill, to make for you.—James Johnson in New York Sun. (Democratic.)

Indorse Everything.

In a few words this is what the Democratic party says:

"We indorse our platform of 1884 as interpreted by the President's message."

To be consistent it should go on and say:

"We indorse civil service reform as interpreted and administered by President Cleveland.

We indorse Mugwumpery as interpreted by George William Curtis.

We indorse a free ballot and an honest count as interpreted in the Solid South.

We indorse the bible as interpreted by all our leading infidels.

We'll indorse anything that can be interpreted to suit everybody.—Detroit Tribune.

What Can They Do About It?

The painful truth is that we doubt if a single independent voter in this state, of the thousand who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the utterence of the members of the Administration on the subject of civil service reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners, and that men like Judge Maynard and Surveyor Beattie have actually been detailed or told off to practice as much civil service abuse as can be readily concealed or disguised when they are found out and exposed.

Gen. Sherman's Opinion.

Wm. T. Sherman said in New York "I think there could not be a more powerful ticket than Harrison and Morton. I think every man who fought for the preservation of this government should vote for these men. They are both strong union men; one is a soldier and the other a statesman, both well tried in their country's service. Harrison, I think, will be as strong as Blaine would have been. Of course, I would rather my brother John would have got it, but the Republican party should be the judge and select its own standard bearer. It is now the duty of every true citizen to stand by these men, who were true to the country when she was in danger. There has never been a true union man sent to represent this country in foreign lands under the present administration, and it is time for a change."

Short Talk to Workingmen.

The Democratic New York Sun says: *Free trade means putting all the laboring men of the world upon one level of competition.* Protection means restricting the competition among laborers to those living in our own country, and the consequence of such restriction is that wages remain at a high level; whereas, if the competition of all the laborers in the world were allowed to operate here, they would steadily fall to the lowest level. That is the reason why the workingmen of this country are better paid, are more prosperous, live in a better manner, are better educated, and bring up their children with more of hope and ambition than belongs to workingmen in any other country. This is why the workingmen of the United States like the American system of protection, and dislike the British system of free trade. [The Republican party is for protection; the Democratic for free trade.—Troy Times.]

The American Creed.

Condensed into the form of a short creed, the Republican platform is something like this:

We believe in a free ballot and in having every vote counted.

We believe in protection for protection's sake, and we are not ashamed of it.

We believe in abolishing internal taxes created for war purposes.

We believe in the direct protection of American labor against cheap foreign labor.

We believe in free internal competition.

We believe in railroad regulation.

We believe in homesteads and good homestead titles for citizens.

We believe in home rule for big and intelligent territories.

We believe in a double monetary standard.

We believe in the utmost facilities for education, as worth all they can cost.

We believe in a big merchant marine and in American ship-yards.

We believe in a good navy, good coast defenses and good water routes for commerce.

We believe in making other nations respect our rights and pay for all they get from us.

We believe in protecting American citizens against foreign interference, not only at home, but in any part of the world,

We believe in civil-service reform more than ever; and

We believe that nothing is too good for the soldiers who risked their lives to save the country and saved it.—New York Press.

The Democratic Fraud.

The democratic platform claims that the party has "reclaimed from corporations and syndicates" nearly 100,000,000 acres of the public domain. This is a most unblushing falsehood that might pass—if asserted by a cross-road politician or country newspaper—as the result of ignorance, but coming from a body of remarkably well-informed men, can be called nothing but what it is—a downright palpable, willful lie.

The platform "challenges the most searching scrutiny" of the acts of the administration, when every democratic senator voted against a resolution for an open debate on the fisheries treaty, one of the most important acts of the administration.

It says that democracy means an "indissoluble Union," when the Democrats who ruled the convention and the party were engaged four years in an attempt to destroy the Union.

The platform declares that the "rights and welfare of the people have been guarded and defended"** "and the equality of all our citizens"** without regard to race or color has been steadfastly maintained." And yet American fishermen have been deprived of liberty and property, and the American flag insulted and scarcely a remonstrance from the administration, and millions of American citizens have been denied every right, but that of existence, because of race and color."

But it is useless to enumerate further. The whole platform is a combination of falsehoods so brazenly impudent that it could only proceed from men utterly indifferent to public opinion or thoroughly imbued with the belief that the people of the country are fools.—Washington Republican.

The Chicago & Northwestern is offering to convey free all lumber from Winona to any Dakota point on their line designed for building elevators, warehouses or coal houses.

The death of Miss Force of Oakland, Cal., was the end of a sad romance. Traveling in Europe a few years ago she met Count Draike, a Frenchman of the old nobility. Their engagement was announced. When Miss Force returned to America the count followed her. She loaned him $20,000, and he soon lost the money. He returned to France, and by lucky speculation was enabled to return Miss Force's money and make her a present of $20,000. The engagement of marriage was never carried out on account of Miss Force's sickness. She left a will bequeathing $20,-000 to the count.

Another failure is reported at St. Paul, Minn., Mr. E. T. Sumwalt's son this time is E. T. Sumwalt, lumber broker. The assignee is S. E. Hall. Mr. Sumwalt's assignment was forced by his creditors, Parker & Burrows of Ashland, Wis. Their claim is $900, and they attached certain property of Mr. Sumwalt's. The whole amount of the indebtedness is about $25,000, while the assets are $7,000, mostly in accounts payable. The names of the creditors could not be obtained, but it is understood that there are not a large number, and that they are mostly outside of St. Paul.

Zachar, the faster, is keeping up his intention of beating the world's record. He has now been forty-one days without food. He remains in bed most of the time now, sleeping quietly. He is quite thin, and looks like a man who has passed through a severe spell of sickness, but is convalescing.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

THE MINNESOTA THIRD.

D. S. Mace Nominated for Congress to Succeed J. S. MacDonald.

The Third Minnesota congressional district convention met in Red Wing to nominate a candidate for the seat in congress now filled by Judge MacDonald. Capt. A. H. Reed was the most prominent candidate, and he started in lacking only three votes of enough to nominate him, the first formal ballot standing as follows.

Reed	29	Strobeck	2
Strait	18		
Hall	14	Total	63

The Hall men had much in their favor. Goodhue was not at all satisfied Reed could be elected if nominated; and Marcus Johnson was positive Hall could. So Johnson corralled a couple of votes from Kandyohi and Chandler and Wilson gathered Goodhue into the fold, while Maj. Strait told Rice county and the rest of his friends Hall was very acceptable as far as he was concerned. This fixed the matter and Reed fell victim to bad luck, to semi-lukewarmness on the part of three or four of his adherents and to the doubt in Goodhue whether he would succeed, coupled with the belief that he had not done his duty by Herbert two years ago, though Capt. Reed has denied the latter assertion many times.

On the second attempt the ballot was thus announced:

Reed 27, Strobeck 2, Hall 34. Total 63.

There was a good deal of cheering when Mr. Hall was announced as the nominee.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we endorse the nominations of the late Republican convention for president and Vice-President and pledge to the ticket our hearty support.

Resolved, That we endorse with hearty approval the platform of the late Republican national convention.

Resolved, That while supporting the doctrine of protection to American industries, American labor, American homes, American fisheries and American honor, we demand a reduction of taxation to the requirements of the government, a judicious revision of the tariff by such reduction or repeal of duties as will relieve from unnecessary burdens the necessaries of life and those articles other than luxuries which do not enter into competition with the products of American labor.

These resolutions were signed by nine members of the committee. The other two members brought in a minority report as follows, but was rejected:

Resolved, That the expression in the majority report, "We demand a reduction of taxation to the requirements of the government," be struck out.

Call for Democratic Convention.

All Democrats and other voters of the State of Minnesota who favor a reduction of the present exorbitant tariff and excessive taxation are invited to unite in sending delegates to a state convention to be held in the city of St. Paul on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating the following state officers, viz.: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, chief justice of the supreme court, associate justice of the supreme court and seven presidential electors. The basis of representation in said convention is one delegate for each county of the state and one delegate for each 250 votes or major fraction thereof cast for President Cleveland in 1884. The several counties of the state, upon this basis, will be entitled to representation to said state convention as follows:

Aitkin	2	Martin	2
Anoka	3	Meeker	4
Becker	2	Mille Lacs	2
Beltrami	1	Morrison	5
Benton	3	Mower	4
Big Stone	2	Murray	2
Blue Earth	9	Nicollet	4
Brown	6	Nobles	2
Carlton	2	Norman	2
Carver	7	Olmsted	7
Cass	1	Otter Tail	7
Chippewa	2	Pine	2
Chisago	2	Pipe Stone	2
Clay	4	Polk	8
Cook	1	Pope	4
Cottonwood	2	Ramsey	28
Crow Wing	3	Redwood	2
Dakota	8	Renville	4
Dodge	3	Rice	8
Douglas	3	Rock	2
Faribault	4	St. Louis	4
Fillmore	5	Scott	8
Freeborn	4	Sherburne	2
Goodhue	8	Sibley	5
Grant	2	Stearns	13
Hennepin	33	Steele	5
Houston	6	Stevens	2
Hubbard	1	Swift	3
Isanti	1	Todd	3
Itasca	1	Traverse	2
Jackson	2	Wabasha	9
Kanabec	1	Wadena	2
Kandiyohi	2	Waseca	4
Kittson	2	Washington	8
Lac qui Parle	2	Watonwan	2
Lake	1	Wilkin	2
Le Sueur	8	Winona	14
Lincoln	2	Wright	7
Lyon	2	Y. Medicine	2
McLeod	5		
Marshall	2	Total	358

Robert Cook, recently of Lyle, is missing. He removed his family to Austin, expecting to go into the dray business. He could not meet his payments and has gone. His family will move back to Lyle. They do not know his whereabouts.

The meteoric stone which recently fell on the premises of Mr. A. W. Sias in Rochester, is attracting considerable attention. The stone weighs 203 pounds, the surface is smooth and covered with a black crust like varnish. It is very heavy, and the metal is different from anything ever found around here. It is composed principally of iron. It fell in a bed of sand stone, into which it was imbedded about 18 inches.

The idea of establishing an insurance feature in connection with the state militia has been discussed by the regimental officers and it is strong enough to warrant the prediction that if submitted to a vote of the companies it would become a fixed fact.

J. Whittlemon of Clearwater caught a turtle in the summer of 1867 and cut his initials on the shell, and a few days ago the same turtle crossed the path of J. W. Broths, and on examination was found to be the same one that twenty-one years before had the initials J. W. cut on his back, and which were as plain as when they were first put there.

Sheep shearing has been going on for several weeks in the vicinity of Worthington and the farmers report a good clip.

The Winona Mill company, which now operates the third largest flouring mill in the United States, has decided at once to build a new elevator adjoining the present one, doubling its capacity. It will be iron-clad, eighty feet high and forty-five by fifty-five feet on the ground and with a capacty of 100,000 bushels.

The board of education has secured the services of Prof. J. G. Winnings, of St. Paul, as principal of the Preston graded schools.

Mrs. James Sullivan of Lake city was taken to the insane asylum at Rochester. She has been there several times before.

Henry Blum met with a serious accident at Henderson. While hauling straw in the country his team ran away, throwing him to the ground and injuring him internally. There are hopes of his recovery.

The ten companies of the Second Regiment went into camp near Lake City, and the men spent their time in drilling and the customary duties of camp life. There was a dearth of interesting incidents, though the boys while off duty seemed to be enjoying themselves to the full.

The corner stone of Herman's monument was laid at New Ulm. The day was appropriately observed in commemoration of this event. Large numbers of the Sons of Herman being present, with banners and music.

A railroad laborer was struck by the Princeton accommodation train four miles above Anoka, and died shortly afterwards. A Northern Pacific train was passing, and to avoid it he stepped across on to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba track, not noticing the train approaching on that road.

The first year in Duluth under high license law expires July 1, and applications are in for new licenses to the number of 68, as against 63 at the beginning of last year, and 125 under low license.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

No business was transacted or at least none that was thought worthy of being telegraphed.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the public land bill. Mr. Hermann of Oregon offered an amendment, which was accepted, allowing entrymen six instead of three months in which to erect a habitable dwelling. An amendment offered by Mr. Weaver of Iowa reserving title in the government to alternate strips of public land along water courses and the sea shore, provoked discussion.

Mr. Laird of Nebraska resented the attacks which had been made on the cattle breeders and other Western citizens. Mr. Weaver wanted to know what ailed Mr. Laird. Was it worms? but the gentleman made no reply. The amendment was rejected.

SENATE.

In the Senate the House amendments to Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Oachaouta river, Arkansas; the Mississippi river, at Muscatine, Iowa; the Missouri river, at Nebraska City, Neb.; the Columbia river between Oregon and Washington Territory; the Missouri river at Parkville; the Mississippi river at Oeaquan, Ill., and the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, were severally concurred in.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

The senate commerce committee reported adversely the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Wabasha, Minn., on account of the indefiniteness as to the incorporators.

The senate commerce committee reported favorably on the house bill authorizing the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern Railway company to construct a bridge over the Missouri river near Winona, Emmons county, Dak.

HOUSE.

The land bill was passed by the house with the Holman amendment, retaining title in the government to coal mines found on the public lands, but allowing entrymen to use such coal mines until further action by congress.

When Mr. Mills called up the tariff bill, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, suggested on his individual responsibility as a means of expediting adjournment that the tariff bill be laid aside until next session, its fate then depend upon the result of the November elections, and that the surplus be kept down by an entire repeal of the tobacco tax. Mr. Mills rejected the suggestion and made a counter proposal that the republicans should fix an early day for taking a final vote on the bill.

Mr. Reed of Maine declared that Mr. Kelley spoke for himself alone, and that the Republicans would insist upon pointing out the defects of the bill in detail.

Judge McDonald introduced in the house a bill granting a pension to John Y. Hooper of Minnesota. Mr. Gifford of Dakota presented a petition signed by H. M. Hanson and forty others, praying for better protection to agriculture and agricultural products.

SENATE.

Mr. Henderson, from the pensions, committee, reported back seven vetoed pension bills with recommendation that they be passed over the vetoes—calendar.

Mr. Allison reported the army appropriation bill. The fishery treaty and Mr. Morgan's resolution were postponed to Monday next.

The senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill and agreed to an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the Yadkin river, North Carolina.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, Mr Blount, of Georgia, was elected as speaker pro tem, during the temporary absence of Speaker Carlisle, and the clerk was directed to inform the senate of this action.

Mr. Grain, of Texas, made a strong effort to secure consideration for his bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas, but an objection from Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, rendered his effort unavailing.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Baker, of New York, moved to strike from the free list vegetables in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, in supporting the motion, referred to the strong competition which existed between the farmers of northern Michigan and those of the province of Ontario.

Mr. T. H. B. Browne, of Virginia, said that the question presented was whether the farmers of this country should be permitted to feed the people of the United States, or whether the farmers of other countries should be allowed to do so.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, and after a protracted discussion it was laid aside to let other business be transacted.

Committees were appointed on the legislative, the diplomatic and consular and the District of Columbia appropriation bills.

The joint resolution extending the appropriations for the present fiscal year for thirty days was passed, and then the senate again took up the army appropriation bill.

Senator Vest presented petitions from the merchants exchanges of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Tampa asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Tampa, Fla.

HOUSE.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, reported that the conference committee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill had failed to agree, and stated that the chief point of difference between the two houses grew out of the increased appropriations made by the senate for the paving of streets. After a protracted discussion, a further conference was ordered.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Paintings of oil, water colors and statuary were stricken from the free list.

An attempt was made to strike from the free list stones, unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone and all building and monumental stone, protograph print paper, but the motion was lost.

Primuline was added to the free list.

In the House Mr. Rice presented a petition from the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, opposing the bridging of the Detroit river or any river connecting the great lakes, as obstructing navigation.

The clause providing that the change in the rate of duties shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1888, was passed over informally.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, moved to strike out the clause fixing the rate of duty on refined glycerine at 3 cents a pound. This led to a long discussion, and the amendment was rejected, and the house adjourned to 8 p. m., for the consideration of private pension bills.

The Senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the additional force of letter carriers made necessary by the extension of the eight hour law to that branch of public service was concurred in by the House committee on postoffices and post roads. All the rest of the senate amendments were non-concurred in.

A Long Bridge.

The bridge across the classic Oxus, on the line of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, is 1,000 feet longer than the Brooklyn bridge. The entire road is a remarkable piece of engineering. It was considered impossible to maintain a railroad through the shifting sands of the Kara Kum desert. But Gen. Annenkoff, by covering part of his railroad with clay, by placing in his embankment layers of the branches of a desert shrub, and by cultivating along parts of the route many thousands of the desert plants the roots of which retain the sand, has thus far maintained his road bed without deterioration. The problem of a water supply was solved by bringing water in pipes from the mountains that skirt 200 miles of the route, also by canals from Murghab, while artesian wells are the scource of supply between Merp and the Oxus. In a region that is destitute of fuel, and where the cold is at times intense, petroleum has been utilized to drive the locomotive and to heat the 60 railroad stations along the way.

Six Shillings an Acre.

London Figaro.

The ruinous price of land in Ireland was illustrated last week at the auction mart in a most striking manner. The estate in the island of Achill, owned by the late Lord Cavan, which was referred to the other day, was sold by order of his trustees, consisting of 2,068 acres of freehold land in fact, the whole island—with house and entrance lodges, both furnished. The auctioneer described the property of one of the finest sporting estates in Ireland, though he admitted that the tenants were three years in arrear with their rent. The property was sold practically without reserve, and after very slight competition was purchased by a lady at the modest figure of £630, or about six shillings an acre.

A man took a German girl to Marshall, Wis., promising to marry her. A few days afterwards he disappeared, taking over $300 of the girl's money and leaving her destitute and friendless.

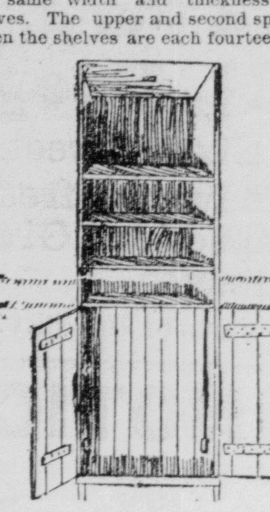
IN-DOORS AND OUT.

A HANDY THING.

A Farm-House Dumb-Waiter—A Simple Device, Easily and Cheaply Made.

The device shown in our illustration is one which will be readily appreciated by every housewife who has a cellar. A never-ending and wearisome part of household work consists of frequent visits to the cellar, where so many articles of daily use are necessarily stored. It is to obviate a large part of this labor that the present arrangement is designed by Mrs. David Tudor, Cambria County, Pa., who furnished the sketch from which our engraving was made. It consists of four shelves firmly attached to side-pieces, and moving freely in a sort of boxing which extends from the bottom of the cellar to the ceiling of the kitchen or dining-room on the floor above.

The shelves are of inch boards, each three feet long and fourteen inches wide. The side-pieces are each four feet long, and of the same width and thickness as the shelves. The upper and second spaces between the shelves are each fourteen inches



A CONVENIENT DUMB-WAITER.

in the clear, and the lower eighteen inches. The back of the "dumb-waiter" is of dressed and matched boards three-quarters of an inch thick, nailed on vertically. The boxing or upright slide in which the whole is enclosed is also made of matched lumber, surfaced on both sides. The front above the first floor is protected by doors, which may be made cheaply, as shown in the engraving, or, if desired, may be paneled. The latter would be preferable for a dining-room. The movable waiter is suspended by cords, one on each side running over pulleys near the top of the boxing. Counterweights are suspended to the other ends of these cords. The two weights should be a little heavier than the shelving. In our engraving the lower part represents the cellar bottom; the dotted transverse lines show the place of the floor and floor-beams above. The counterweights are hidden by the doors. The entire cost of materials need not exceed two dollars, and the device could be constructed by any man of average mechanical skill.—*American Agriculturist.*

FLOWERS.

Where to Plant Them—Successful Flower Culture.

As in making one's choice for a wife, so in selecting the proper place for our gems of nature (the beautiful flowers), there are so many things to take into consideration that if even not compelled by circumstances to some particular locality, it is very difficult to be perfectly satisfied as to the situation of a flower garden. We will suggest some of the most important points to be considered.

A level plat is to be prepared, for if there is much of a descent the heavy rains will wash away the soil. It should be situated near the dwelling-house, and well exposed to the sun, so that if you have a few spare moments (while the men folks are getting ready for dinner), you can pull a few stray weeds, or tie up a gladiolus.

One of the most important requisites of a flower garden is good, rich soil; if not naturally so it must be made so by carting away the poor soil and filling in with better. If naturally heavy it should be made light with the addition of sand, and (as Dr. Holland would express it) with the result of life in an advanced state of decomposition, mixed with rich muck. In a word, what is wanted is deep, rich soil, not too wet nor too dry.

A grave question now comes up in many minds as to the arrangements of the flower beds. It is well enough to study plans and designs if you like, and then decide independently. Use your own judgment and common sense. Study your time first of all, and use no plan which will require more of that than you can give. Avoid laying out more than you can take good care of, not only in the spring but throughout the summer and fall. Whatever shape you make the beds, place the taller-growing varieties in the center, such as scarlet salvia, perennial phlox, delphinium or larkspur, etc. Then plant those that do not grow as tall, such as geraniums, pinks, petunias. Then comes the little six-inch beauties, pansy, nemophila and numberless others. Thus through the long winter we can plan our flower beds, and that is half of the battle.

ABOUT POISONS.

Some Good Suggestions, and Well Worth Remembering.

It is well to foster the common dread for deadly poisons. Familiarity with them should never be permitted to "breed contempt." The effect of some of the poisons used in killing insects is deadly and sure. Substances containing arsenic are most to be dreaded, because they are most numerous. Every one should know what to do in case some human being is unfortunate to swallow a poisonous dose. Such a case may not occur once in a dozen years, yet it is worth while to be prepared for that one case.

The symptoms of arsenical poiscning are sickness of the stomach, vomiting of bloody matter and difficult breathing, a cold feeling in the feet, and low, hard, quick pulse, with the most insatiable thirst. There will be stains about the mouth. Vomiting should be encouraged in the usual way by giving salt or mustard and lukewarm water, lime-water, soap and water or ipecac. Prevent the poison from attacking the lining membrane of the stomach. For this purpose magnesia and chalk with water, sugar and linseed, or sweet oil should be swallowed. The best antidote is the hydrated sesquioxide of iron. (In some of the prepared arsenical insecticides this is added to the preparation to neutralize the poisonous effect of the arsenic.) It may be purchased at any drug store, but should be obtained as fresh as possible, as it soon loses its efficacy.

If the dose of poison is a small one, the violent symptoms will soon subside, and all that will be required is the usual care as to diet, etc., remembering that the inflammation of the stomach is very severe, and that there is very great danger of chronic inflammation or permanent paralysis. It can not be too often reiterated that the different forms of arsenic are the most horrible and deadly of poisons, and with them an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. If you use that which may cause death, it is no more than right that you should also use that which may hold death at bay.

AFTER MARRIAGE.

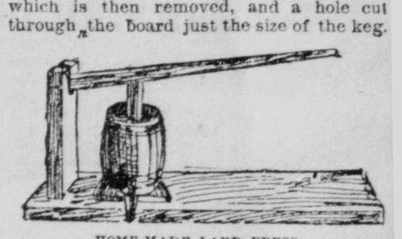
The Most Prolific Cause of Troubles Between Husband and Wife.

One frequent cause of trouble in married life is a want of openness in business matters. A husband marries a pretty, thoughtless girl, who has been used to taking no more thought of how she should be clothed than the lilies of the field. He begins by not liking to refuse any of her requests. He will not hint so long as he can help it at care in trifling expenses—he does not like to associate himself in her mind with disappointments and self-denials. As she would have been willing enough, in the sweet eagerness of her girlish love, to please, to give up any whims or fancies of her own whatever, she falls into habits of extravagance, and feels herself injured when at last a remonstrance comes. How much wiser would have been perfect openness in the beginning! "We have just so much money to spend this summer."

"Now, shall we arrange matters thus or thus?" was the question I heard a very young husband ask his still younger bride not long ago, and all the womanhood in her answered to this demand upon it, and her help at planning and counselling proved not a thing to be despised, though hitherto she had "fed upon the roses and lain upon the lilies of life." I am speaking not of marriages that are no marriages—when Venus has wedded Vulcan because Vulcan proposed at his forge—but marriages where two true hearts have set out together, for love's sake, to learn the lesson of life, and to live together until death shall part them. And one of the first lessons for them to learn is to trust each other entirely. The most frivolous girl of all "the rosebud garden of girls," if she truly loves, acquires something of womanliness from her love, and is ready to plan, and help, and make her small sacrifice for the general good.—*Christian at Work.*

A Lever Lard-Press.

R. S. Foubion, Jasper County, Ill., furnishes to the *American Agriculturist*, a sketch and description of a home-made lard-press, shown in our illustration. The foundation is a plank six feet long, fourteen inches wide, and two inches thick. An upright two by six inches, has a slot at the top to receive the lever, and a tenon on the lower end extends several inches through a mortise cut in the plank, six inches from the end. The projecting tenon has two mortices by which it is firmly keyed by wooden wedges beneath the plank table. Both heads are removed from a three-gallon oak keg, well hooped, and one is set upon an inch board, fourteen inches square. A line is drawn on the board just outside of the keg, which is then removed, and a hole cut through the board just the size of the keg.



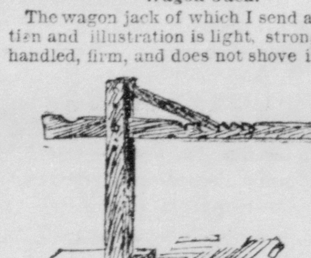
HOME-MADE LARD PRESS.

The board is then nailed upon the top of the plank, one foot from the upright, the keg set into it, and a spout fitted to project over the side. A lever of tough hard wood, with a three-quarter inch hole, is fitted loosely into the slot in the top of the upright, and secured by a bolt, as shown in the engraving.

To work the press, the keg is filled with "cracklings" and the heads, which have been trimmed down around the edges, are placed upon them, so that the grain of one head shall lie crosswise of the other. A follower, which may be sawed from any stick of the right thickness, is then set upright under the lever, and the pressure applied. The lard is discharged from the spout and received in a dish set for the purpose. The press may be set upon trestles, or provided with legs. In the latter it would be necessary to put an extra leg directly beneath the cask to support the pressure when the press is in operation.

Wagon Jack.

The wagon jack of which I send a description and illustration is light, strong, easily handled, firm, and does not shove in lifting.



WAGON JACK.

It should be made of good, strong, hard wood—such as white oak, sawed and planed. The base is 4 inches thick, 4 inches wide and 14 inches long. The upright is 3½ inches square and 2½ feet high above the base, into which it is tenoned. The lever is 5½ feet long, and is made of 1½-inch stuff 3 inches wide at the short end and 1½ inches at the long end. It is held in place in the slot of the upright by a loose bolt. There is a series of holes to accommodate the jack to axles of different height. The ratchet is two feet long, bolted at the top, and shaped to fall securely into the notches of the lever.—*A. E. Low, in Farm and Home.*

COMBUSTION.

Peculiar Conditions Under Which It Becomes Spontaneous.

The Gage Tool Company, of Vineland, N. J., writes thus to the *American Machinist:*

In 1883 the subject of spontaneous combustion was brought to our attention by the sweepings from the floor of our factory developing an alarming increase in heat when placed in heaps. The floor had been sprinkled and the sweepings were moist. During the afternoon they began to heat, and a thermometer placed in the pile, after it had been disturbed, indicated about two hundred degrees Fahrenheit. It being time to close the factory for the night, the sweepings were thrown out.

One day during the next year a peculiar odor was noticed in the factory, which increased and became very unpleasant. This was found to emanate from a barrel of shavings and chips from the boring and mortising machines. These shavings and chips are removed from the throats of our plane-stocks, which are previously saturated with warm linseed oil. When the cover was removed from the barrel the fumes were quite strong; the shavings were so hot that the hand could not be held in them without being burnt. This barrel was removed to a vacant lot, covered with an oilcloth, and left. That night, during a heavy storm, the cover was blown off and the shavings wet. They kept hot a long time, but did not char. We then directed the removal from the building of all shavings and saw dust made from oiled wood as soon as made.

During one day last year we had been sawing the oiled planed stocks, and at night, when removing the box under the saw containing the saw-dust that had fallen into it during the day, it was noticed to be very hot. It was placed at a safe distance from the building, and in the morning the saw-dust was burning. A light, misty rain had set in during the night. The fire was extinguished, but the rain continued and increased. Before noon the dust was burning again.

During the month of June last we were planing our oiled stocks on a hand (or buzz) planer, and (on June 10) filled four sugar barrels with the shavings. Water had been spilt on some of the shavings that were put in one of these barrels, and these shavings soon began to heat. A thermometer placed in among these shavings indicated a rapidly rising temperature, and at six p. m. of the next day the shavings at the top of the barrel began to char.

They were then placed out doors under a wrought iron boiler bonnet, and covered with a metal plate. The next morning, upon removing the metal plate, we found that the shavings were charred and had shrunk into a cylinder-shaped mass, with a three-inch space between it and the sides of the barrel, making the shrinkage six inches across the top. Upon disturbing this mass it broke into flames. Later in the day saw-dust (from oiled beechwood) that had been deposited in a box as it left the saw the day before, began to burn, setting fire to the pine box containing the dust. This box, with the dust, had been placed in an old iron smoke-stack lying upon the ground at a distance from the buildings.

Natural Gas in China.

The following abstract of an account given by Baron Von Richtofen of natural gas wells in China is given in the United States Consular reports by Charles Denby, United States Consul at Peking. These wells are found in Sz'chwan, near a town called Tsz-lingtsing. In an area of twenty-seven li (9 miles) diameter salt wells are found. To make a well the Chinese use a long and elastic bamboo pole, supported in the middle by a cross piece, a rope made by coupling the ends of long (not twisted) slices of bamboo, and an iron instrument which weighs 120 catties (catty = 1⅓ lb.). The rope is fastened on the thin end of the pole, and the iron on the end of the rope. A slight up and down motion of the thick end of the pole makes the iron hop and bore a vertical hole with its broad, sharpened edge. The ground to be perforated consists chiefly of sandstone and clay.

When a portion of the rock is mashed, clear water is poured into the hole, a long bamboo tube with a valve in the bottom is lowered, and the turbid water raised to the top. Pipes of cypress wood are rammed in to protect the sides of the bored hole and to prevent the water in the surrounding ground from getting access to the well; the pipes are attached to each other at the ends with nails, hemp, and tung oil, at least up to the time that Baron Richtofen wrote, a long column of fire rose from that pit, and it is considered nearly impossible to stop the flame.

The gas pits and brine pits are owned separately by corporations. The owners are subjected to the control of the Government. The Government monopoly is in the hands of the "taotai," who resides at the place. The salt works of Tsz-lin-tsing yield considerable revenue to the Government, and have besides enriched numerous proprietors, and give occupation to a numerous population. The number of "fire pits" is twenty-four, and the salt pits are innumerable. Some of them do not enjoy the advantages of gas. The brine is evaporated with grass and wood.

Electric Light Fires.

The frequency of conflagration caused by electric-light wires induced the Electric Club, of Philadelphia, to inquire into the means of preventing them. At a recent meeting, the report of a committee of four months' standing, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. B. Cutter, was presented. The various automatic cut-outs proposed by different inventors, were considered, some utilizing the heating of a wire, some the action of a spring pulling against an armature of a magnet. The old arrangement of a fusible alloy cut-off was pronounced objectionable, on account of the interruption produced when it melted, but this was obviated by an arrangement for throwing other fusible pieces into the circuit one after the other. Thus a momentary increase of current would only cause a momentary stoppage. It was evident that there is a good field for inventors here, in devising an efficient safeguard against too strong currents that may accidentally be thrown upon a wire unable to carry them without heating.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

France gives the least to charity of any civilized nation, and she has the fewest tramps and beggars,

The latest thing in envelopes is an article which will turn black, blue and red when any inquisitive person attempts to open it by the use of steam or water.

Baron Hirsch has deposited in the bank of London $10,000,000 for the education of poor Jews of Russia. This is, with one exception, the largest benevolent gift in the history of the world.

The number of immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden in May of this year was 73,770. The number for the first five months this year is 187,139, against 166,090 in the same time last year.

Matthew W. Sedman, an eccentric old man who died at Terre Haute, Indiana, was buried in a coffin which for 25 years he had kept in his bedroom. The monument over his grave was erected according to his orders fully 30 years ago.

Edison, the electrician, has purchased $30,000 worth of real estate in the neighborhood of Montclair and West Orange, N. J., and will erect upon this property the works of the "Edison Phonography Company." The buildings will cost about $40,000.

It is said that Fanny Fern had never written a word for publication until she had passed her fortieth year. She was unconscious of her latent powers until misfortune bade her exert them. Robert Bonner was the first to recognize her genius in the way of liberal remuneration.

Some lads who discovered a bird's nest under the roof of a railroad bridge in Findlay, Ohio, found that it contained not eggs, but a silk handkerchief in which were wrapped three dozen plain gold rings. The jewelry was given to the chief of police, so that he might, if possible, discover the owner.

In Birmingham, Ala., lives Mrs. Elizabeth McDougal, who claims to be 102 years old. She is a native of South Carolina, having been born there, as she asserts, in 1786. She has 39 grandchildren and 53 great-grandchildren. She claims to distinctly remember having shaken hands with Generals Washington and Lafayette. The old lady is an early riser and does her housework with as much ease as most people 50 years her junior.

There will be held in London, on November 6th next, an international trades congress. The subjects to be touched upon will be the most efficacious means for removing the obstacles to free combination in foreign countries; the best methods of combination among the workers in various countries; the limitation of production by means of the reduction of the hours of labors, and the desirability or otherwise of state regulation of the hours of labor. The debate will be carried on throughout in the French language.

Hester Morris, of Wyoming Territory, was the first woman in the United States ever appointed Justice of the Peace. She was a tall woman, with a profile which closely resembled the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, While she was in office she was a terror to a certain class of evil-doers. "Yes," the half-inebriated rough would plead on his arrest. "I have been a-beatin' my wife again. I know it; but don't send me up 'fore Mis' Morris. I rather go 'fore ten men than that woman. I rather be tried by a man."

The rabbit pest in New Zealand is said to be constantly increasing in seriousness in spite of the persistent efforts made by the Government and the farmers to eradicate it. They reduce, it is said, the feeding capacity of the land one-third, while the fleeces of the sheep have decreased by one pound to one and one-half pounds each, the number of lambs decreased from 30 to 40 per cent, and the death rate increased from 3 to 13 per cent. It is hoped that the increase in the population and the cultivation of the country will drive out the pests in time.

Mr. Cobb, an American citizen, wanted to put up a flour mill in Morocco, where flour had always been ground by hand, but the sultan wouldn't let him build a mill to overturn this ancient custom. He wrote to the American consul and got a formal note saying that if the sultan would not give him permission he could not build the mill. He took this letter, with the arms and seal of the United States conspicuous upon it, to the Moroco authorities, told them it was an order for him to go ahead and build his mill. They could not read the note, but they saw the seal and arms, and said that they supposed that rather than have war they would let him go ahead. He went ahead, and now even the sultan's corn is ground in that mill.

The natives of Peru placed their dead in a sitting posture, with the head between the knees and the arms crossed on the breast. Ropes of bark were tightly bound around the body, which was then wrapped in cloth and again bound until it resembled a mass of cordage rather than anything else. Bodies thus preserved, and from which the air was entirely excluded, are constantly being found among the ruins of the old cities devastated by the Spaniards. The ancient Mexicans observed much the the same custom, adding to it the sacrifice of hundreds of human beings in many cases the victims freely giving their consent to die, believing that by this means they the more surely reached the abode of their gods and enjoyed everlasting peace.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Washington News.

The secretary of state has officially called the attention of the British minister at Washington, to the case of the American ship Bridgewater, unlawfully seized by the customs officials of Canada a year ago, and detained for eighty-one days at Shelburne.

Senator Edmunds is reported as saying that he is satisfied that the charges against Melville W. Fuller, which are anonymous so far as the general public are concerned, are unfounded and malicious; and that the committee at the next meeting will probably report the nomination favorably. There is a report also that Senator Hoar while in Chicago had an opportunity to make personal inquiry, and that he is convinced that the charges are malicious.

The commission to secure the consent of the Sioux Indians to the reservation bill has just been appointed. The names will not be made known by the department until the commission is at work upon the reservation. This is supposed to be for the purpose of preventing corporations from attempting to influence the commission. The general feeling is that the commission is favorable, as Secretary Vilas is reported as being thoroughly in earnest in the matter.

The Casualty Record.

Two farmers named Startsman and Foster were killed by lightning a mile from Culbertson, Nebraska.

The nine-year-old son of Officer Brugger ate some oranges with some other children at Winona, Minn., and died of cramps next morning. An examination will be held to see whether poison or cholera caused the death.

A south-bound train from Montgomery, Ala., to Mobile went through a small bridge a mile north of Tensas. Engineer John Morgon, Fireman Sam Williams and two tramps were killed. Mail Agent Davis was dangerously hurt.

A young man was arrested at New Ulm, Minn., on the street, who was making a great outcry. When taken he was dressed only in underclothing and barefooted. He is violently insane, and no clue can be formed as to his identity. He is about twenty-five years old.

Edward O'Brien, a well-to-do farmer living near Hammond, Wis., was killed by an incoming train. The engineer saw him coming toward the train on the track, but as they were on a down grade they were unable to stop until the engine struck him. He was apparently intoxicated.

A bateau loaded with 14 river drivers, while running Big Rock rapids on the St. Croix river, Wis., capsized and a man by the name of Fred Babbitt, of Stillwater, Minn., was drowned, and the others narrowly escaped. Babbitt was a single man about 30 years of age. His relatives live in Canada.

Ed Kelly, an engineer in the employ of the Terminal and Transfer company, was run over by a car and instantly killed at Superior, Wis., while engaged in making a coupling at the Sleigh Deck. He was twenty-two years old and unmarried. The body is in the hands of the coroner but after an inquest it will be sent to his home at Fargo.

The steam pleasure yacht Enid was struck by steamer James W. Baldwin a mile north of Newburg, N. Y. There were eight persons in the boat, and two of them. Miss Annie Miller and the wife of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., were drowned. Miss Miller was the daughter of David Miller of New York and Mrs. Odell wife of the Republican state committeeman in the Fifteenth congressional district.

For some time there has been trouble brewing in the congregation of Latter Day Saints near Glen Easton, near Wheeling, W. V. While the congregation was holding a meeting at the house of Aron Farris, an aged member of the flock, the trouble culminated in a riot in which two men were probably fatally wounded and six or eight others stabbed or otherwise badly hurt.

Lizzie Bartleson, the six-year-old daughter of ex-Sheriff Bartleson of Fergus Falls, Minn., had a leg cut off below the knee by being run over by a car on the Northern Pacific road. She went down to the depot to bid a friend good-bye and stepped onto the platform of a caboose car. The engine was switching and backed up, jarring her off and one truck ran over her leg. She is doing well.

Dispatches from central and eastern Illinois report a very heavy rainfall. Country roads are in bad condition, railroads somewhat troubled and crops in many places very badly damaged. In some places whole fields of oats and corn were beaten down. Tuscola reports the heaviest floods since 1875. From 8,000 to 15,000 acres of growing crops are under water in one county alone.

The last train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, loaded with Chicago delegates, ran into a freight train near Chicago Junction, Ohio, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engines, baggage car and freight cars were demolished and the track torn up for a long distance. The engineer was fatally hurt and the passengers scratched and bruised. All were taken back to Fostoria and around to Columbus. The road was blockaded for twelve hours.

The attorneys of the murderer Maxwell called on Gov. Morehouse, at Jefferson City, Mo., and submitted a request, backed by several letters from prominent gentlemen in various parts of the state, for a respite of 60 days. The Governor refused the request, but notified the attorneys that he will hear their appeal for commutation of sentence on July 9. If this appeal is not granted Maxwell will be hanged in St. Louis July 13. Henry Langraf, who murdered his sweetheart, Annie Tisch, will also be hanged on the same day.

The Criminal Calendar.

A thief entered the crown prince of Sweden's apartments in the hotel at Franzensbad and secured jewelry worth $100,000, with which he escaped.

George Burton and George S. Arnold got into a quarrel at Miniture, Neb. over a bet of $12.50, when Arnold shot Burton through the heart, killing him instantly.

Chas. A. Pilcher, teller of the Union bank, Providence, R. I., absconded. He took about all the valuables he could lay his hands on, even to pennies. It is said he took $500,-000 in bonds and all the cash in the vault.

Charles Deckler, a farmer living near Buena Vista, Ill., shot and instantly killed his wife and then committed suicide by shooting himself three times and cutting his own throat with a razor. Deckler was a drinking man and had frequently beaten his wife and threatened to kill her. He leaves a family of nine children.

A disastrous fire has been raging at the town of Sundsvall, the center of a large lumber district on the Gulf of Bothnia in Sweden, and the town has been nearly destroyed. The damage will reach $5,000,000. Immense tracts of forest land have been burned over. A drouth has prevailed for a long time, rendering the wood very dry.

The grand jury of the Franklin, Kentucky circuit court returned indictments against James W. Tate, late state treasurer, for embezzlement. The total amount is $404,085.-85. Embezzlement is not an extraditable crime, and, as it is now known that the family of Mr. Tate are in communication with him, it is supposed they will soon make his whereabouts public.

Mathias Schreiver was found in the rear of 204 Mohawk street Chicago with his clothing on fire. He was horribly burned and died later. His clothing had apparently been soaked with oil while he was laying in his yard drunk. He made an antemortem statement involing August Herbst. The latter and Schreiver's wife and her mother have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the horrible crime.

A telegram from Pulaski county Mo., says a bold outrage was committed there by an organized band similar to the White Caps of Indiana. About midnight a party of masked riders rode up to the house of Charles Gross, a wealthy farmer, and, dragging him from the house, carried him a mile away and there whipped him to death. The alleged cause is the divulging of secrets of the Agricultural Wheel, a secret organization. Gross was flayed alive.

Yankton, Dakota is in the throes of excitement over three swindles in as many days. H. S. Rice, formerly of Brown's valley, Neb., is accused of having passed a bogus check. He was arrested in Omaha and brought back to answer. J. Fitch Smith, jeweler, disappeared, so did several watches and other property. Thomas E. Hall, a confidence man, induced Yankton county farmers to sign notes by saying that they were contracts. Hall was arrested, brought back from Sioux City and compelled to return the notes.

The notorious gambler, Bell, and one Atwater, late of Iowa City, Iowa, run a den together. The other night a traveling salesman from the Consolidated Tank Line Company, of Sioux City, went in to buck the tiger. The gamblers got his money. He says they robbed him of it and thereupon he knocked Bell down and stabbed Atwater, inflicting three bad flesh wounds. Marshall Foster arrested the oil man, taking him to the Wright House, from there to the jail. He broke and run when Foster fired at him three times, the third shot taking effect in the leg.

Michael Hill, convicted of killing his sister's illegitimate child was brought before Judge Farmer for sentence. Beyond a little paleness and a tense expression he showed no signs of agitation. The court, after hearing his counsel's pleas for leniency, pronounced sentence of imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary. The prisoner gave no sign that he realized what the sentence implied for him, and he was removed to the jail. There he broke down and wept like a child. He told the jailer that if any in the court room thought to see him break down there he guessed they were disappointed.

The third jail delivery within a month occurred at Superior, Wis. One of the three prisoners confined in the corridor cell asked the watchman to be allowed to step out for a minute, feigning to require fresh air. The watchman consented, supposing the remainder of the prisoners in the cell to be asleep, but the door was no sooner opened than the men dashed out and overpowered the watchman, whom they beat to insensibility and gagged. They then attempted to set fire to the building by overturning an oil lamp, but the blaze was extinguished by a vagrant prisoner before much damage was done. The names are Spot, Murphy and White. The first two were notorious criminals and were serving long terms for numerous crimes, and White had just been removed from Minnesota on a requisition, and was serving out a term for twice acting as accomplice in the delivery of prisoners from the jail.

Personal Notes.

Gen. Sheridan's continued prostration causes the most intense anxiety to his friends, and the effort will be made to remove him to Nonquitt, Buzzard's bay, Mass., at all risks. It is no longer denied that in this removal there is bound up the last hope af prolonging his life. The United States steamer Swatara has been detailed for this purpose by the secretary of the navy.

Tony Hart, the commedian, who in partnership with Ned Harrigan, made a national reputation, was committed to the state lunatic hospital at Worcester, Mass. Dr. Park, superintendent of the hospital, says the case is an incurable one of paralysis. Tony has not been on the stage for over a year, and before that time signs of mental unsoundness had manifested themselves. Since his retirement he has grown steadily worse.

A woman of eighty years appeared in the probate court at Chicago and claimed to be widow of Walter S. Babcock, the Chicago lumber merchant, who was mysteriously shot at Gardner last August, supposedly by his paramour, Miss Sarah Dodge. The claimant made affidavit that she was married to Babcock in 1871 by a Chicago minister. Babcock's family and heirs always understood that he lived and died a single man. The judge will investigate.

Foreign News.

The Duke of Marlborough will be married to the young widow of Hooker Hammersley, of New York, who enjoys an annuity of $100,-000 from her late husband's estate.

There is a good deal of excitement at Winnipeg over the recent rich gold discovery in McMickon's gold mine on the Lake of the Woods. The mine is the old George Heenan mine, and has always been regarded as a pretty rich one. Mr. McMicken succeeded in interesting Mr. Pugh, a St. Paul capitalist, in the mine, and Dennis Ryan, a St. Paul millionaire, who is at Winnipeg, will leave for Rat Portage to take a look over the mines. It is probable that he may put some capital into the field. The probabilities seem to indicate a mining boom in that district.

General News Items.

The merchandise exports during May past aggregated in value $47,008,674 against $43,236,190 in May, 1887. Imports aggregated $60,473,651 in May past against 58,-665,627 in May 1887.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the old First regiment of Minnesota volunteers, which was celebrated at Lake Minnetonka by the veterans and their friends, as the guests of George A. Brackett, was a most pleasant affair and was attended by some 400 people.

Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Indians, has issued an order to white men to take all cattle off the Montana reservation before July 18, or the Indians will round them up and drive them off. The order has been issued in compliance with instructions from Indian Commissisner Atkins.

A great many Indians who have farms in Iowa and Nebraska are now in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Wis., to receive their annuity from the government and will remain through the blue-berry season, when they will return to gather their crops and spend the winter where it is warmer.

Emissaries from Utah, calling themselves Latter Day Saints, are working arduously in the vicinity of Rochester, Minn., preaching in the school houses throughout country districts. If they remain for any length of time it is more than likely that the threats of tar and feathers made by substantial men in the county will be put into execution.

At a meeting of the citizens of Madelia and vicinity, resolutions were passed declaring the grasshoppers in Otter Tail county, Minn., a menace to the welfare of the entire state, and cordially endorsing the action taken by Gov. A. R. McGill, and that it is deemed best to take immediate action in every county, city and village in the state looking toward the destruction of these pests.

It is given out indirectly that the Northern Pacific company will close its fiscal year with a surplus of $500,000 in excess of fixed charges and all other expenses. The year will, it is said, be the banner one in its history. In addition to the fifty locomotives that have been ordered the directors contemplate another thousand freight cars besides those now under contract for building.

The grasshoppers in Northern Minnesota for the past week have seemed to be idle, probably occasioned by the warfare that is urged against them. On one day there were in operation 125 pans which caught daily an average of from three to four bushels. In addition to the pans there are several other contrivances being used for catching them without the use of tar or oil. It looks as if the hoppers were well in hand and that the large majority of the crops would be saved. The committee have decided to pay $1 a bushel for them.

A conflict occurred between two tribes of Alaska Indians, the Chilcats and Sitkas. A large party of prospectors started up the Yukon with a tribe of Sitka Indians, under Chief George, as freighters. A combat resulted, in which the chief of the Chilcats was killed. The Indians demanded life for life, and chased the Sitkas into Haines, a white settlement. The whites protected the life of Chief George through the day, but at night he was murdered by the stealthy Chilcats. Fearing a massacre, the whites sent to the coast for help, which arrived just in time in the shape of a man-of-war.

Emilsen Loutzensheiser, who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, has just returned to his home at Canton, Ohio, ragged and dirty, relates a remarkable tale. He says that on the day of the disappearance a tramp approached him at the Ft. Wayne depot, and, pulling out a handkerchief, held it to his face. He became unconscious, and when he recovered he was in a cattle car with three tramps and two other boys. He was kept in the car until Altoona, Pa., was reached when he and his companions were taken to a house in the woods, where there were 10 other boys and two tramps guarding them. They had all been kidnapped and held for ransom. Young Loutzensheiser escaped, and reached Altoona and informed the police, who arrested the tramps and set the boys free.

A woman wearing a heavy black veil, which she never removed, appeared in Black River Falls, about two weeks ago, and after stopping at a hotel and taking three houses in succession, rented a cottage in the midst of the residence portion of the East side. She bought and placed in the house a quantity of fine furniture, and was seen to display a heavy bundle of greenbacks. She seldom came out except at night, when she sat on the piazza for hours with her heavy veil drawn close, while in the day time she placed lighted candles in the windows and remained indoors. She had allowed nobody to see her face. The neighborhood was already wild with curiosity when one evening the veiled woman was heard walking about the cottage moaning, cursing and shrieking that her husband, whom she had basely murdered, had come for his revenge. The neighbors made complaint to the probate judge and two physicians examined the woman and pronounced her insane. She is a Mrs. Bennett, aged about forty. Her home is in Milwaukee, where she says she has a son. She was placed in charge of the sheriff.

Postmaster Lee of St. Paul has just received the order from the postoffice department related to printed matter upon envelopes. It is based on an act of congress passed recently, the object of which is to prevent blackmailing through the mails. Hereafter no unfortunate debtor will receive an envelope bearing the big, bold, black legends "Dead Beat Agency" and "Bad Debt Collections" across the envelopes. Such letters as those prohibited by the order will be promptly confiscated by the postmaster.

What may prove a valuable addition to the industries and wealth of Black River Falls, Wis., and vicinity has been discovered in some beds of Kaolin near there. The quality has been tested by some porcelain manufacturers at East Liverpool, Ohio, and is pronounced first-class. It is not yet known in what quantities it can be found. A vein has been dug into nearly twenty feet in depth, with no signs of its failing. Farther investigations will be made as soon as possible to ascertain if the quantity is sufficient to warrant the establishment of a porcelain factory.

Charles Pinkerton of the town of Corinna, twelve miles from Clearwater, Minn., in digging a cellar, came across the remains of seven persons in a state of good preservation. They were found in a kind of mound, and were buried with their heads down, and were from seven to eight feet in height, and must have been placed there at least two hundred years ago, as on the top of the mound was the stump of an elm tree two feet in diameter. From the formation of the skulls they must have been of an inferior race of men. The teeth in the jaw bones were mostly sound, and not like the teeth of the present race of men.

Familiar Kentucky Episode.

A letter to the Associated Press from Hartlan, Kentucky, says that Marion Stewart shot and killed his wife and his brother at their home near that place. Marion Stewart, John Stewart, Tip Osborne and Jeff Hall were playing cards when a dispute arose over some point in the game. All had been drinking and the dispute grew into a wrangle and blows passed. Marion then drew a navy revolver and shot John through the brain. He turned to shoot Osborne, who is his stepson. Osborne ran, followed by Stewart. Mrs. Stewart interfered and got a bullet in the temple. Osborne by this time had escaped and Stewart turned his attention to Hall. Hall got away, but came back half an hour later, when Stewart again tried to kill him, but Hall again escaped. Seeing his wife lying dead outside the door and his brother in a dying condition inside, Stewart turned to his eldest daughter, a girl 14 years old and said; 'Good-by; do the best you can for the children" and started up the mountain side. The children carried their dead mother into the house, where their father's brother was rapidly dying. Mrs. Stewart leaves seven children, the oldest 14 years of age and the youngest a babe nursing. John Stewart leaves a wife and small family. No attempts at arrest have been made, although Tip Osborne has sworn vengeance against Stewart for killing his mother.

Cleveland Formally Notified.

The committee appointed by the St. Louis democratic national convention to visit Washington and inform Mr. Cleveland that he had been renominated for President, performed that duty in a formal manner, whereupon the president, in reply, spoke as follows:

I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the national Democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance, both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which wages bravely, because conscious of right; confidently, because its trust is in the people, and soberly, because it comprehends the obligation which success imposes. The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a nation of free men. Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen, and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and right. For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions, and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office, it should be kept near the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs. This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day, I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then, is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago, I knew that our chief executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belonged, and became a perversion of all it ought to be, but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people, but I did not know how absolutely necessary the application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagance had crept into the management of public affairs, but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just, but I did not know how grandly they loved their country, nor how noble and generous they were. I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me, I have yielded obedience only to the constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not, if I could, for myself, nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course. But it remains for me to say to you, and through you, to the Democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will in due time signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner.

Another Triple Murder.

Minneapolis was the scene of another terrible murder. About nine o'clock in the evening a man and woman were walking down Third street, when a man walked rapidly up and confronted them. A report rang out and the escort dropped the woman's arm and fell to the sidewalk, with a bullet in his brain. "Oh, God! don't shoot!" The woman screamed this out, and turning, ran back a few steps and turned into a small alleyway, pursued by the assassin or the avenger. She had gone but two rods when he overtook her, and from a distance of only two feet, turned the revolver upon her and fired. The ball crashed through her head and she fell dead. The revolver clicked again as the hammer was raised, and the double murderer rushed still further back into the alley, entered the rear building and turned the weapon upon himself. Three reports followed in rapid succession, and, dropping the revolver, the assassin and would-be-suicide fell to the ground. The five reports had rung out loud and clear on the night air, and in a few moments the sidewalk and street were thronged by a dense crowd, which quickly assembled. Not an officer was in sight and the people stood aghast, without daring to touch one of the three bodies. For twenty minutes they laid there, until word had been sent to the central station and the patrol wagon summoned. The woman was stone dead and was not touched. The man on the sidewalk gave signs of life, and was removed to his boarding place.

The story as it was gradually devoloped is as follows: Ed Robinson is a teamster. About a year ago he married a young girl from Howard Lake, but they separated seven months ago. Nick Weiss had made her acquaintance and was walking down Third street with her when the shooting occurred. From the scraps of talk that dropped from Robinson after the shooting it seems he had warned his wife against going with Weiss, and had got the revolver with the express purpose of shooting them.

There is about an even chance that Robinson may recover. He never lost consciousness and talked quite a little. He said he had evidence that Weiss was his wife's paramour, and he had several times warned them not to meet.

"Do you regret the deed?" was asked him, and he replied that he did not. "I did it deliberately after a fair warning. I hope I will die and they will die with me."

Robinson is known as a bad character, given to drink. He was in the woods near Aitkin a year ago last winter, and had the general reputation of being a hard lot.

Fearful Loss of Life.

Telegraphic communication, interrupted for sveral days by the floods, has been restoerd and the particulars of the terrible diseater on the line of the Mexican Central railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, are obtained. The table lands between the City of Mexico and Seataeticas have been visited byunprecedented rains, causing the Silaos river to flow out of its banks, breaking at the north end of the town and passing through the streets with irrisistible force and volume. Most houses being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with water they began to fail. About 325 houses have been destroyed. The standing buildings are occupied by homeless people who are unable to obtain anything to eat except watermellons and fruit found floating in the water. It was learned that the floods had been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. It seems on Monday, the 18th, the river broke over its dykes, and not withstanding all efforts to check its course it made rapid headway and finally flooded the city. People believing themselves secure from the flood went to bed in those parts of town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain with the extensive water bed of the outlying country increased the flow of the river and rapidly extended its channel until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled rapidly and the loss of life commenced, unparalled in the history of the great inundations of modern times. As the building fell the unfortunate sleepers were either crushed to death or drowned. One whole night of terror followed. Men, women and children fled to the streets in their night clothes, some to find shelter on higher ground, and others to be swept away by the flood. Next morning rain was still falling and there had been no perceptible decrease in the stream of water. A mammoth lake extended its length and breadth to all points of the compass. Its monotonous appearance was occasionally broken by half submerged houses and highlands cropping above its placid surface. Where the houses had stood the night previous, water was surging in its flight to lower grounds. It is estimated that 700 people perished. There is a strong stench from heaps of rubbish that once formed houses, and one is led to believe there must be bodies buried under them. There are also bodies still floating in the water. One hundred and seven bodies have been recovered without moving any ruins of houses, wherein are supposed to be hundreds of bodies buried. The destruction of houses is estimated at 2,000, and loss at $2,000,000. The last reports from Leon are heartrending. The whole population are busily working into the ruins of the fallen houses. Nearly everybody has lost relations or friends, and those who have not, have seen their earthly possessions disappear in a night. The estimate of loss of life and property given are the smallest reported, and are certainly within the bounds of truth.

A startling state of affairs exists in Greenwood county, Kansas, from the fear of rabid dogs. The whole country is terrorized. Nine persons have been bitten and three have died after suffering the most acute pain from hydrophobia. A wholesale slaughter of canines is now going on.

The Iowa railroad commissioners were served with a notice in the form of a temporary restricting order, issued by Judge Brewer, citing them to appear before the federa court at Leavenworth July 5 to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined and restrained from carrying nto the schedule of maximum freight rates recently promulgated by the commission. The Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul companies are apparent as plaintiffs in the suit. Attorney General Baker will appear for the commissioners.

A serious accident occurred at Daniel Marsh & Sons' coal mine, two miles south of Belleville, Ill. As the miners were quitting work the rope broke and let five men fall to the bottom, a distance of 80 feet. All being more or less crushed and mangled.

REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

Cleveland and the Confederates.

The Hartford Post says that if Thurman had a war record Cleveland might be left to attack it in a pension veto. But Cleveland would never veto a bill to pension Confederate sympathizers.

Democratic Arithmetic.

"Delegate Lightfoot," says the Houston (Texas) Post, "pledged Texas to the Democracy this year by 200,000 majority. These figures are rather stiff, but we can do it." why not indeed? It's only a question of the simplest arithmetic, and you must have just as expert counters as Louisiana,

Cleveland's Dilemma.

Let no one be surprised if President Cleveland is an unusually long time in preparing his letter accepting a renomination. The fact that he is on record as emphatically opposed to a president running for a second term will render it extremely difficult for him to convince people that he is not sacrificing his principle to a love for spoils that grows by what it feeds on.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Cleveland Administration.

The government of the United States is controlled by confederate soldiers. I expect to see the time when the cause of the confederates will be looked upon as that of true constitutional liberty the world over.—Rebel Brigadier General Bradley T. Johnson.

A Workingman on Free Trade.

Now, workingmen, if you want free trade, commence now to economize on the European plan. Keep meat off your table, brush up your working clothes for Sunday; crowd your family into one room. Don't read anything but free trade papers; you might learn something useful. Tell your employers to reduce your wages to the precise figure paid for such work in other countries. Then you will be fully equipped for the change contemplated by your free trade friends and prepared to accept the servile place and degraded condition in life which it has pleased not Almighty God, but the framers of the Mills tariff bill, to make for you.—James Johnson in New York Sun. (Democratic.)

Indorse Everything.

In a few words this is what the Democratic party says:

"We indorse our platform of 1884 as interpreted by the President's message."

To be consistent it should go on and say:

"We indorse civil service reform as interpreted and administered by President Cleveland."

We indorse Mugwumpery as interpreted by George William Curtis.

We indorse a free ballot and an honest count as interpreted in the Solid South.

We indorse the bible as interpreted by all our leading infidels.

We'll indorse anything that can be interpreted to suit everybody.—Detroit Tribune.

What Can They Do About It?

The painful truth is that we doubt if a single independent voter in this state, of the thousand who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the utterance of the members of the Administration on the subject of civil service reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners, and that men like Judge Maynard and Surveyor Beattie have actually been detailed or told off to practice as much civil service abuse as can be readily concealed or disguised when they are found out and exposed.

Gen. Sherman's Opinion.

Wm. T. Sherman said in New York "I think there could not be a more powerful ticket than Harrison and Morton. I think every man who fought for the preservation of this government should vote for these men. They are both strong union men; one is a soldier and the other a statesman, both well tried in their country's service. Harrison, I think, will be as strong as Blaine would have been. Of course, I would rather my brother John would have got it, but the Republican party should be the judge and select its own standard bearer. It is now the duty of every true citizen to stand by these men, who were true to the country when she was in danger. There has never been a true union man sent to represent this country in foreign lands under the present administration, and it is time for a change."

Short Talk to Workingmen.

The Democratic New York Sun says: *Free trade means putting all the laboring men of the world upon one level of competition. Protection means restricting the competition among laborers to those living in our own country, and the consequence of such restriction is that wages remain at a high level; whereas, if the competition of all the laborers in the world were allowed to operate here, they would steadily fall to the lowest level.* That is the reason why the workingmen of this country are better paid, are more prosperous, live in a better manner, are better educated, and bring up their children with more of hope and ambition than belongs to workingmen in any other country. This is why the workingmen of the United States like the American system of protection, and dislike the British system of free trade. [The Republican party is for protection; the Democratic for free trade.—Troy Times.]

The American Creed.

Condensed into the form of a short creed, the Republican platform is something like this:

We believe in a free ballot and in having every vote counted.

We believe in protection for protection's sake, and we are not ashamed of it.

We believe in abolishing internal taxes created for war purposes.

We believe in the direct protection of American labor against cheap foreign labor.

We believe in free internal competition.

We believe in railroad regulation.

We believe in homesteads and good homestead titles for citizens

We believe in home rule for big and intelligent territories.

We believe in a double monetary standard.

We believe in the utmost facilities for education, as worth all they can cost.

We believe in a big merchant marine and in American ship-yards.

We believe in a good navy, good coast defenses and good water routes for commerce.

We believe in making other nations respect our rights and pay for all they get from us.

We believe in protecting American citizens against foreign interference, not only at home, but in any part of the world,

We believe in civil-service reform more than ever; and

We believe that nothing is too good for the soldiers who risked their lives to save the country and saved it.—New York Press.

The Democratic Fraud.

The democratic platform claims that the party has "reclaimed from corporations and syndicates" nearly 100,000,000 acres of the public domain. This is a most unblushing falsehood that might pass—if asserted by a cross-road politician or country newspaper—as the result of ignorance, but coming from a body of remarkably well-informed men, can be called nothing but what it is—a downright palpable, willful lie.

The platform "challenges the most searching scrutiny" of the acts of the administration, when every democratic senator voted against a resolution for an open debate on the fisheries treaty, one of the most important acts of the administration.

It says that democracy means an "indissoluble Union," when the Democrats who ruled the convention and the party were engaged four years in an attempt to destroy the Union.

The platform declares that the "rights and welfare of the people have been guarded and defended"** "and the equality of all our citizens** without regard to race or color has been steadfastly maintained." And yet American fishermen have been deprived of liberty and property, and the American flag insulted and scarcely a remonstrance from the administration, and millions of American citizens have been denied every right, but that of existence, because of race and color."

But it is useless to enumerate further. The whole platform is a combination of falsehoods so brazenly impudent that it could only proceed from men utterly indifferent to public opinion or thoroughly imbued with the belief that the people of the country are fools.—Washington Republican.

The Chicago & Northwestern is offering to convey free all lumber from Winona to any Dakota point on their line designed for building elevators, warehouses or coal houses.

The death of Miss Force of Oakland, Cal., was the end of a sad romance. Traveling in Europe a few years ago she met Count Draike, a Frenchman of the old nobility. Their engagement was announced. When Miss Force returned to America the count followed her. She loaned him $20,000, and he soon lost the money. He returned to France, and by lucky speculation was enabled to return Miss Force's money and make her a present of $20,000. The engagement of marriage was never carried out on account of Miss Force's sickness. She left a will bequeathing $20,-000 to the count.

Another failure is reported at St. Paul, Minn., Mr. E. T. Sumwalt's son this time is E. T. Sumwalt, lumber broker. The assignee is S. E. Hall. Mr. Sumwalt's assignment was forced by his creditors, Parker & Burrows of Ashland, Wis. Their claim is $900, and they attached certain property of Mr. Sumwalt's. The whole amount of the indebtedness is about $25,000, while the assets are $7,000, mostly in accounts payable. The names of the creditors could not be obtained, but it is understood that there are not a large number, and that they are mostly outside of St. Paul.

Zachar, the faster, is keeping up his intention of beating the world's record. He has now been forty-one days without food. He remains in bed most of the time now, sleeping quietly. He is quite thin, and looks like a man who has passed through a severe spell of sickness, but is convalescing.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

THE MINNESOTA THIRD.

D. S. Mace Nominated for Congress to Succeed J. S. MacDonald.

The Third Minnesota congressional district convention met in Red Wing to nominate a candidate for the seat in congress now filled by Judge MacDonald. Capt. A. H. Reed was the most prominent candidate, and he started in lacking only three votes of enough to nominate him, the first formal ballot standing as follows.

Reed	29	Strobeck	2
Strait	18		
Hall	14	Total	63

The Hall men had much in their favor. Goodhue was not at all satisfied Reed could be elected if nominated; and Marcus Johnson was positive Hall could. So Johnson corralled a couple of votes from Kandyohi and Chandler and Wilson gathered Goodhue into the fold, while Maj. Strait told Rice county and the rest of his friends Hall was very acceptable as far as he was concerned. This fixed the matter and Reed fell victim to bad luck, to semi-lukewarmness on the part of three or four of his adherents and to the doubt in Goodhue whether he would succeed, coupled with the belief that he had not done his duty by Herbert two years ago, though Capt. Reed has denied the latter assertion many times.

On the second attempt the ballot was thus announced:

Reed 27, Strobeck 2, Hall 34. Total 63.

There was a good deal of cheering when Mr. Hall was announced as the nominee.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we endorse the nominations of the late Republican convention for president and Vice-President and pledge to the ticket our hearty support.

Resolved, That we endorse with hearty approval the platform of the late Republican national convention.

Resolved, That while supporting the doctrine of protection to American industries, American labor, American homes, American fisheries and American honor, we demand a reduction of taxation to the requirements of the government, a judicious revision of the tariff by such reduction or repeal of duties as will relieve from unnecessary burdens the necessaries of life and those articles other than luxuries which do not enter into competition with the products of American labor.

These resolutions were signed by nine members of the committee. The other two members brought in a minority report as follows, but was rejected:

Resolved, That the expression in the majority report, "We demand a reduction of taxation to the requirements of the government," be struck out.

Call for Democratic Convention.

All Democrats and other voters of the State of Minnesota who favor a reduction of the present exorbitant tariff and excessive taxation are invited to unite in sending delegates to a state convention to be held in the city of St. Paul on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating the following state officers, viz.: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, chief justice of the supreme court, associate justice of the supreme court and seven presidential electors. The basis of representation in said convention is one delegate for each county of the state and one delegate for each 250 votes or major fraction thereof cast for President Cleveland in 1884. The several counties of the state, upon this basis, will be entitled to representation to said state convention as follows:

Aitkin	2	Martin	2
Anoka	3	Meeker	4
Becker	2	Mille Lacs	2
Beltrami	1	Morrison	5
Benton	3	Mower	4
Big Stone	2	Murray	2
Blue Earth	9	Nicollet	4
Brown	6	Nobles	2
Carlton	2	Norman	2
Carver	7	Olmsted	7
Cass	1	Otter Tail	7
Chippewa	2	Pine	2
Chisago	2	Pipe Stone	2
Clay	4	Polk	8
Cook	1	Pope	4
Cottonwood	2	Ramsey	28
Crow Wing	3	Redwood	2
Dakota	8	Renville	4
Dodge	3	Rice	8
Douglas	3	Rock	2
Faribault	4	St. Louis	4
Fillmore	5	Scott	8
Freeborn	4	Sherburne	2
Goodhue	8	Sibley	5
Grant	2	Stearns	13
Hennepin	33	Steele	5
Houston	6	Stevens	2
Hubbard	1	Swift	3
Isanti	1	Todd	3
Itasca	1	Traverse	2
Jackson	2	Wabasha	9
Kanabec	1	Wadena	2
Kandiyohi	2	Waseca	4
Kittson	2	Washington	8
Lac qui Parle	2	Watonwan	2
Lake	1	Wilkin	2
Le Sueur	8	Winona	14
Lincoln	[illegible]	Wright	7
Lyon	[illegible]	Y. Medicine	2
McLeod	[illegible]		
Marshall	[illegible]	Total	358

Robert Cook, recently of Lyle, is missing. He removed his family to Austin, expecting to go into the dray business. He could not meet his payments and has gone. His family will move back to Lyle. They do not know his whereabouts.

The meteoric stone which recently fell on the premises of Mr. A. W. Sias in Rochester, is attracting considerable attention. The stone weighs 203 pounds, the surface is smooth and covered with a black crust like varnish. It is very heavy, and the metal is different from anything ever found around here. It is composed principally of iron. It fell in a bed of sand stone, into which it was imbedded about 18 inches.

The idea of establishing an insurance feature in connection with the state militia has been discussed by the regimental officers and it is strong enough to warrant the prediction that if submitted to a vote of the companies it would become a fixed fact.

J. Whittlemon of Clearwater caught a turtle in the summer of 1867 and cut his initials on the shell, and a few days ago the same turtle crossed the path of J. W. Broths, and on examination was found to be the same one that twenty-one years before had the initials J. W. cut on his back, and which were as plain as when they were first put there.

Sheep shearing has been going on for several weeks in the vicinity of Worthington and the farmers report a good clip.

The Winona Mill company, which now operates the third largest flouring mill in the United States, has decided at once to build a new elevator adjoining the present one, doubling its capacity. It will be iron-clad, eighty feet high and forty-five by fifty-five feet on the ground and with a capacty of 100,000 bushels.

The board of education has secured the services of Prof. J. G. Winnings, of St. Paul, as principal of the Preston graded schools.

Mrs. James Sullivan of Lake city was taken to the insane asylum at Rochester. She has been there several times before.

Henry Blum met with a serious accident at Henderson. While hauling straw in the country his team ran away, throwing him to the ground and injuring him internally. There are hopes of his recovery.

The ten companies of the Second Regiment went into camp near Lake City, and the men spent their time in drilling and the customary duties of camp life. There was a dearth of interesting incidents, though the boys while off duty seemed to be enjoying themselves to the full.

The corner stone of Herman's monument was laid at New Ulm. The day was appropriately observed in commemoration of this event. Large numbers of the Sons of Herman being present, with banners and music.

A railroad laborer was struck by the Princeton accommodation train four miles above Anoka, and died shortly afterwards. A Northern Pacific train was passing, and to avoid it he stepped across on to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba track, not noticing the train approaching on that road.

The first year in Duluth under high license law expires July 1, and applications are in for new licenses to the number of 68, as against 63 at the beginning of last year, and 125 under low license.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

No business was transacted or at least none that was thought worthy of being telegraphed.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the public land bill. Mr. Hermann of Oregon offered an amendment, which was accepted, allowing entrymen six instead of three months in which to erect a habitable dwelling. An amendment offered by Mr. Weaver of Iowa reserving title in the government to alternate strips of public land along water courses and the sea shore, provoked discussion.

Mr. Laird of Nebraska resented the attacks which had been made on the cattle breeders and other Western citizens. Mr. Weaver wanted to know what ailed Mr. Laird. Was it worms? but the gentleman made no reply. The amendment was rejected.

SENATE.

In the Senate the House amendments to Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Oachaouta river, Arkansas; the Mississippi river, at Muscatine, Iowa; the Missouri river, at Nebraska City, Neb.; the Columbia river between Oregon and Washington Territory; the Missiouri river at Parkville; the Mississippi river at Oeaquan, Ill., and the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, were severally concurred in.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

The senate commerce committee reported adversely the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Wabasha, Minn., on account of the indefiniteness as to the incorporators.

The senate commerce committee reported favorably on the house bill authorizing the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern Railway company to construct a bridge over the Missouri river near Winona, Emmons county, Dak.

HOUSE.

The land bill was passed by the house with the Holman amendment, retaining title in the government to coal mines found on the public lands, but allowing entrymen to use such coal mines until further action by congress.

When Mr. Mills called up the tariff bill, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, suggested on his individual responsibility as a means of expediting adjournment that the tariff bill be laid aside until next session, its fate then depend upon the result of the November elections, and that the surplus be kept down by an entire repeal of the tobacco tax. Mr. Mills rejected the suggestion and made a counter proposal that the republicans should fix an early day for taking a final vote on the bill.

Mr. Reed of Maine declared that Mr. Kelley spoke for himself alone, and that the Republicans would insist upon pointing out the defects of the bill in detail.

Judge McDonald introduced in the house a bill granting a pension to John Y. Hooper of Minnesota. Mr. Gifford of Dakota presented a petition signed by H. M. Hanson and forty others, praying for better protection to agriculture and agricultural products.

SENATE.

Mr. Henderson, from the pensions, committee, reported back seven vetoed pension bills with recommendation that they be passed over the vetoes—calendar.

Mr. Allison reported the army appropriation bill. The fishery treaty and Mr. Morgan's resolution were postponed to Monday next.

The senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill and agreed to an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the Yadkin river, North Carolina.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, Mr Blount, of Georgia, was elected as speaker pro tem, during the temporary absence of Speaker Carlisle, and the clerk was directed to inform the senate of this action.

Mr. Grain, of Texas, made a strong effort to secure consideration for his bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas, but an objection from Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, rendered his effort unavailing.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Baker, of New York, moved to strike from the free list vegetables in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, in supporting the motion, referred to the strong competition which existed between the farmers of northern Michigan and those of the province of Ontario.

Mr. T. H. B. Browne, of Virginia, said that the question presented was whether the farmers of this country should be permitted to feed the people of the United States, or whether the farmers of other countries should be allowed to do so.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, and after a protracted discussion it was laid aside to let other business be transacted.

Committees were appointed on the legislative, the diplomatic and consular and the District of Columbia appropriation bills.

The joint resolution extending the appropriations for the present fiscal year for thirty days was passed, and then the senate again took up the army appropriation bill.

Senator Vest presented petitions from the merchants exchanges of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Tampa asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Tampa, Fla.

HOUSE.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, reported that the conference committee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill had failed to agree, and stated that the chief point of difference between the two houses grew out of the increased appropriations made by the senate for the paving of streets. After a protracted discussion, a further conference was ordered.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Paintings of oil, water colors and statuary were stricken from the free list.

An attempt was made to strike from the free list stones, unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone and all building and monumental stone, protograph print paper, but the motion was lost.

Primuline was added to the free list.

In the House Mr. Rice presented a petition from the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, opposing the bridging of the Detroit river or any river connecting the great lakes, as obstructing navigation.

The clause providing that the change in the rate of duties shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1888, was passed over informally.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, moved to strike out the clause fixing the rate of duty on refined glycerine at 3 cents a pound. This led to a long discussion, and the amendment was rejected, and the house adjourned to 8 p. m., for the consideration of private pension bills.

The Senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the additional force of letter carriers made necessary by the extension of the eight hour law to that branch of public service was concurred in by the House committee on postoffices and post roads. All the rest of the senate amendments were non-concurred in.

A Long Bridge.

The bridge across the classic Oxus, on the line of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, is 1,000 feet longer than the Brooklyn bridge. The entire road is a remarkable piece of engineering. It was considered impossible to maintain a railroad through the shifting sands of the Kara Kum desert. But Gen. Annenkoff, by covering part of his railroad with clay, by placing in his embankment layers of the branches of a desert shrub, and by cultivating along parts of the route many thousands of the desert plants the roots of which retain the sand, has thus far maintained his road bed without deterioration. The problem of a water supply was solved by bringing water in pipes from the mountains that skirt 200 miles of the route, also by canals from Murghab, while artesian wells are the scource of supply between Merp and the Oxus. In a region that is destitute of fuel, and where the cold is at times intense, petroleum has been utilized to drive the locomotive and to heat the 60 railroad stations along the way.

Six Shillings an Acre.

London Figaro.

The ruinous price of land in Ireland was illustrated last week at the auction mart in a most striking manner. The estate in the island of Achill, owned by the late Lord Cavan, which was referred to the other day, was sold by order of his trustees, consisting of 2,068 acres of freehold land in fact, the whole island—with house and entrance lodges, both furnished. The auctioneer described the property of one of the finest sporting estates in Ireland, though he admitted that the tenants were three years in arrear with their rent. The property was sold practically without reserve, and after very slight competition was purchased by a lady at the modest figure of £630, or about six shillings an acre.

A man took a German girl to Marshall, Wis., promising to marry her. A few days afterwards he disappeared, taking over $300 of the girl's money and leaving her destitute and friendless.

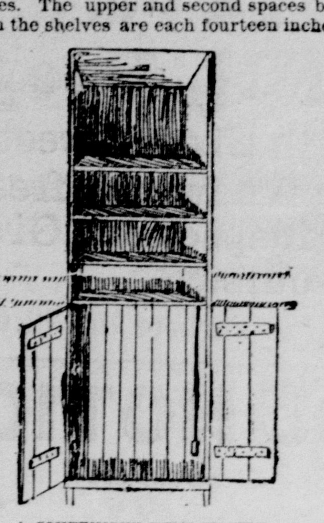
IN-DOORS AND OUT.

A HANDY THING.

A Farm-House Dumb-Waiter—A Simple Device, Easily and Cheaply Made.

The device shown in our illustration is one which will be readily appreciated by every housewife who has a cellar. A never-ending and wearisome part of household work consists of frequent visits to the cellar, where so many articles of daily use are necessarily stored. It is to obviate a large part of this labor that the present arrangement is designed by Mrs. David Tudor, Cambria County, Pa., who furnished the sketch from which our engraving was made. It consists of four shelves firmly attached to side-pieces, and moving freely in a sort of boxing which extends from the bottom of the cellar to the ceiling of the kitchen or dining-room on the floor above.

The shelves are of inch boards, each three feet long and fourteen inches wide. The side-pieces are each four feet long, and of the same width and thickness as the shelves. The upper and second spaces between the shelves are each fourteen inches



A CONVENIENT DUMB-WAITER.

in the clear, and the lower eighteen inches. The back of the "dumb-waiter" is of dressed and matched boards three-quarters of an inch thick, nailed on vertically. The boxing or upright slide in which the whole is enclosed is also made of matched lumber, surfaced on both sides. The front above the first floor is protected by doors, which may be made cheaply, as shown in the engraving, or, if desired, may be paneled. The latter would be preferable for a dining-room. The movable waiter is suspended by cords, one on each side running over pulleys near the top of the boxing. Counterweights are suspended to the other ends of these cords. The two weights should be a little heavier than the shelving. In our engraving the lower part represents the cellar bottom; the dotted transverse lines show the place of the floor and floor-beams above. The counterweights are hidden by the doors. The entire cost of materials need not exceed two dollars, and the device could be constructed by any man of average mechanical skill.—*American Agriculturist.*

FLOWERS.

Where to Plant Them—Successful Flower Culture.

As in making one's choice for a wife, so in selecting the proper place for our gems of nature (the beautiful flowers), there are so many things to take into consideration that if even not compelled by circumstances to some particular locality, it is very difficult to be perfectly satisfied as to the situation of a flower garden. We will suggest some of the most important points to be considered.

A level plat is to be prepared, for if there is much of a descent the heavy rains will wash away the soil It should be situated near the dwelling-house, and well exposed to the sun, so that if you have a few spare moments (while the men folks are getting ready for dinner), you can pull a few stray weeds, or tie up a gladiolus.

One of the most important requisites of a flower garden is good, rich soil; if not naturally so it must be made so by carting away the poor soil and filling in with better. If naturally heavy it should be made light with the addition of sand, and (as Dr. Holland would express it) with the result of life in an advanced state of decomposition, mixed with rich muck. In a word, what is wanted is deep, rich soil, not too wet nor too dry.

A grave question now comes up in many minds as to the arrangements of the flower beds. It is well enough to study plans and designs if you like, and then decide independently. Use your own judgment and common sense. Study your time first of all, and use no plan which will require more of that than you can give. Avoid laying out more than you can take good care of, not only in the spring but throughout the summer and fall. Whatever shape you make the beds, place the taller-growing varieties in the center, such as scarlet salvia, perennial phlox, delphinium or larkspur, etc. Then plant those that do not grow as tall, such as geraniums, pinks, petunias. Then comes the little six-inch beauties, pansy, nemophila and numberless others. Thus through the long winter we can plan our flower beds, and that is half of the battle.

ABOUT POISONS.

Some Good Suggestions, and Well Worth Remembering.

It is well to foster the common dread for deadly poisons. Familiarity with them should never be permitted to "breed contempt." The effect of some of the poisons used in killing insects is deadly and sure. Substances containing arsenic are most to be dreaded, because they are most numerous. Every one should know what to do in case some human being is unfortunate to swallow a poisonous dose. Such a case may not occur once in a dozen years, yet it is worth while to be prepared for that one case.

The symptoms of arsenical poisoning are sickness of the stomach, vomiting of bloody matter and difficult breathing, a cold feeling in the feet, and low, hard, quick pulse, with the most insatiable thirst. There will be stains about the mouth. Vomiting should be encouraged in the usual way by giving salt or mustard and lukewarm water, lime-water, soap and water or ipecac. Prevent the poison from attacking the lining membrane of the stomach. For this purpose magnesia and chalk with water, sugar and linseed, or sweet oil should be swallowed. The best antidote is the hydrated sesquioxide of iron. (In some of the prepared arsenical insecticides this is added to the preparation to neutralize the poisonous effect of the arsenic.) It may be purchased at any drug store, but should be obtained as fresh as possible, as it soon loses its efficacy.

If the dose of poison is a small one, the violent symptoms will soon subside, and all that will be required is the usual care as to diet, etc., remembering that the inflammation of the stomach is very severe, and that there is very great danger of chronic inflammation or permanent paralysis. It can not be too often reiterated that the different forms of arsenic are the most horrible and deadly of poisons, and with them an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. If you use that which may cause death, it is no more than right that you should also use that which may hold death at bay.

AFTER MARRIAGE.

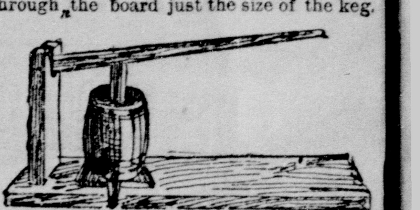
The Most Prolific Cause of Troubles Between Husband and Wife.

One frequent cause of trouble in married life is a want of openness in business matters. A husband marries a pretty, thoughtless girl, who has been used to taking no more thought of how she should be clothed than the lilies of the field. He begins by not liking to refuse any of her requests. He will not hint so long as he can help it at care in trifling expenses—he does not like to associate himself in her mind with disappointments and self-denials. As she would have been willing enough, in the sweet eagerness of her girlish love, to please, to give up any whims or fancies of her own whatever, she falls into habits of extravagance, and feels herself injured when at last a remonstrance comes. How much wiser would have been perfect openness in the beginning! "We have just so much money to spend this summer."

"Now, shall we arrange matters thus or thus?" was the question I heard a very young husband ask his still younger bride not long ago, and all the womanhood in her answered to this demand upon it, and her help at planning and counselling proved not a thing to be despised, though hitherto she had "fed upon the roses and lain upon the lilies of life." I am speaking not of marriages that are no marriages—when Venus has wedded Vulcan because Vulcan proposed at his forge—but marriages where two true hearts have set out together, for love's sake, to learn the lesson of life, and to live together until death shall part them. And one of the first lessons for them to learn is to trust each other entirely. The most frivolous girl of all "the rosebud garden of girls," if she truly loves, acquires something of womanliness from her love, and is ready to plan, and help, and make her small sacrifice for the general good.—*Christian at Work.*

A Lever Lard-Press.

R. S. Foubion, Jasper County, Ill., furnishes to the *American Agriculturist*, a sketch and description of a home-made lard-press, shown in our illustration. The foundation is a plank six feet long, fourteen inches wide, and two inches thick. An upright two by six inches, has a slot at the top to receive the lever, and a tenon on the lower end extends several inches through a mortise cut in the plank, six inches from the end. The projecting tenon has two mortices by which it is firmly keyed by wooden wedges beneath the plank table. Both heads are removed from a three-gallon oak keg, well hooped, and one is set upon an inch board, fourteen inches square. A line is drawn on the board just outside of the keg, which is then removed, and a hole cut through the board just the size of the keg.



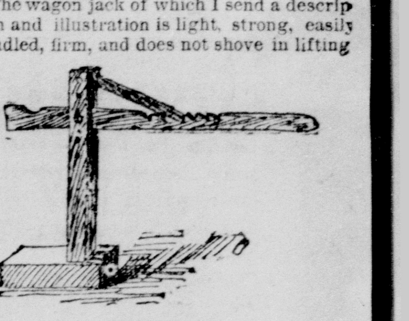
HOME-MADE LARD PRESS.

The board is then nailed upon the top of the plank, one foot from the upright, the keg set into it, and a spout fitted to project over the side. A lever of tough hard wood, with a three-quarter inch hole, is fitted loosely into the slot in the top of the upright, and secured by a bolt, as shown in the engraving.

To work the press, the keg is filled with "cracklings" and the heads, which have been trimmed down around the edges, are placed upon them, so that the grain of one head shall lie crosswise of the other. A follower, which may be sawed from any stick of the right thickness, is then set upright under the lever, and the pressure applied. The lard is discharged from the spout and received in a dish set for the purpose. The press may be set upon trestles, or provided with legs. In the latter it would be necessary to put an extra leg directly beneath the cask to support the pressure when the press is in operation.

Wagon Jack.

The wagon jack of which I send a description and illustration is light, strong, easily handled, firm, and does not shove in lifting.



WAGON JACK.

It should be made of good, strong, hard wood—such as white oak, sawed and planed. The base is 4 inches thick, 4 inches wide and 14 inches long. The upright is 3½ inches square and 2½ feet high above the base, into which it is tenoned. The lever is 5½ feet long, and is made of 1½-inch stuff 3 inches wide at the short end and 1½ inches at the long end. It is held in place in the slot of the upright by a loose bolt. There is a series of holes to accommodate the jack to axles of different height. The ratchet is two feet long, bolted at the top, and shaped to fall securely into the notches of the lever.—*A. E. Low, in Farm and Home.*

COMBUSTION.

Peculiar Conditions Under Which It Becomes Spontaneous.

The Gage Tool Company, of Vineland, N. J., writes thus to the *American Machinist*:

In 1883 the subject of spontaneous combustion was brought to our attention by the sweepings from the floor of our factory developing an alarming increase in heat when placed in heaps. The floor had been sprinkled and the sweepings were moist. During the afternoon they began to heat, and a thermometer placed in the pile, after it had been disturbed, indicated about two hundred degrees Fahrenheit. It being time to close the factory for the night, the sweepings were thrown out.

One day during the next year a peculiar odor was noticed in the factory, which increased and became very unpleasant. This was found to emanate from a barrel of shavings and chips from the boring and mortising machines. These shavings and chips are removed from the throats of our plane-stocks, which are previously saturated with warm linseed oil. When the cover was removed from the barrel the fumes were quite strong; the shavings were so hot that the hand could not be held in them without being burnt. This barrel was removed to a vacant lot, covered with an oilcloth, and left. That night, during a heavy storm, the cover was blown off and the shavings wet. They kept hot a long time, but did not char. We then directed the removal from the building of all shavings and saw dust made from oiled wood as soon as made.

During one day last year we had been sawing the oiled planed stocks, and at night, when removing the box under the saw containing the saw-dust that had fallen into it during the day, it was noticed to be very hot. It was placed at a safe distance from the building, and in the morning the saw-dust was burning. A light, misty rain had set in during the night. The fire was extinguished, but the rain continued and increased. Before noon the dust was burning again.

During the month of June last we were planing our oiled stocks on a hand (or buzz) planer, and on June 10) filled four sugar barrels with the shavings. Water had been spilt on some of the shavings that were put in one of these barrels, and these shavings soon began to heat. A thermometer placed in among these shavings indicated a rapidly rising temperature, and at six p. m. of the next day the shavings at the top of the barrel began to char.

They were then placed out doors under a wrought iron boiler bonnet, and covered with a metal plate. The next morning, upon removing the metal plate, we found that the shavings were charred and had shrunk into a cylinder-shaped mass, with a three-inch space between it and the sides of the barrel, making the shrinkage six inches across the top. Upon disturbing this mass it broke into flames. Later in the day saw-dust (from oiled beechwood) that had been deposited in a box as it left the saw the day before, began to burn, setting fire to the pine box containing the dust. This box, with the dust, had been placed in an old iron smoke-stack lying upon the ground at a distance from the buildings.

Natural Gas in China.

The following abstract of an account given by Baron Von Richtofen of natural gas wells in China is given in the United States Consular reports by Charles Denby, United States Consul at Peking. These wells are found in Sz'chwan, near a town called Tsz-lingtsing. In an area of twenty-seven li (9 miles) diameter salt wells are found. To make a well the Chinese use a long and elastic bamboo pole, supported in the middle by a cross piece, a rope made by coupling the ends of long (not twisted) slices of bamboo, and an iron instrument which weighs 120 catties (catty = 1⅓ lb.). The rope is fastened on the thin end of the pole, and the iron on the end of the rope. A slight up and down motion of the thick end of the pole makes the iron hop and bore a vertical hole with its broad, sharpened edge. The ground to be perforated consists chiefly of sandstone and clay.

When a portion of the rock is mashed, clear water is poured into the hole, a long bamboo tube with a valve in the bottom is lowered, and the turbid water raised to the top. Pipes of cypress wood are rammed in to protect the sides of the bored hole and to prevent the water in the surrounding ground from getting access to the well; the pipes are attached to each other at the ends with nails, hemp, and tung oil, at least up to the time that Baron Richtofen wrote, a long column of fire rose from that pit, and it is considered nearly impossible to stop the flame.

The gas pits and brine pits are owned separately by corporations. The owners are subjected to the control of the Government. The Government monopoly is in the hands of the "taotai," who resides at the place. The salt works of Tsz-lin-tsing yield considerable revenue to the Government, and have besides enriched numerous proprietors, and give occupation to a numerous population. The number of "fire pits" is twenty-four, and the salt pits are innumerable. Some of them do not enjoy the advantages of gas. The brine is evaporated with grass and wood.

Electric Light Fires.

The frequency of conflagration caused by electric-light wires induced the Electric Club, of Philadelphia, to inquire into the means of preventing them. At a recent meeting, the report of a committee of four months' standing, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. B. Cutter, was presented. The various automatic cut-outs proposed by different inventors, were considered, some utilizing the heating of a wire, some the action of a spring pulling against an armature of a magnet. The old arrangement of a fusible alloy cut-off was pronounced objectionable, on account of the interruption produced when it melted, but this was obviated by an arrangement for throwing other fusible pieces into the circuit one after the other. Thus a momentary increase of current would only cause a momentary stoppage. It was evident that there is a good field for inventors here, in devising an efficient safeguard against too strong currents that may accidentally be thrown upon a wire unable to carry them without heating.

MRS. LEIGH'S GOVERNESS.

It was a cruel moment when Miss Grace Courtenay, after her change of fortune, first met her former rival, the rich and haughty Miss Marlton. They had been leading belles, two years ago, in society, and, rumor had said, we're competitors for the hand of young Stuyvesant Mortimer, the sole heir of the banker of that name. But Grace's father had failed, then died, leaving his family destitute. She was glad in this emergency to accept a situation as nursery-governess in the pretty village of Seaverge, on the shore of Long Island Sound. To go out, in this half-menial condition in New York, where so many knew her, she felt to be impossible; but here, in this quiet and secluded place, she was was not likely to meet former acquaintances, she thought. "In time I shall forget," she said to herself, "as I shall be forgotten."

"But, the very summer after she went to Seaverge, an enterprising innkeeper put up a spacious hotel, directly by the water, and laid out around it some fifty acres of ornamental ground. Immediately, Seaverge became not only a fashionable resort, but an arostrocratic one as well, for the two are not always the same And here, one morning, when out on an errand, Grace came suddenly on her rival who was driving along one of the country roads, in a phaeton, behind a pair of handsome ponies, and with a footman, in livery and cockade, in the rumble.

"I wonder if she will speak to me," thought Grace, her first impulse being to turn away. But she had a brave soul; and so after a moment's hesitation, she looked full at Miss Marlton.

The latter saw Grace, and evidently recognized her, for her face flushed, even through its abundant coat of powder; but she did not bow; on the contrary, she stared as if the two had never met before.

"I might have known it," said Grace bitterly; "our worlds now are different. But what an insolent stare! I am sure if she had been a poor governess and I the heiress I could not have treated her so."

She had known, always, that Miss Marlton hated her. Nor was the reason far to seek. The latter had gone out a year earlier than Grace, and young Mortimer, during that first winter, had been quite attentive. But, when Grace took society by storm, a twelve month after Miss Marlton lost her half-won conquest. "She is having her revenge now," thought Grace with renewed bitterness. "I don't suppose he ever thinks of me. Ah, well, why should he? I am only a poor governness, and, since his father is dead, he is one of the richest young men, they say, in America." She ended with a sigh, that broke, a moment after, into a half-contemptuous laugh.

"What do you think I heard?" said Mrs. Leigh to her husband the next day at luncheon. "It is that young Stuyvesant Mortimer is to marry Miss Marlton."

"What! the dauguter of the great railroad operator?" replied Mr. Leigh. "Well, it's a great catch, even for her. Railroad shares, you know, my dear, have a queer habit often of becoming next door to worthless; but the Mortimer fortune, made in railroads, has been transferred to government bonds and other first-class securities, is as good as gold itself."

"They say," returned the wife, "that this young Mortimer is one of the handsomest of men and a great swell."

"Ah!" replied her husband. "Well, I don't know him, even in business. In fact, socially, the Mortimers have moved in a higher circle than the Leighs. He's been in Europe, you know, for a year or more, hand in glove, I'm told, with the best people there."

Grace heard this conversation with a beating heart, for she always lunched with Mr. and Mrs Leigh; their lunch was, in fact, her dinner. She had not heard before of her old lover's absence in Europe, and only knew of his father's death from a paragraph in the newspaper. Naturally, she could not help being moved at this news. But her lips curled with contempt as she recalled the fact that he had deserted her the moment she became poor.

She slept but little that night, naturally. The children were especially trying the next day, for the prolonged heat was telling on their tempers. So, after lessons were over, Grace started for a walk, following the little brook, on its shady side, as it wound to the sea. It was a pretty streamlet, widening at places to quite a small river. Turning the corner, Grace came suddenly on Miss Marlton, sitting in a boat, pretending to fish, but looking up every moment as if she expected some one.

A pet dog was in the front of the boat. Hearing Grace's step, the pampered plaything sprang up and began to bark furiously at her. At the same instant Miss Marlton detected our heroine, and opening her large, lazy eyes, stared again, this time even more suspiciously than the day before. Grace hurried on as fast as she could, her cheeks hot with mortification and anger. But her haste was not sufficient to carry her out of sight and hearing, before she saw a manly form—which she knew too well—and heard a voice that made every pulse of her body thrill. It was Stuyvesant Mortimer, who had suddenly appeared from the grove on the other side of the stream, and to whom Miss Marlton called to come and row her home, turning her boat, as she spoke, toward him.

How Grace got back to the house, that afternoon, she never knew. She must almost have flown, for she was out of breath when she arrived. She was glad when night enabled her to escape from the children again. She spent long hours in fighting down her misery. "Yes, there was no doubt," she said to herself. "Only the closest intimacy, only an approaching marriage could explain her tone and manner; it was that of ownership; and his was that of only too willing service." And again she said to herself: "Oh, how I despise him!" And then: "How I despise myself for being affected by it at all."

The next day broke more sultry than ever. Mrs. Leigh, who was a kind hearted woman in her way, noticed Grace's exhausted air, and, attributing it to the heat and confined school room, suggested that the children should take a holiday.

"They look a little peaked, poor things, themselves," she said. "I have been promising them a picnic all summer on Briery Beach. Suppose you all bundle off together in the donkey cart and spend the day there. I will have a nice lunch put up for you. The road for most of the way lies through shady lanes. You will be better for it, my dear, yourself."

They had gone about a mile, and were slowly climbing a sandy hill, Grace driving, and the two little girls and their brother chattering away in the brightest of spirits, when suddenly a pedestrian came out from the woods on the right, and springing nimbly down the bank, was goin in the opposite direction when little May called aloud:

"Don't you know me, Mr.—Mr. Stranger? I'm the little girl, who lost her penny yesterday, in the village, and you were the kind gentleman to find it for me."

Grace would have given the world if the child had not spoken, for he had recognized again, only too well, that tall, lithe form and that free, swinging step. She said to herself: "He saw me; he was hurrying away, and now this vexatious child has called him back; he will think I whispered to her to do it, and he and his bride will jeer at me all the more."

Stuyvesant Mortimer turned at May's call and, coming up to the cart, with quick impulsiveness, cried, holding his hand out to the child:

"Why, so it is, absolutely my little fairy, but disconsolate no longer. We are going on quite an expedition, too, aren't we? A picnic, or something like it?"

Grace's whole body was a quiver of nerves. She sat with her eyes downcast and her face half averted, apparently absorbed in studying her right hand, which held the reins.

"Oh, yes," answered May, "on a picnic. And we're going to have such a jolly time. Dont you wish yon were coming too?"

"Of course I do," with a hearty sympathetic laugh. "Jolly times are not so frequent with me, I assure you, that I can afford to miss a chance of one. But will Miss—Miss—I beg pardon for not knowing her name—allow me—Good God! it is Grace herself!"

Up to this moment he had been so engrossed with the child that he had only a vague idea that there was a governess sitting next to her; but who the governess was, or even if she were pretty he had no thought. But now, as he looked up, rather expecting to see some sour visaged, middle aged spinster, he beheld the sweet, downcast profile of the only woman who had ever touched his heart, and who was looking all the more lovely, because of her half mourning dress and the traces of sorrow and suffering on her face. Hence the broken ejaculations with which he checked the request he had been about half sportively to proffer.

His hat, too, was off in a moment. He looked so eager, so astonished, so glad, so rapturous, all in succession, that Grace, who had turned to him coldly at first, was herself astonished, and—shall we say it?—stirred to her inmost heart.

For what could it mean? Was it possible that there had been some terrible mistake? Surely that look, the passionate emotion of the voice, were not counterfeit! Her head swam, and she thought she would faint.

"Miss Courtenay," said Mortimer, observing her agitation, and mastering his own emotion with great effort, "I have been seaking you for months—ever since my return from Europe, indeed. May I——" and the pleading tones of his voice were eloquence itself—"do in earnest what I proposed just now in jest! May I join your little party? I see that you think hardly of me. Perhaps I deserve it. But oh! give me a chance at least to explain. The vilest criminal is allowed that. Afterward if you say so, I will go away—forever——"

He did not wait for a reply in words. He had always been masterful, and Grace felt the old spell on her. She made no objection, therefore, when he went to the donkey's head, and muttering something about "helping it up the hill," took it by the bridle and led it to the top of the ascent. Her heart was in such a flutter that she could not have spoken if she tried. Of course he found his opportunity and that before long. The beach was only a short quarter of a mile off, on the declivity of the hill below, and when the children, shoeless and stockingless, and with many a merry shout, were dabbling in the water, he drew Grace's arm within his own, and told his story, as he paced to and fro on the sands with her by his side.

At first she had been cold, even haughty; for, after her surprise was over, she told herself there could have been no mistake, that he was false to the core—that he was only, even now, seeking to amuse himself. But when he drew her arm within his own, when he looked into her eyes with his fearless look of innocence, and when he told his story in his frank, manly, yet impassioned way, she broke utterly down and would have fallen into his arms if it had not been for the children playing so near. As it was, the tears rolled down her cheeks, and her eyes emphasized the low whisper in which she begged forgiveness for having wronged him, even when things seemed pronounced against him.

"When your father failed and died," he said, for we tell the story in our words, though less disjointedly by far, "my impulse was to fly at once. But as I was not an accepted lover—as I did not know, indeed, whether I ever would be—your manner now makes me fear I have, and ever have had, but little to hope for—I had to wait the customary conventional period before calling on you. Meanwhile I thought it my duty to tell my father that I loved you and that I intended to tell you so the first moment I saw you. I had expected some opposition. My father, alas! good as he was to me, worthy as he was in some respects, had that excessive love of money which so many successful bankers acquire. He was desirous that I should marry an heiress. Rumor had once linked my name with that of Miss Marlton, but I had never seriously thought of her. In fact, after I saw you, at the first Patriarchs' ball—oh, shall I ever forget it?—I knew there was but one woman in the world that I could ever love. Stay, do not shake your head. Hear me out. I owed something, even you must admit, to my father. . I was bound by duty—in some degree, at least. Well, my father, after a stormy interview, proposed a compromise. If I went to you, he said, he would never forgive me. He did not believe in my affection; it was only a youthful fancy, were his words; as for you, he had understood, from your father, that an alliance had been settled elsewhere. False, you say? Thank you for the words. They are the first kind ones—do you know?—you have spoken to me. My father then had been misinformed. But it staggered me. Ah! you say there was some ground for it, as your father had really wished such a match. And you would have nothing to do with it? Bless you again. Oh, had I only known that. Finally my father, as I have said, promised that if I would go abroad two years, giving my word of honor not to see or write to you, he would, at the end of that period consent to my wish, if I still said I loved you. He urged that this was not much for him to ask, as he had always been a good parent to me, which God knows, he was. Thus entreated, for he fairly begged now, with tears in his eyes, I consented. Perhaps I did wrong. I have often thought that I did. No? You never would have married me, you say, against my father's wish? You would have torn me from your heart first? "Does that mean," with a cry of joy, "that you have given me a place there—that you will marry me now? Oh! Grace, if you will only have pity, if you will only realize how I love you! I went abroad. But my father relented at the end of the first year, and I was coming home when I heard of his death. Since that time I have seached everywhere for you. But you had disappeared—lost to your old world completely; no clue to you was left. Yet you say that, three days ago, you met Miss Marlton, and that you are sure she knew you? That she saw you again yesterday? Why, it was only then that, for the twentieth time, I was telling her of my anxiety to find you. In love with her? My manner like it? Ah, if you would only believe whom I do love." All this so earnestly that Grace felt that she had mistaken his manner, through her own sensitiveness no doubt; for, after all, could a gentle man refuse an invitation of a lady? And, when he accepted, ought he not to accept graciously? "So you really," he went on impetuously, catching her eyes now, "forgive me all at last? Oh, dearest!"

The "little romance," as Mrs. Leigh persisted in calling it, of Grace and Mortimer, made a great sensation at Seaverge and in New York. "It was quite like a bit out of a story book," as the dowager, Mrs. Goldenrod, said. "It is like a fairy tale," said little May. "Yes, its better than even Cinderella," added the other sister; and she danced, in irrepres-ible glee, up and down the school room. "And he's a bully fellow—he gave me a pocket knife," chimed in Master Jack, proudly displaying one with something like twenty blades.

Almost the only one who thought or spoke otherwise was Miss Marlton. She had tried in vain to conceal her chagrin, but her efforts to entrap Mortimer had been too public, and, to escape the sarcastic condolence of her "thousand and one" society friends, she was forced to go abroad, departing in time to avoid the wedding day of Mortimer and Mrs. Leigh's governess.

Brown of Australia.

It is surprising how very few [illegible] are capable of making lasting impressions upon acquaintances. We meet and greet great men, bright men, jolly men, but straightway they are gone we forget all about them except as they may be recalled by some circumstance entirely extraneous from our personal interest in them. But Brown of Australia, of whom a writer in the Phipadelphia Press tells this story, certainly seems to be one of the men not easily forgotten.

A gentleman told me recently of an instance of a peculiar unanimity of opinion among a lot of prominent men on a question where one might naturally expect to find a wide difference of thought. The point of agreement was as to the most brilliant conversationalist whom the members of the gathering had ever heard. My friend said: "I was once sitting in the captain's cabin of the steamship Indiana of the American line, talking with Capt. Sargeant of the many prominent people he had had under his charge during his long life on the sea. "I have had a great many interesting people cross with me," said the captain, "statesmen, actors, writers, professional men of prominence and men of the world who have seen every part of it, but the most entertaining passenger I ever met was a lawyer from Melbourne, Australia, named Brown. He was, without doubt, the most brilliant conversationalist I ever listened to." My friend said that the distinction given this unknown lawyer struck him as somewhat remarkable and caused him to remember the name. He was still more surprised, therefore, when a year later he heard Joseph Jefferson, at a dinner given him in this city, express as his opinion that among all the bright talkers he had ever met in this or any other country the same prominent lawyer of Melbourne was the most brilliant. It was not that he said witty things every now and again, but that his conversation was one continual flow of queer conceits, bright epigrams and bon mots which came so easily and were so free from bitterness or sting that they had a charm and freshness seldom found in the conversation of professional raconteurs.

Brown of Melbourne became a distinguished man in the eyes of the gentleman, who had twice heard his praises sung by so able critics, but he was still to hear of him again. One evening several years ago, while dining with the Savage club in London, when Byron, author of the comedy of "Our Boys," W. S. Gilbert and other good talkers were at the table, a battle of words took place between Robertson, the author of "School" and "Caste" and another gentleman possessing no mean powers of repartee. My friend was greatly pleased with what he heard and expressed his admiration of the brightness of the speakers to a gentleman sitting next to him. "Yes," said the Englishman, "they talk well, but we had a queer chap here from the provinces once that made them all look to their laurels. He was by long odds the most brilliant fellow I ever heard talk. His name was Brown and he came from Melbourne." It is not unnatural for three people even of wide experience to agree on the same novelist, actor or singer, but it struck me that the story was interesting, if only as a coincidence, and though Brown of Melbourne has not yet visited this country.

A Story of Grant.

One day half a dozen reporters met on the doorstep of Gen. Grant's residence in this city. Each one was bent on the same mission, viz. to try and get the general to talk about his changed opinions regarding the famous case of Fitz-John Porter.

"I'se 'fraid Gen'l Grant won't see you," said the colored attendant who opened the door.

"Well, you tell him that representatives of all the leading New York papers are here," suggested one of the clan, persuasively.

"All right, sah, but I'se 'fraid it's no use. He don't talk to no newspaper man no more."

The newspaper men, however, crowded into the little reception room off the hall and awaited results. Presently Gen. Grant came down stairs. As soon as he caught sight of the group of scribes he threw up his hands in mock despair and exclaimed:

"Don't shoot! I am unarmed!"

He listened attentively while one of the reporters explained to him the object of the invasion and then he said: "Now, boys, I cannot say a word to you on that subject to-day, but I am glad to see, you, nevertheless. Harrison [addressing his servant], bring some cigars! I must say that I like newspaper men, reporters particularly. When they take hold of anything they take hold in earnest and they don't let go very soon either. I have just written some letters in relation to Gen. Porter's case, and until those letters reach the persons to whom they are addressed I do not think it would be proper for me to talk on the subject. Here, have some cigars, won't you? I wish that I could do something to repay you for your trouble in coming way up here." Of course the reporters accepted the cigars. What smoker is there who would have declined to accept a weed from Gen. Grant.—New York Times.

Something Like Working for Nothing and Boarding Yourself.

San Francisco Chronicle.

It was in the days of the early railroad, when it was yet new; the days when the journey to New York was less of a little jaunt than it is now; when greenbacks were not popular here. One summer morning a man, walking in happy and feverish haste, with wild excitement beaming all over his face, stepped into the office of a well known banker.

"I want exchange for this on New York."

"All right. What is it?"

The man looked tearfully around him and then brought out a packet.

"It's $25,000 in greenbacks."

"I guess I can do it. Going East?"

Yes. I'm going to-morrow. I don't want to carry all this with me. Could not do it. Sure to get robbed. So give me a draft. How much?"

"Oh seeing it's you, one per cent.; $250——"

"It goes."

So the banker made out the draft on New York and took the money.

"You're going to-morrow, are you?"

"Yes."

"Would you mind taking a little parcel for me and handing it to my brother?"

"Certainly. I'll do it with pleasure."

The banker went to the other room and presently came back with the parcel.

"Just put it in your valise, and don't lose it, will you?"

"I'll take the best of care of it."

"Thank you. Goodby. Pleasant trip."

Arrived in New York, the Californian went to the address and delivered the package. Then he presented his draft. The man opened the package and gave him the indentical $25,000 in greenbacks he had in San Francisco. He had carried them all the way himself.

REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

Hayes Thrashed Thurman.

The democratic press never tires in belittling and depreciating Rutherford B. Hayes; but the fact remains that Rutherford B. Hayes was a big enough man to whip the old Roman out of his boots in the contest for the governorship of Ohio in 1867.

Thurman as a Copperhead.

Allen G. Thurman is the man who originated the phrase which was incorporated in the democratic national platform in 1864 declaring that "after four years of failure to restore the union by war" the thing to do was to immediately order a "cessation of hostilities." However that may be, it is the absolute truth that Allen G. Thurman stood on that platform and advocated with all his ability the treasonable policy which would have rent the union in twain.

Terrorism in the South.

Ex-Congressman John R Lynch, of Mississippi, says in an interview that the republicans, although they have a majority of 30,000 in that state, are absolutely certain to be counted out in the election this fall. "That," he declares, "is the frozen truth, and nobody denies is. We have no more chance to get an honest count than we have to get the moon. What is a majority of 30,000 undisciplined illiterate blacks against the confederate army? It took the whole north to put that army down some time ago, and you can't expect us to do it all by ourselves. We can do nothing but take our medicine and look pleasant."

The Rebel Bloody Sheriff.

The rebel General Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, is outspoken in his glorification over treason's triumph. He is one of those democrats who believes in speaking his sentiments. In a recent speech at a confederate cemetry in Baltimore, when a large portion of his audience consisted of ex-soldiers of the rebel army, General Johnson congratulated his hearers upon, as he stated, the cause for which they fought is stedily gaining headway. "Confederate ideas," said this valorous rebel chieftan, "are coming to the front at a rapid pace." He then enumerated some of the most prominent recent victories. He said: "We have chosen a President; we have sent many men to congress; our old leaders are present leaders in the management of the government;" and more of the same style of talk was indulged in. There is not a democrat at the North who will concede that such talk as that by a rebel general is "waving the bloody shirt," but if a northern man utters a complaint against the South for disfranchising hundreds of thousands of legal voters, or intimates that the southern confederacy is claiming and getting too much, he is at once pronounced a waver of the "bloody shirt." General Bradley T. Johnson has been speaking the sentiments of the "Solid South," and they are the sentiments of a very large number of the democratic party at the North. Read a portion of his speech quoted in an article on the first page, headed, "They Are Happy."—Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph.

The Oregon Victory.

Portland Oregonian.

By far the most spirited canvas ever witnessed in Oregon terminated in the recent election. The result is the most significant triumph ever gained by the republicans in the state.

In all parts of the state the republicans appeared at the polls with extraordinary spirit. The efforts made by the administration at Washington, through its agents and office-holders, to carry the state stimulated the republicans to unusual activity and exertion. It is certain too, that many democrats in all parts of the state, condemning the policy of the administration on the tariff question, have voted with the republicans. From first to last in the discussion the democrats have lost and the republicans have gained.

It is certain from the result that Oregon is a protection state. It may now be accepted as a fixed fact that protection of the industries and products of the state, through a tariff adjusted to secure them against foreign competition, will be maintained, so far as the votes of the people of Oregon can help to maintain it.

This vote in Oregon points to a like result in all the Northern states. The people of these states will not, indeed, object to revision and reduction of the tariff, provided the principle of revision and reduction be just and fair; but they will insist that the reduction shall not be accomplished on any partisan or sectional scheme, and that regard shall always be had for the interests of the country.

The utmost power of the administration has been employed to swing Oregon from her Republican moorings. Not only has the effort failed, but Oregon is more strongly and firmly Republican than ever before. An announcement that Oregon has gone Democratic will be telegraphed to-day to raise a whoop in the St. Louis convention. And the way in which Oregon has dealt with the administration's tariff policy is an indication of the treatment that both the administration and its policy will receive at the hands of many a state besides Oregon.

Open the Books.

The cry of the democratic party when it entered the last campaign, and all through that campaign, was "Open the books." It is one of the curiosities that now at the threshold of another campaign the democratic party gives forth a cry of exactly the opposite character and demands that the books be not opened. For in the United States senate the other day, when a resolution was up calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the offers and purchase of bonds since April, 1888, with the names of the bidders and purchasers, the whole array of the democratic side made strenuous resistance and demanded that the thing be kept dark and the books shut. When it was openly charged that the bond manipulations of the treasury department showed favoriteism to certain banks and certain political quarters in New York, and that there were secret partners of the government, still instead of shouting, "Open the books!" as they did four years ago, the democratic leaders insisted and implored that darkness was better than light and that the country should be kept in ignorance of the truth, and even that no effort be made to develop the truth from the public record. Why is this thus? Four years ago the republican party responded: The books are open; the records are free; look at them, examine them, turn on the light of day and see if they are not right." But the democratic party said: "We want not only to see but to have full charge of the books, and then perhaps we will find something wrong." Well, they got charge of the books, and the pretense that anything was wrong was abandoned three years ago, and no democrat during that time has had the nerve to insinuate that anything had been or could be found wrong. And now when the same demand is made on the democratic party which it made it swallows its own stomach, crawls into a dark hole and pulls the hole in after it.—Sioux City Journal.

Rather Tardy.

When Rugged old Samuel Johnson was struggling in poverty and obscurity to interest men of means and influence in aiding him during the preparation of his great dictionary and in giving it a favorable introduction to the public, he sought to secure the countenance of the earl of Chesterfield for his work. A kindly word of confidence and approbation from that nobleman would have been of great value to the poor author in securing in advance subscriptions for his projected book, as the custom of that day was. It was refused. Seven years later, when all obstacles in the way had been overcome, the book ready for publication, and its success assured, the earl gave it that commendation which, coming at an earlier period, would have saved Dr. Johnson a vast amount of effort and anxiety. Thereupon he wrote the earl the famous letter, in which he said: "Seven years, my lord, have now passed since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it, at last, to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favor. * * * The notice you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it had been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known and do not want it."

There are many people in the United States who will receive the declaration of the St. Louis convention in favor of the "maintenance of an indissoluble union of indestructible states" with feelings like those aroused in Dr. Johnson's mind by the Earl of Chesterfield's tardy commendation. Such an expression by a democratic national convention in 1864, would have been of great value. Then a formidable insurrection had organized great armies and the dissolution of the Union was threatened. The rebellion was powerfully encouraged and strengthened by the belief that a large proportion of northern democrats were in sympathy with it and might be brought to its aid. An authoritative declaration by the represenatives of that party then would have shortened the war, and saved many lives and much effusion of blood, but that declaration was withheld. Now, when no one is threatening it, the assurance of fidelity to the victorious Union is of no great value.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A small sailboat capsized off the North pier at Chicago, and Edward Egloff and Mrs. Charles Sanders, its occupants, were drowned. Hundreds of people on the pier saw Egloff make a heroic attempt to save the woman and saw them sink together. He was an expert sailor, but the ballast of the boat consisted of three or four heavy stones, which rolled about in the bottom of the boat. Egloff and Mrs. Sanders leaned over to hail the occupant of a passing boat, when the ballast rolled down to that side and the boat capsized. Egloff was twenty-six years old and unmarried. Mrs. Sanders was twenty-one years old and leaves a husband and one child.

Ernest Stoffel, a young man from Racine, Wis., was drowned in Rock River three miles above Janesville. He went in bathing, got into deep water and was drowned.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

All preparations and decorations for the encampment at Lake Benton were completed and about 1,000 people were in camp. A national salute was fired by the battery at sun down and the camp was duly christened Camp Sheridan. The weather was fine and a very large crowd were present. Gov. McGill and staff reviewed the old veterans.

The vote in Marion township, Olmsted county, on the question of bonding the town for $4,500 in favor of the Winona and Southwestern resulted in a defeat of the proposition by a majority of 28.

An elevator with a capacity of 20,000 bushels, with a warehouse attached with a capacity of 7,000 bushels, is in course of erection at Heron lake.

A large force of men are now engaged at Granite Falls in putting in the piers for the Wilmar & Sioux Falls railroad bridge which is to span the Minnesota river one mile above the town, while another force is engaged in putting in stone foundations for the long trestle work where the road will cross the old river bed at the southwest corner of the city. The rails are now being laid between Granite Falls and Wilmar.

A portion of the roof of W. J. Eaton's egg cellar, dug in the sand rock in Rochester, caved in, bruising one of his men, Nelson, about the head, and cutting the head and bruising internally C. Thackery, who was directly below the falling mass.

Henry Tohlen, aged twenty-four years, was accidentally drowned at Reilly's lake while out rowing in the boat with a young man named Herman Husman. The latter was a good swimmer and saved himself.

Frank Beaudy, the ferryman at Dayton, was drowned. He was attempting to keep the boat clear of the running logs, when one caught his pole, and, in trying to keep his hold on it, lost his balance and fell into the Mississippi about center way of the stream.

Pierard & Son, the large boot and shoe dealers of Marshall, made an assignment. Their assets are estimated at nearly $5,000. No schedule of liabilities has yet been made. It is reported that they will reach $12,000.

L. J. Clarke of Wiscoy was arrested by Inspector McRhea, of the postoffice department, for sending obscene matter through the mail. Before United States Commissioner C. H. Berry he was bound over in the sum of $500. Clark has been running a sort of a matrimonial bureau and the postoffice department has been watching the mail from Wiscoy for some time. About a week ago a negative of the most depraved character was found and forwarded to the chief inspector at Chicago, which led to Clark's discovery and arrest at Wiscoy.

Mrs. Pardee and her daughter Miss Pardee and son J. S. Pardee, of the News editorial force, left Duluth on the Lake Shore & Western train for a visit to New Haven. Just before the train reached Milwaukee Mrs. Pardee died suddenly from heart disease. She was a very talented and highly educated lady, and was prominent in Duluth literary circles.

Mrs. Henrietta Haberman, aged sixty, suicided at Duluth by taking rough on rats dying in a few hours.

At a session of court in St. Cloud, Arthur Makepeace pleaded guilty to forgery and was given ten years at Stillwater. George Blance, who shot G. W. De Bill in St. Cloud also pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sent up for ten years. George Ott, also indicted for forgery, was returned to the reform school, from which he was out on furlough.

In the family of Gus Anderson of Aitken all the members have been poisoned by canned beef. Mrs. Anderson will recover.

About 400 veterans were in attendance upon the reunion at Chaska. The parade of the 15th inst., was one of the grandest affairs ever witnessed in that town. After dinner speeches were made; also one by F. Iltis, mayor of the city, which took the audience by storm. All in all the reunion was a perfect success.

George W. Root of Rochester, recently shipped a car load of potatoes to commission merchants in Chicago. The load was reported short, but Mr. Root's suspicions were aroused sufficiently to warrant a trip to Chicago to trace his property. He succeeded beyond his expectations in tracing the goods and recovered full value of the car load, besides attorney's fees and expenses.

Two men came to Lake City from the direction of Read's Landing with three hogs and tried to sell the latter to C. W. Smyth, butcher. The hogs were weighed and a price agreed upon, but while Smyth was after the money the men went away. The hogs were undoubtedly stolen.

There is filed with a litigated will in the courts of Monroe county, Ga., a silver dollar issued in 1775. This dollar has been in possession of the same family for more than 100 years. It was one of the 13 dollars that was paid to a revolutionary soldier when discharged from the continental army. It was once abducted, but did not pass out of the hereditary channel, begin transmitted by special bequest to the abductor. Though reposing now in the courts there is testamentary provision that its past history be repeated by paying it to the eldest son of the testator.

Charles Larson of Winona, a boy sixteen years old, was killed by being run over by the cars. He lay down between the rails on a sharp curve and went to sleep, so the train men could not see him in time to avert the accident.

Ole Sorenson, aged about fifty-five years was drowned in the Cedar river at Austin, Minn. He was fishing near the Minnesota & Northwestern railway bridge, and accidentally fell in. His body was promptly recovered. It is stated that he was somewhat in liquor. He leaves a wife and several children.

Engineer Bussell, of the newly-incorporated Eau Claire, Mississippi & Lake Superior Railway company, with a party of twelve men, is surveying for the proposed line and has covered most of the distance between Eau Claire and Independence, Trempealeau county, thirty miles south of Eau Claire, finding a practicable route. When the survey to Independence has been completed a line will be run between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. The projectors of the new road seem to be thoroughly in earnest, and announce an intention to build at least from Eau Claire to Independence this year.

A novelty in the suicide line was introduced by Mrs. Fred Reahe at St. Paul. Her unsuccessful method of shuffling off the mortal coil was to cut the arteries in both arms with a knife. Although the loss of blood was very great she will undoubtedly recover. It appears that Mr. Reahe came home at night slightly intoxicated and turned Mrs. Reahe's son, by a former husband, out of the house. A quarrel between husband and wife ensued, after which Mrs. Reahe retired to her apartments, and in a fit of despondency attempted to take her life. Mr. Reahe is the proprietor of the Cleveland hotel on Concord street.

Wellington.

An English nobleman writing of Wellington, just after Waterloo, says: "he is quite unspoilt by success, gay, frank, and ready to converse."

"He has none of the airs of a great man at the head of a hundred thousand men," wrote another; "he is full of life and good-humor."

He rejected the congratulations offered him after his return to Brussels from Waterloo, saying: "It was a dreadful business; thirty thousand men destroyed, and a plagued near thing."

"Oh!" answered the duke to a society woman who asked him to describe Waterloo, "it is very easy done! We pummelled them, they pummelled us, and I suppose we pummelled the hardest, so we gained the day."

Wellington's head was not turned by his popularity. "If any one be disposed to grow giddy with popular applause," he once said, "I think a glance toward my iron shutters will soon sober him."

Those "iron shutters" always reminded the duke of the fickleness of the London mob, and he often referred to them. During the debate on the Reform Bill, which Wellington opposed, the London populace, forgetting his services, broke the windows of Apsley House, his city residence, and did much injury to his property. The duke put up iron shutters to his windows and there they remained until after his death. Some time afterward, when he had regained his popularity, he was followed by a large crowd of men, who cheered him heartily.

He received it all with indifference, but walked his horse to Apsley House. He dismounted at the gate, gave the reins to a servant, turned round to the crowd, pointed to the iron shutters, made an ironical bow, and entered the court without saying a word.

The Eighty-eights.

From the London Globe.

"The eighty-eights in English history not only bring great events, but more particularly they bring foreign invasions." That, says Prof. Seeley, in Good Words for June, is the conclusion which we must arrive at, if we were to play with chronological coincidenences. In 1588, the Spanish armada; in 1688, the landing of Dutch William. Of course the Spanish did not land, but they would have done so but for that favoring storm which blew them from our coasts. Ah, yes says the sceptical reader, but how about 1788—what happened then? Well, nothing in particular; the professor confesses it. But in 1796 French troops sailed for Ireland, in 1798 they landed there, and from 1800 to 1805 our danger from invasion was greater than it had been in the days either of the armada or of La Hogue. These facts seem to suggest that every hundred years or thereabouts, England becomes subject to catastrophe from without. We are now in the presence or another eighty eight, and the professor asks whether another period of convulsions is due. We are now, he says, very much in that position which Spain occupied in 1588. In that year, and in the next two eighty-eights, our islands were threatened; in 1888 it is not Great Britain but Greater Britain which is exposed to attack. We have, as Spain had an empire which is to be found everywhere, and which is proportionately liable is it to the attention of an enemy's fleet; while England itself has reason to be anxious about its food supply from abroad. Such considerations are not precisely novel; but it is interesting to observe that Mr. Seely, whose professorship is not of politics, is as earnest as any politican could be in his exhortation to Englishmen not to pooh-pooh possible calamities, but look things full in the face and to be "ready in time."

Should a wagon or a buggy-tire become a little loose from shrinkage of the felloes, instead of taking the wheel to the shop to have the tire cut and replaced, get half a gallon of linseed oil, and after heating it pretty well, pour the same in a shallow dish and give the rim of the wheel two or three slow turns around through it. The oil penetrating the felloes will so swell them that the tire will become as tight as ever.

There is little doubt that a hog can be fattened during the warm season considerably cheaper than in cold weather. Taking advantage of this, says a Kansas writer, many farmers have arranged so that the bulk of their stock hogs are ready for the butcher from May to September, with a smaller lot that goes to market from November to March. Indeed, some of our most thrifty farmers may be seen taking a load of hogs to market every month in the year.

Speaking of dehorning, a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman says: The cruelty to the animal part of the question is almost too sentimental to notice, but when it comes from those used to cattle and their belongings, and those, too, no doubt, used to practing castration upon the innocent lambs, pigs and calves, with all the attendant risks, and the complete changing of the ordering of nature, there is a little too much false sentiment to be borne without protest.

When our farmers get their farms seeded in grass, and divorce the farm from the wheat incubus and twine binder calamity, they will realize how much easier it is to milk a dozen or so of cows than have a $200 twine binder lean up agianst the fence all summer, and have to rustle all winter to feed a lot of dry scrubs.—Exchange.

The propellor Starrucca, of Buffalo went ashore in a heavy fog about three miles west of two Harbors on Lake Superior. The tug Ella G. Stone, went to her relief and succeeded in releasing her. She started for Duluth leaking quite badly. The steam barge May Durr, of Milwaukee, with the schooner Halstead of Chicago and barge Oak of Bayfield in tow went ashore in a heavy fog three miles west of the same place. The schooner Halstead struck and is looking quite badly. The Oak saved herself from grounding. The tug Stone went to the assistance of the Durr and released her. The three boats were loaded with ties. The Durr threw off about two thousand ties from her deck.

Mildew of the gooseberry can often be prevented by proper pruning.

Impure Blood

Appears in a thousand different forms and causes a vast amount of suffering. Scarcely a single person is entirely free from its effects. Hence the necessity of a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, boils, pimples, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla also overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, cures dyspepsia, biliousness and headache, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Repelling and Destroying Borers.

A mixture of resin and lard is recommended for applying on trunks of trees to repel the borer. Linseed oil mixed with soot, and applied the the first week in June, has kept the borer from attacking trees thus protected for two or three years after its application. Carbolic soap is also a good repellant. If the borer has already effected a lodgment, he must be dug out or followed up into his hole with a flexible wire and killed. Apple and peach trees should be examined the latter part of the Summer, even if some offensive substance has been to drive away the enemy. It may have failed to reach every part of the trunk liable to attack.

Swine Improvement.

In an address before the National Swine Breeders' Association, Prof. Morrow, of the Agricultural Department of Illinois University, stated that those engaged in the improvement of swine had been remarkably successful. Not in one breed alone, but in a number, there has been extraordinary development in the qualities desired—rapid growth, early maturity, quiet disposition, and readiness to lay on flesh. Differing in minor points—color, size, form as to detail—there is comparatively little essential difference between half-a-dozen leading breeds, and they are becoming more and more alike.

The farmer who will succeed the best in growing crops will be the one who prepares the land the best. We now have so many improved implements for stirring the soil that there is really no excuse for planting land that is not well pulverized. The manure should be so thoroughly mingled with the soil that no portion of it shall be without fertilizer within a few inches of it.

Get the ground ready for turnips. Plow it now, so as to allow the grass and weeds to start up. As fast as they shall appear run a cultivator over the field. In this manner nearly all the grass and weeds will be destroyed before the arrival of the time for putting in the turnip seed and it will save labor in growing the crop. It is also best to spread the manure on the plot now, as manure frequently contains seeds of weeds.

The heavy harness should be dispensed with as soon as the weather begins to get warm.

"More than all other Lung Remedies, is what E. W. Fairman, a druggist at Dayton, Ind., writes about the sale of Allen's Lung Balsam. He has sold it for eight years, and it gives satisfaction. Sold dy all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Sell your poorest horses. Always keep the best young females to breed as they mature.

The Coming Comet.

It is fancied by a grateful patron that the next comet will appear in the form of a huge bottle, having "Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters. Whether the conceit and high compliment will be verified remains to be seen, but Dr. Pierce will continue to send forth that wonderful vegetable compound and potent eradicator of disease. It has no equal in medicinal and health-giving properties, for imparting vigor and tone to the liver and kidneys, in purifying the blood, and through it cleansing and renewing the whole system. For scrofulous humors, and consumption, or lung scrofula, in its early stages, it is a positive specific. Druggists.

If you "go for" the caterpillars and canker worms now it will save much trouble later.

Woman's Works.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper, the first requisite is good health. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Good farm help is very rare. When once obtained it is a mistake to part with it.

A General Tie-up.

of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employes, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver diseases, malarial trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sure and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless.

It is dangerous for the colt to run alongside of the mare, particularly on a public road.

WHY?

WHY do I have this drowsy, lifeless feeling? WHY do I have Backache? WHY Neuralgia and Rheumatism? Why does Scrofulous taint and Erysipelas show itself?

BECAUSE your blood is filled with POISON, which must be COMPLETELY ERADICATED before you can regain health. You must go to the root of the matter. Put the Kidneys—the great and only blood purifying organs—in complete order, which is complete health, and with

Warner's Safe Cure

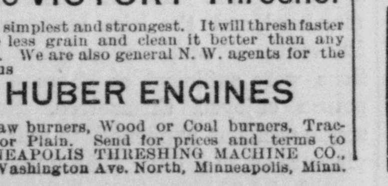
and WARNER'S SAFE PILLS your CURE IS CERTAIN.

WHY do we know this? BECAUSE tens of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the world have voluntarily written us to this effect.

THERE IS NO STAND-STILL IN DISEASE. You are either growing Better or Worse. How is it with YOU?

WHY not TO-DAY resort to that medicine, which has veritably CURED MILLIONS, and which will cure you if you will give it a chance?

All of Warner's preparations are Purely Vegetable. They are made on honor. They are time-tried. They are NO NEW DISCOVERY, UNTRIED AND WORTHLESS; on the contrary, they have stood the test—they have proved their superiority. They stand alone in pre-eminent merit, and YOU KNOW IT.



The VICTORY Thresher

is the simplest and strongest. It will thresh faster waste less grain and clean it better than any other. We are also general N. W. agents for the famous

HUBER ENGINES

Straw burners, Wood or Coal burners, Traction or Plain. Send for prices and terms to MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO., 206 Washington Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

William E. Hill, who was station agent for the Sault Ste. Marie railroad at Weyerhauser, Wis., was arrested at the instigation of the company, charged with embezzlement of $116. He was sentenced by Judge W. R. Hoyt of Chippewa Falls to one year in Waupun.

Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous systems strong enough to support the functions of the body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissapation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

The farmer, not the retailer, should have the main profit on milk.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.



BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

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For The Nervous
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The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

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PRACTICAL ADVICE.

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Pain-Killer

Is one of the most valuable household remedies for curing

CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS,

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BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

Prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

When used externally, as a liniment, nothing gives quicker ease in burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, stings from insects and scalds.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies Be sure you call for, and get the genuine Pain-Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

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Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

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I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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For Geraniums, Verbenas, Pansies, Coleus, Fuchsias, Heliotrope, Fever Few, and all other Plants; Vases, Urns, Settees, Garden and Lawn Ornaments; Cut Flowers for Weddings, Parties, or Funerals, send to

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This treatment for Catarrh introduces entirely a new system. The nasal passages are thoroughly cleansed, the living germs destroyed, the mucus membrane restored. If thoroughly used it will cure any case of Nasal, Throat or Bronchial Catarrh. Prepared by the U. S. DISPENSARY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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N. W. N. U. 1888 No. 26.

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ARM AND HAMMER

To Housekeepers and Farmers.—It is important that the Soda you use should be White and Pure same as all similar substances used for food. To insure obtaining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Soda, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartoons, which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Parties using Baking Powder should remember that its sole rising property consists of bicarbonate of soda. One teaspoonful of the "Arm & Hammer" brand of Soda mixed with sour milk equals four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost, besides being much healthier, because it does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, terra alba etc., of which many Baking Powders are made. Dairymen and Farmers should use only the "Arm & Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean.

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BRAND SODA

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THE CHIEF BARGAIN HOUSE OF THE NORTHWEST.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND. TRADE MARK. **SLICKER** The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

MY DOG

I love my dog—a beautiful dog,
Brave and alert for a race;
Ready to frolic with baby or man;
Dignified, too, in his place.

I like his bark—a kindly bark,
Musical, honest and deep;
And his swirling tail and his shaggy coat
And his sudden, powerful leap.

Oh, never a corpulent pug for me,
Nor a spitz with treacherous snap!
Never a trembling, pattering hound,
Nor a poodle to live on my lap.

No soft lined basket for bed has Jack
Nor bib, nor luxurious plate;
But the doorstep brown that he guards so well,
And the lawn are his royal state.

No dainty leading ribbon of silk
My grand; good dog shall fret;
No golden collar needs he to show
He's a very expensive pet;

But just my loving voice for a chain,
His bound at my slightest sign,
And the faith when we look in each other's eyes
Proclaims that my dog is mine.

He'll never be carried in arms like a babe,
Nor be dragged like a toy, all a curl;
For he proudly knows he's a dog, does Jack,
And I'm not that sort of a girl.
—Bessie Hill, in St. Nicholas for October.

A Cottage By The Sea.

From the London Graphic.

Mr. Landon, ex-cotton spinner, had good reason to hate the army. His eldest daughter had married a gallant young Hussar, who quickly spent her fortune at Newmarket, and thereafter vanished from the world's ken, leaving her neither widow nor maid. His eldest son—a great scamp, as the sons of steady business men often are—entered a dragoon regiment, got into some discreditable row, was tried by Court-martial, dismissed the service and shot himself through the head the next day. His second daughter, Clara, was cruelly jilted by a guardsman, and died at Bournemouth a year subsequently of a broken heart. A second son—at Woolwich—was blown to pieces by a shell which exploded in his hands while he was examining it; and last, but not least, his own remaining child, his ewe lamb, Lilly, evinced a remarkable prepossession for the military. The Grand Dutchess of Gerolstein was not fonder of soldiers than Lily Landon; but then she only saw them at a distance, never at closed quarters. This idiosyncrasy was made all the more distressing to Mr. Landon from the circumstances of his residing in a garrison town, which is a seaport as well. He could not prevent Lily seeing soldiers and officers going about their duties, nor could he abolish the regimental band which always made Miss Lily's blue eyes sparkle and caused her unconsciously to assume something of the audacious demeanor of a vivandiere. All he could do was to engage a distant relative as a duenna, but under a homely exterior this old lady concealed a most romantic disposition, with a singular belief in what is now derided as chivalry. The Barsetshire Regiment, alias the Royal Bombardiers, was quartered at Barmouth at this time, and an exceedingly lively mess was one of the distinctions of the regiment, two-thirds of the members being young Irishmen. It was currently reported that these young gentlemen, of good family, but slender means, were the plague of the adjutant general's life, so frequent were the complaints and grievances that arose from their racing, rowing, rat-hunting and other proclivities and that the commander-in-chief himself had threatened to honor the two worst scapegraces of them all with the distinction of a court-martial. The two in question—the head and front of all this offending—however, took life riotously, and were, indeed, on the high road to Avernus, when the following incidents occurred: They were close allies, these two; so that they went by the name of Castor and Pollux in the regiment—nicknames that will do just as well as their real ones, which are those of a noble Irish family.

Lieutenant Castor and Pollux, then, were walking down the High street, arm in arm, with very large cigars in their mouths, and very small bull tarriers at their heels, when Nick, alias Castor felt an electric thrill, so to say, from the arm of his pall Dick (Pollux), and from previous experiences at once concluded that there was a pretty girl around. So there was—and a benign old lady, wreathed in smiles, also.

"By George! what an exceedingly pretty girl," quoth Nick, and "Looks very solvent," said more practical Dick.

"Let us follow them and find out where they live."

The two ladies, who had evidently been making some trifling purchases in town, had turned their faces in the direction of the suburbs, and were now walking along the sea-shore, the younger with a white fluffy poodle dog in her arms. The officers followed at a respectful distance, but the bull terriers were in earnest in their endeavors to make the acquaintance of the fluffy poodle. Perhaps this accounted for one of the ladies' knowledge of what was going on behind them.

"Let us ask them to call off their dog," said Lily; "I am sure they are officers of the Bombardiers."

"Not for the world, not for the world, my dear," replied the duenna; "not that I have any doubt about their gallantry; the chivalrous sense of honor of these brave men who die for their country, and for England, home and beauty; but think what your papa would say, with his singular antipathy to warriors. Oh, no, never; let us hurry on, or they may, perhaps, be too assiduous in their devoirs."

They did hurry on to the heaven of a pretty bijou cottage in red brick and stone gables, standing among laurels in its own grounds, and a stone's throw from the sea, into which there jutted a boat pier, with a boat at the end of it. The two ladies disappeared through the green gate, but Castor managed to catch a Parthian glance of a pair of very bright sapphire blue eyes; while Pollux was saluted with a series of barks, the poodle, who, now believing himself at home and safe from terriers, struggled violently in his mistress' arms in the vain pretense of desiring to annihilate them both at once.

"A doosid neat little crib," observed Pollux, staring at the bow window. "Just the kind of a little box one would like to dawdle away a summer in, if one had $3,000 a year, instead of only 1,000 farthings."

"Yes, and with those two eyes to rival the billows," mused Castor, who was sentimental, comparatively speaking.

"I should think now," continued Pollux, "that it would not be unseemly to knock at the door and inquire if Mr. Smith lives here? That would tell us who the charmer is, at all events."

"Capital! Let us enter forthwith."

But when the two young men knocked and rang the bell, they became aware, to their surprise, of a great commotion within. There was a noise of a chain being put across the door, a hurrying of feet, and a clatter of fire-irons, and above all the din the poodle barked furiously.

"Officers!" some one cried in an angry voice. "On no account let them in."

A window above the porch was now thrown up, and an elderly man with a very long face and very white whiskers desired the young men to be gone.

"Does Mr. Smith live here, sir?" inquired Pollux, with his best and most courteous manner.

"No, sir, he does not. This is a lunatic asylum, and I am a mad doctor. If you value your liberty you will be gone. No one is allowed to enter here, and especially no—faugh!—soldiers."

"Is the young lady a patient we just saw go in?" asked Castor, surprised.

"Yes, sir, she is. Mad as a hatter. Homicidal mania. Don't you ever attempt to speak to her, or she may cut your throat. Carries a carving-knife in her muff. Here, John, show these—hum—gentlemen out."

The window went down with a bang, and a tall footman, coming round from the rear of the house, politely escorted the officers to the gate.

"I say, John," quoth Pollux, twiddling a sovereign between the fingers of his lavender kids, "who's that old bloke, eh?"

John regarded the gold attentively with one eye. "That's Mr. Landon, hisself. Horful rich, but vulgar. He's made his money in trade, you see, so you must excuse him."

"And the girl, John; what about the young lady?" asked Castor excitedly.

"That's our daughter, a namiable but 'aughty young 'ooman. No followers allowed," said John significantly. "Specially the milingtary."

"But why, John, why?"

"Can't say, sir, I'm sure. I only state facks. Now, sir, I must go back. If Mr. Landon was to see me, I'd lose my place. Thank you, sir, thank you; very sorry, but must lock the gate," which he did.

And they were locked out on the dusty road forthwith.

As Castor pensively turned homewards he saw something white, like a handkerchief, wave from a top window. His spirits rose with a bound, and, singular enough, he never mentioned the circumstance to his dear friend Pollux.

Ah! if he had but known that this was only a frisky freak of Miss Vizard, the duenna, into whose head there suddenly came a phantasy of a distressed damsel in a turret and of two young knights attempting her rescue. The circumstances, however, was enough to fan the spark—the bolt from the blue—in Castor's bosom to a flame, while, as for his friend, he walked on, wrapt in contemplation of John's allusion to Mr. Landon's wealth and "wulgarity."

Next day, and next day, and the next, the two friends strolled down to Marine Villa, and smoked many cigars on the little pier, but to no purpose. No one came out of the little green gate, and no one went in; nevertheless they enjoyed a beautiful view of the drawing-room windows.

"It's not satisfying, you know," said Castor, "but it is better than nothing, seeing where she is."

"I tell you what, my dear fellow," said Pollux; "this can't go on nohow. I must have money, for the duns are all down on me in shoals, and my respected progenitor is in the same fix as myself, since all his tenants down at Castle Pollux refuse to pay him the 'rint.'"

"Hang your filthy lucre! I only want her eyes."

"It strikes me, my child, that you are very far gone. But sitting here smoking wont do us much good in the way of either optics or rupees. The question is, how to get in."

"I am sure she is kind-hearted," said Castor. "See how she hugged that poodle—lucky dog!"

"Come! That's good," cried Pollux. "Happy thought; let us test it."

"How?"

"This way, sonny. You tumble into the water here, off this pier, and I will plunge in and rescue you. Man overboard! Great sensation, you know. Gallant conduct! Carried into the drawing-room by John. Smelling-bottles, brandy; put to bed! Bless you, my children, £20,000 down, and £20,000 more at my death! Old man now and can't live long! Upon my word, it's glorious," cried Pollux enthusiastically.

"Except for one thing," returned his friend, sarcastically; "that you might drown here and be blessed, for any one that would see you from the house."

"Now, my dear child, you are the veriest tyro I ever met. As if I have not the charmer peeping at us through the lace curtains at the centre window this half hour past. Looking at me, remember, not you, my boy."

"By Jove!" starting up, "you don't say so! Where?"

"There! You've gone and done it now! She's scuttled off like a mouse. That comes of wearing an eye-glass—you can't see."

"I can see that you have arranged this plot very nicely for yourself, my dear Pollux. I am to fall in and be the duffer that gets drowned, while you are to be the hero, the brave preserver, and so forth—no, thank you."

"But think of the pity a corpse excites, and the brandy and water, and that blue-eyed charmer putting hot stockings—her own, perhaps—full of salt to your poor feet."

"Ay, my good Pollux, and of your whispering into her ears all the time. No, the sorra a bit of me will be the corpse. You may, if you like."

"Well as you say yourself, it is better than nothing. I'll be the damp, moist, unpleasant body, but it's no use to-day. There's a flutter in the dovecote, and we may just as well go home to lunch"—which they did.

The next day was Sunday, and there was only early church parade. The two young officers strolled down to the cottage by the sea, and having taken up their positions at the end of the pier, began to smoke as usual. The bells were ringing for church and the morning was a fine one in the merry month of May. Presently they say a solemn procession issuing from the green gate headed by Mr. Landon, who, in figure and features, was remarkably like Mr. Hablot Browne's pictures of Mr. Dombey in the novel of that name. Mr. Landon, Miss Vizard, two maid servants, a coachman, a page, and John, the footman, with two out-door servants, formed the cortege. They all carried large prayer books, and were in their go-to-meeting raiment. Miss Lily was not there—nor the poodle. Miss Landon had developed quite a fondness for the sea of late, and was never tired of watching its varying moods—so like those of a woman—from her window.

"I say," said Pollux, when the procession had gone past some time, "there she is behind the drawing-room curtain. Fortune favors us; the house is empty; now is the time for our little comedy!" So saying he walked to the very edge and looked into the sea. "But look here, chappie! It would never do for you to save me, for you would not have the nous to carry the farce through. Come, no hesitation; in you go." And suiting the action to the word, he sent Mr. Castor with a souse into the water. Miss Landon saw it all from the window, and so did the poodle. The latter barked disapprobation of the whole proceeding, but his mistress trembled with fear and excitement.

"Good gracious!" she said to herself. "Are those two handsome young officers quarreling about me, and will there be murder? Oh, my! No! See, one of them throws off his coat and dashes his hat on the ground! He plunges into the boiling waves to save his drowning friend. The waters close over them! Brave man! Oh, dear, I can't stand this! Cook! Cook! Come here, run, run directly."

The cook, a fat Irish woman, with a red face and reddish hair, came puffing and blowing to the foot of the stairs.

"Oh, cook! run quick and save them! Two officers! Drowning there at the pier. Oh, run, run quick, cook, please."

"Is it sogers, they? Bedad, thin, the divil a fear of them. Sure, indeed, I was coorted by a sergeant meself, and, sez he, sez he—"

But Miss Landon could not wait to hear honest Bridget's reminiscences. She sped out of the house and down to the pier, the poodle barking furiously in front, and Bridget puffing like a female locomotive in the rear.

They reached the beach just in time to meet the two dripping officers coming out of the water. If Miss Landon had not been so excited she might have thought it singular that the drowned man was riding on the other's back, and that, though his eyes were shut, he seemed to cling vigorously to his friend's neck.

But she neither noticed this nor anything else, in her efforts to emulate Grace Darling on that coast.

"Oh! I saw you fall into the water. I am so glad," she stammered inconsistently. "How brave of you; but will he die?"

Pollux shook his head meaningly—like Lord Bacon in the play.

"It all depends on the promptness of the measures. If we could only put him to bed at once now."

"Oh, bring him into the house. My name is Lily—Miss Brandon, you know—and I'm sure pa will not be angry when it is a matter of life and death."

"'Deed thin, but he'd be a naygur if he was anything else,'" said Bridget.

Chuckling at the success of his experiment, Pollux, who was a young athlete, ran his friend at the double quick into the cottage, while the two women followed at their best pace behind in much perturbation.

"Ye must put him into the master's own bed," quoth Bridget, who was the only servant left this Sunday in the house, "and give him plenty of rum and brandy. That's what cures the sogers, as Sergeant Heavystirn many and many's the time"—

"Take him up to Papa's room. Up the stairs to the right. Can I do anything, sir? Oh, please tell me!"

"He should have hot stockings full of salt to his legs and feet," said Pollux gravely.

"Would Bridgets do?" she inquired eagerly. "She wears blue wooleners, very warm and thick—"

"I think," said Pollux, shaking his head, "that lisle thread, six sixes, would suit his complaint better."

She blushed, for she saw he was regarding her boots. After this, though anxious to be of every assistance, she did not seem to be of very much afraid of fatal consequences rom the accident.

In the midst of the to do, while Bridget was cooking rum and water and lemons, and frequently tasting the mixture in the kitchen, and while Castor was carefully tucked into Mr. Landon's bed by his friend, who had enrobed himself in Mr. Landon's dressing gown and nether garments, the aforsaid procession returned from church. Lily flew down the stairs like a bird, but not quicker than the indignant poodle.

"Oh, papa, dear! Only think. They were all but drowned, when we saved them; that is, I and Cook. Oh, wasn't it a mercy? The two officers! They are in your bed!"

She brust into tears, as girls do under sudden excitement.

"Two officers, and in my bed!" exclaimed her father wrathfully. "What does this mean? Are you mad?"

"Indeed and indeed, then she's not," observed Bridget to the astonished groupe. "And where should the poor craytur be, and he an illigant Irishman, a son of Lord Castor, as fine a man as ever stepped, that lived beyant the bog, if not in the best bed? And his friend, that's as good as a wet nurse, wid him, and an Irish gentleman, too, as he told me himself, when he took the sup of brandy from me own hands, Mrs. Bridget,' sez he, 'did yez ever hear of Sir Giles Pollux, of Castle Pollux?' sez he, and 'Degorra, sir, sez I, 'that I did many and many a time;' 'and that's me own father,' sez he, and—"

"Will no one stop that infernal woman's tongue?" exclaimed Mr. Landon. "You have been most imprudent, Lily. Has not the army cost us enough already, without putting two officers into my very bed?"

"Only one, papa," she said humbly, and looking down.

"Pish! Well, they shall get out of the house faster than they came in," he cried, and bounded up the stairs.

But even Mr. Landon was silenced by what he saw in his bedroom. The blinds were all drawn, and the room darkened. A young man with a curly head lay in his bed. His eyes were shut, and his face pallid. The latter was due it must be confessed, to an application of violet powder from the toilet table. There were great black marks under his eyes—from a lump of coal in the grate—and Mr. Landon began to think that matters were really worse than he thought. Moreover, he had caught Bridget's reference to the nobility, and Mr. Landon, like many self-made men, dearly loved a lord.

"Well, sir," he said to Pollux, "here exclaimed Miss Vizard, of a sudden.

And a soldier it was—an orderly in pursuit of the young man. Miss Vizard almost fainted when she heard that the Royal Bombardiers were ordered on service to South Africa immediately, and that the Colonel had been sending messenges in search of them all the morning. The effect on the drowned was remarkable. He jumped out of bed and clothed himself in a moment. So did his friend.

Miss Lily wept silently.

"As I'll never probably see you again, I'll say good-bye," said Mr. Landon quietly.

Miss Vizard regarded Pollux with inexpressible tenderness.

"It is like going to the crusaders," she murmured.

As for poor Lily, she could only return the squeeze of her lover's hand—no more. * * *

At Majuba Hill there are two graves sise by side, in which Pollux and Castor, undivided in death, sleep well. I wonder if Lady Longworth ever thinks of them in the whirl of London society? She is a great lady now, and her eyes are as much admired as her diamonds.

How He was Made Better Off.

From the London Figaro.

A Scotch tradesman who had amassed, as he believed, £4,000, was surprised by his old clerk with a balance sheet showing his fortune to be £6,000. "It cannot be," said the principal; "count again." The clerk did count again, and again declared the balance to be £6,000. The master counted himself, he also brought out a surplus of £6,000. Time after time he cast up the columns—it was still a 6, and not a 4 that rewarded his labors. So the old merchant, on the strength of his good fortune, modernized his house and "put money in the purse" of the carpenter, the painter, and the upholsterer. Still, however, he had a lurking doubt of the existence of the £2,000; so one winter night he sat down to give the columns "one count more." At the close of his task he jumped up as though he had been galvanized, and rushed through the streets in a shower of rain to the house of the clerk. The clerk's head, capped and drowsy, emerged from an attic window at the sound of the knock to inquire the errand of his midnight visitor. "Whose there?" he mumbled, "and what d'ye want?" "It's me, ye scoundrel!" exclaimed his employer; "ye've added up the year of our Lord among the pounds."

Death in Chewing Gum.

An Apothecary in San Francisco Examiner.

I have been tempted time and again to write to the Examiner an appeal for its vast influence to stop a great evil and warn the people of this city against allowing their children to indulge in the practice of swapping chewing gum. Diphtheria is on the increase, especially among children, and any physician will affirm what I say that there is no surer way of propagating the disease than the habit so common among children that I speak of. Parents should teach their children, and the Board of Education should instruct the teachers in the public schools to admonish the children daily upon the evil effects of it.

The Squire's Courting

Everybody said the squire would never marry. Not because they had any special assurance that the squire would never assume the hymeneal yoke, but just because it would seem so very funny if he should.

There are a great many things that could happen, though in some way or other we get to think they never will, and when they do happen we are almost as much surprised as we would be at a miracle. So it was with the squire and matrimony. In the eyes of his friends and relatives the very idea was laughable.

Now, the squire was no squire at all. The word implies a judge, and the squire was not a judge, at least not in the legal sense. "Squire" was simply a nickname given a sportive movement to J. Hillery Crabtree, by a joking school-fellow, and it had tenaciously clung to him as he had advanced in years and stature.

J. Hillery, or the squire, was, as to complexion, a brunette; very dark eyes, blue-black hair and mustache, about five feet-eight inches in his stockings, and decidedly blunt in his manners, with a generous opinion of himself. In his early youth he was the especial charge of his three aunts and at the same time their torment. He was the source of never-ending contention between the three estimable ladies, who could never agree as to how he should be trained, and in consequence the squire himself was responsible for most of his early training as the multitude of cooks spoiled the broth—of a boy. And we find him at 24 with a kind of contempt for women, young women in particular. He was suspicious of them. He was very particular as to his personal appearance, taciturn and single, yet withal, had he been a biting fish, the girls thought he would have been a good catch. Fate was laying a trap for the wary and self-satisfied squire. One day he called to see one of his aunts in New York, and to the squire's disgust there chanced to be a young lady calling at the same time. Of course an introduction followed. The squire would gladly have fled, but he had important messages to give his aunt. Miss Kurtz was in no apparent hurry. Then, to make matters worse, it began to rain, and of course Miss Kurtz could not go in the rain, and the squire's discomfort was greatly augmented when his aunt took him to one side and laid down the law to him that he must see Miss Kurtz safely home. Why the squire should object to seeing a pretty girl home no one knew, but he did, and it must be said that he was rather gruff as he offered his escort to the young lady.

Now, how such a thing could happen cannot be told; it was very shocking indeed to the squire, but a fact. The next morning in the dining room the squire chanced to pull out his handkerchief and what should come out with it but a lady's glove, a nice, sweet-scented delicate affair. The squire was quite overcome, he was considerably agitated, and when his Cousin Widdy, a very lively young miss, pounced upon the tell-tale glove and demanded an explanation, the squire growled out something and turned very red, deliberately took the glove from her, and walked out of the house.

As the squire walked along the street he felt considerably vexed. Now, of course he must go to return the glove to Miss Kurtz, but how could he explain its being in his pocket. He would not explain. He would send it to her by mail.

But again, he did not know the number of her house, and he dared not ask for fear the folks would laugh at him, so that very evening he called and returned the glove to its fair owner. He was forced to acknowledge to himself on the way home that he had spent a very pleasant evening, and he was not sure that girls were as frivolous as he had thought them; at least not all the girls. Miss Kurtz had given him an invitation to call again and he did not know but that he would; she appeared to be a very nice girl, but one must look out for them they are so tricky.

It was rather amusing to those who knew the squire and his antipathies, to notice how soon it was necessary for him to call again on Miss Kurtz, and it was the occasion for no little chaffing by Widdy. The squire would look ashamed, growl, and hastily get out of her way, and at the same time every one noticed that the squire wore a puzzled look as though he was thinking deeply over something. If he made frequent calls on Miss Kurtz, he was very careful that none of his family should know it. You know it is a very hard thing for a man to acknowledge frankly that he has violated his own precepts. And it may be said right here, that Miss Kurtz was a very estimable young lady and not without a lively appreciation of the humorous. She had heard from his sister that the squire was a sort of a woman-hater, and all to herself she had determined to subdue the enemy.

The squire had an awful fight with himself, but finally asked Miss Kurtz to accompany him to the theater. By a series of skillful questioning he managed to find out where each of the household were likely to spend a certain evening, and then took Miss Kurtz as far away from them as he could. Then, imagine his disgust, when after getting comfortably seated he discovered his sister and her wretch of a husband in the box opposite, coolly surveying him and his companion through their opera glasses. His first impulse was to get up and leave, but a second thought told him that that would never do. He felt that Miss Kurtz was laughing at him, and he looked round rather sharply once, and was not sure but that he caught the trace of a hastily suppressed smile on the face of the demure puss at his side. He did not enjoy the performance a bit, and was greatly relieved when the curtain went down for the last time.

He did not walk home with Miss Kurtz, but called a cab, and giving cabby the street and number told him to hurry up. He was bound to get away from female companionship just as quickly as he could.

Miss Kurtz said nothing at the unseemly haste. The squire did not go home for a day or two, but stopped at the hotel. He could stand most anything, but he dodged the issue of having to defend his former principles against his later actions. Finally he screwed up courage enough to return home, and to his immense relief no one, not even Widdy, said a word to him about the theater, and he hoped it had been forgotten, but he was doomed to other mortifications. One day after dinner he was discussing a business question with his brother-in-law, and to prove his point drew a letter from his pocket, on unfolding which a photograph of Miss Kurtz dropped out upon the table. There was a general titter, which to the poor squire was worse than unrestrained thunder, and gathering up the letter and photograph he bolted out of the room. He determined to call on Miss Kurtz that very evening. He must return that photograph.

Of how it came into his pocket he did not have the least idea. He presumed he had taken it up with some papers he had been showing to Miss Kurtz and put it in his pocket himself. But at any rate he must return it. She might think he had stolen it. He paled at the bare thought, for he prided himself greatly on his honor.

The evening came and found the squire at Miss Kurtz's home, not very talkative, but very fidgety; but that young lady was exceeding pleasant and chatty. After several ineffectual attempts to say something, the squire blurted out, nervously:

"Miss Kurtz, I have something very odd to say to you this evening."

Miss Kurtz blushed and said to herself:

"So soon. It can't be that I have subdued him so quickly," then aloud, as the squire still hesitated: "If you are pleased to make me your confident, I shall be glad to hear what you have to say."

"Well, you see, Miss Kurtz, I've been thinking—that is—I was going to say—or no I have something to tell you that I don't understand," continued the squire.

"I am sure, Mr. Crabtree, if I can enlighten you I shall be pleased to do so."

"Well, I hardly know what you will think of me, and maybe you think I am acting strange, but I assure you that it is something that has worried me a great deal ever since I discovered it."

"He is going to propose sure enough," thought Miss Kurtz, as she replied: "I certainly shall think nothing but good of you, Mr. Crabtree, and I don't think you need have any concern," and she blushed and began to upbraid herself, thinking: "I ought to be ashamed of flirting with him; he is really very nice, and I do like him and I believe I will accept him."

"I had feared you would not understand me—that is that you would not accept me—my—" blundered the squire, totally oblivious of the construction Miss Kurtz was putting on what he said, and she, not for a moment thinking that he meant anything other than a formal proposal for her heart and hand, and having decided to accept him, interrupted his bashful stammering at this critical point as she gently touched his arm saying:

"I certainly accept your proposal, and return your love, and I know we shall be happy," as she extended her hand and laid her pretty little head upon his shoulder.

The squire was thunderstruck. Had all the horrible demons of mythology faced him he could not have moved or uttered a sound. He was horrified, paralyzed; his jaw dropped his face assumed a ghastly look. He hardly breathed for a few minutes. Miss Kurtz, taking his horrified silence from the depth of a very different emotion, gently raised her hand and patting him softly on the cheek, drew his head down to her and kissed him plump on the lips.

That kiss broke the spell. With a yell that might have shamed a maniac the squire tore himself from her clinging arms and rushed frantically and hatless into the street, where he continued his wild run, he knew not where, muttering as he sped along:

"Oh, heavens! oh, heavens!"

It was now Miss Kurtz's turn to be astonished, as the frantic squire dashed out; her eyes opened wide with wonder. She stood thus for a moment, and then she did what any other woman would have done under the circumstances, threw herself on the lounge and burst into tears, saying brokenly, as she did so; "I thought he was eccentric, but I didn't know he was a lunatic." Still lying there, weeping as though her heart was broken, squire's cousin, Widdy, found her when she came to make a call awhile later.

The squire continued his wild run for several blocks, and then slackened his speed. "Great heavens!" he thought, as he mopped the cold sweat from his brow and felt blindly on his head for his hat, "she thought I proposed to her and she accepted me. Oh, what shall I do? what shall I do to get out of this? Nobody will believe me if I say that I did not. and she and her father will think I've been trifling with her and want to kill me; oh, dear! oh, dear! these women are awful. I wish I were a thousand miles from here." And the poor squire groaned in anguish.

"At this rate you will be a thousand miles from here," said a hearty voice at the squire's elbow, and at the same time he received a vigorous slap on the shoulder. The squire turned and saw his brother-in-law, John, beside him, but made no reply.

"Where's your hat? and, he continued, as he saw the squire's white face, "what has happened? What's the matter with you, squire anyway.?"

"Oh, I'm done for now," was the squire's mournful reply. "I've made a fool of myself, and am in for it."

John, seeing his perturbed state, just took his arm and led him along to his home without saying a word. When inside and seated he drew up his chair and said: "Now, Hillery, we are alone, tell me all about it, and if I can help you I will."

Squire demurred at first, but finally told him all about the affair; how he made Miss Kurtz's acquaintance, his finding her glove in his pocket, and of his calling on her (on errands for his sisters), how he chanced to take her to the theater, down to finding her picture in his pocket, his attempt to return it and explain, and how she understood his preliminary to the explanation, and the result. John could scarcely keep from roaring as the squire told his story, but he saw that the squire was awfully serious about it and was indeed in a very delicate situation. Finally he asked:

"Hillery, what do you candidly think of Miss Kurtz, anyhow?"

"I think she is a very nice young lady," reluctantly acknowledged the squire.

"Well, then, why not straighten this mess out, as it is started. Go back to her and give some excuse for your running away and apologize and marry her. She is a fine girl, she evidently loves you or she would not have accepted your supposed proposal. Come, now, this is the best way out. Explain to either of your sisters or to Widdy, and they can make an excuse for you to Miss Kurtz."

It took some little talk to bring the squire round to acknowledge this to be the best way, but as he really loved Miss Kurtz, and it was only his stubbornness kept him from saying so, he was considerably delighted at the solution yet he was very much at sea for a plausible excuse for his outlandish conduct without giving the true reason.

To keep on with their plan of reconstruction they adjourned to the house of the squire's other brother-in-law, and there they met Widdy, who had just returned from her call on Miss Kurtz. She was loud in her denunciation of the squire, but when John told her the squire's side of the story, she agreed to help out the "loving geese," as she called them, and her ready tact straightened things out so that squire was the happiest man in town.

A year or more after the event that made J. Hillery a proud young husband, and he and his pretty wife were chatting over past events, when the squire in a burst of loving confidence, told her how it was he proposed to her. Her face was clouded for an instant only, and then she threw both arms about his neck and kissed him.

"Do you know how the glove and photograph came to be in your pocket?" she asked as she hid her blushing face in his bosom.

"No," he said, wonderingly. "How?"

"I put them there just to tease you. you were so bashful. But you'll forgive me, won't you my own dear Hillery?"

"Certainly I will, my precious one," he cried, as he gave her a hearty embrace.

Flimsy Underwear.

New York Mail and Express.

"Bad cold?"

"I should say I had, doctor," responded the reporter as he smothered a cough.

"What kind of underclothing do you wear?"

"The same kind I wore all summer."

"Linen or cotton!"

"I really can't say. Cotton I believe."

"Did you suffer much from the heat during the summer?"

"Suffer! I should say I did. I nearly melted."

"And you are a trifle chilly now that the cold wave has come?"

"I am, indeed; but what has my underwear to do with that? I have always worn the same kind in the summer."

"So does almost every one. The use of linen and cotton for the underwear is one of the commonest of all errors in this country. Now in Germany we have a movement which is called the German School of Clothing Reform. It aims to replace cotton and linen with woolen goods. There are many reasons why this should be done. Wool exercises a stimulating effect upon the skin, unlike linen and cotton, and consequently produces the proper action of the pores, glands and superficial tissues. It is a non-conductor of heat and preserves the normal temperature of the body. It allows a freer escape of the perspiration, and thus lowers, by evaporation, any abnormal temperature of the body, and facilitates the loss of excessive heat. Also, through its non-conductivity of heat, it preserves the normal measure of warmth. Hence it is a better protection against the extremes of either heat or cold than linen or cotton."

"Well, those certainly do seem to be reasons enough."

'Indeed they are, but they are not all. Wool is electrical, while linen and cotton are not. Wool can excite electricity, but does not conduct it. Therefore a body clothed in wool loses less of its animal electricity is excited on the surface. The intimate relationship between galvanic, nervous and vital forces render this peculiarity of the greatest importance to the wearer."

"Why doesn't every one wear wool then?"

"Because," answered the physician, "the old idea of having something flimsy and gauzy next to the flesh is too firmly instilled in the minds of the manufacturers of underwear for them to experiment with woolen materials. I have cured a large number of sick men of seemingly incurable disorders by simply prescribing a change in their underwear. While it is not an infallible cure-all," added the physician in conclusion, "it certainly is of much benefit, and its general adoption would result in great permanent good."

Patriotic Wall Street.

North American Review.

Wall street men were found in the vanguard fully equipped for duty in the early days of the late civil war. When money was to be raised to enable the north to carry on the terrible struggle it had to be obtained through Wall street. At this momentous juncture, when there was no eye to pity, and when no other arm seemed might enough to save, the Wall street men were equal to the occasian. They put their heads together, came to the front and resolved to extricate the government from its perilous position. It is true they were paid for it. They charged 12 per cent. for the loan, but that was little enough when the risk is taken into account. It was then almost impossible to get a loan at any rate of interest. By some of the great nations of Europe the risk then involved in such a loan was regarded in about the same light as the people of this country now estimate the present chance of realizing on Confederate paper money or Georgia bonds of the old issue. In this state of public feeling, Lombard street was not in a favorable mood to negotiate loans with this country, and the whole fraternity of the Rothschilds shut their fists on their shining shekels and shook their heads negatively and ominously at the bare mention of advancing money to the once great but then distressed republic.

Money was dear at the time, and the government was only obliged to pay for what could not be obtained in other quarters. Curiously enough, private property was then considered better security than the government indorsement, on the principle—which was not a very patriotic one, though in reality true—that the country could survive its form of government. That form, however, the best the world has yet seen, survived the shock and maintained its autonomy. That it did so was in a large measure due to the prompt action of Wall street men in raising the sinews of war at the incipient stage of the rebeillion. Had they failed to do so, it is not improbable that the repulse at Bull Run might have proved a decisive blow to the union, and plunged the country into a state of anarchy from which nothing but a despotism almost as bad could have succeeded.

Usefulness in Old Age.

Mr Smiles, who is the most charming and instructive of living pedants, has multiplied examples of great old men and old women. Mrs. Somerville, deservedly celebrated for her scientific attainments, was eighty-nine when she published her book on "Molecular and Microscopic Science." Goethe was in his extreme old age before he published the second part of "Faust," and though it has the Nestorian quality of garrulity, it is still a most remarkable poem, with many beauties which no genius of youth could have produced. Dr. Priestly did not begin the study of chemistry until he was past middle age. Defoe was an old man when he wrote "Robinson Crusoe." "Don Quixote" is another great masterpiece produced by the wisdom of years. Statesman, soldiers and men of action frequently appear at their best in old age. Von Moltke was hardly known at all when he was sixty-six years old. The English editor of his history of the war between Turkey and Russia described him as "a captain in the Prussian army, since deceased." At seventy he showed himself the greatest living strategist, and he has never since been suspected of senility. Statesmen seem to impove with age. Eldon, Brougham, Lyndhurst and Palmerston were active to the last. On his nineteenth birthday Lord Lyndhurst addressed the lords in a speech "of incomparable clearness, lucidity, and ability." John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, who died on the same day, were eighty-three and ninety-one respectively, and Jefferson had never ceased to take an active part, if not a controlling interest, in the management of the Democratic party. When the reader recalls how many of our American workers in politics and literature have not only lived to be very old, but have been more useful in their old age, he can readily agree with Mr. Smiles that persistent and intelligent activity adds years instead of taking them away from life.

To grow old gracefully is the great unconscious art of life. It is not a natural process, for much that is natural must be pressed in it. Or rather it might be better said that it is the result and the reward of an art—the art of usefulness.

A Texas Society Gentleman.

Chicago Times.

When Will J. Davis of the Haymarket Theatre was at the head of the Chicago Church-Choir Pinafore Company, he led his warblers into the State of Texas. In those days the advent of opera in that section was an event which brought out the elite as well as the hoodlum. One night the company was appearing in Galveston. The parquet was well filled by the best people. A long-haired man presented himself at the box office with two boys and said he wanted one seat. Mr. Davis asked him what he was going to do with the two boys. The Texan replied that he "lowed to take 'em in."

"Then you want two more seats," said the manager.

"I reckon not," the Texan answered "I never git but one seat for the three of us at a circus, and I 'low I an't goin' to git any more for sich a show as this."

The manager said he guessed he would. The Texan pulled out two revolvers and the boys drew a knife each, one of the boys remarking that he went wherever his pap went. The manager told them to go in. In about fifteen minutes one of the society men came to the box-office and said he had been insulted. That a big Texan accompanied by two boys had come in and ordered him and his lady to give up their seats. Mr. Davis called in an officer of the town and asked his assistance in ridding the house of the obnoxious characters. The society man said he would take a hand if there was no objection. In about a minute he had laid aside his swallow tail coat and taken off his dickey, which covered the front of a red flannel shirt. Under the waistband of his trousers were two huge revolvers.

"I am a society man," he said, "as long as there is anything in it; but, by the holy Moses! I am a Texan when it becomes necessary." In another minute he was inside, and when the long haired man saw him coming he got out in a hurry, telling the boys to follow. The opera proceeded and during the remainder of the engagement there was no trouble.

Things People Should Know.

From the New York Graphic.

Mr. A. S. Murray, keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities, British Museum, delivered an interesting lecture at the Parkes Museum on Thursday, March 22, on the "Physical Training of the Greeks and Romans." He observed that it had been said in ancient times that the two things which the Greeks desired most were to be healthy and to be beautiful. Beauty, in their eyes, was attainable largely by a careful system of physical training. We see, he observes, their idea of physical beauty nowhere better than on the sculptured frieze of the Parthenon at Athens now in the British Museum, for the greater part of it is a simple glorification of youth as developed by physical training on horseback and in chariot racing. There was no more marked difference between the Greeks and semi-barbarous races that sursounded them than in this matter of physical training. In one of his dialogues Lucian introduces the Scythian prince, Anarcharsis, who visited Athens in the sixth century B.C., and in the course of his visit went to the Palaistra. He was much surprised at the various exercises of the youth, thinking them ridiculous. He asked Solon, the legislator, how he could defend such folly. Solon explained that the exercises of the youth might seem absurd to an onlooker, but that they were meant to train up a race of men who, largely by this training, should become valuable citizens, capable of taking their part in war through the skill of body they thus acquired, and capable of taking a share in the administration of public affairs through the clearness of head and ready judgment which the habitual training of the palaistra fostered in them. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the ordinary exercises of the boys previous to their reaching the age of joining the palaistra, giving instances of skill attained in the various contests of leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, throwing the disc and the spear. Lastly he noticed the the physical training of the girls, to whom running was the only form of public contest allowed, and that only in a very restricted degree.

Hot Days

Have a weakening effect, causing loss of strength and a languor of mind as well as body. This condition permits the developement of affections and diseases otherwise inactive. In such cases the system readily rallies under the influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, tones and strengthens the digestive organs, and infuses fresh life and energy. Try it this season.

"My wife and myself were both generally run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought us out o that tired feeling, and made us feel like young people again. It has done more for us than all other medicines together." Richard Hawkhurst, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Nature's Cosmetic.

No surer preventive of wrinkles or a worn-looking skin can be obtained than sleep at the proper times or at odd moments, but of course this does not apply to the sleep obtained by artificial means. Healthful and natural slumber is of all remedies for a skin prematurely old the best, and the society belle who has the good of her complexion at heart will contrive a regular rest daily—if possible at a stated hour. One of the most famous beauties of the day—the wife of a well-known artist and whose social life is not altogether one of inclination, since there are actual duties involved in it—told me that she made it a rule to sleep daily after her afternoon exercise from 6 to 7, arising refreshed and ready for the duties of the evening, while she was certain that the delicate texture of her skin had been preserved by this means. Certain it is that at forty years of age this woman has the peculiar bloom of a girl of twenty. "Beauty sleep" is only so called because among the women of the Orient the practice of early sleep at night was cultivated and in Paris there are few belles who do not take a siesta before attending a ball. Of course the busy housekeeper will smile at suggestions which her home and often her nursery make impossible, but I am inclined to think that with a little effort even such a one could contrive a brief period of rest which might recuperate not only the complexion but the spirits of the governing head of the house.—Philadelphia Times.

"Mamma, what is the matter with my thumb? It hurts me every time I squeeze it." "Don't squeeze it, dear." "But if I don't squeeze it, how can I tell whether it hurts?"

Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous system strong enough to support the functions of their body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissipation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

It is proposed to remove Gen. Sheridan to Fortress Monroe at an early date.

No Cut Rates About This.—Only to answer the constant call for a good and low priced cough and croup remedy do we now introduce our Allen's Lung Balsam in three sizes, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle at all druggists.

The collections of internal revenue during the first 11 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, '88 amount to $114,094,759, being $5,428,867 more than the collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The aggregate receipts for May last were $275,529 greater than those for May 1887.

It is reported that ex-Mayor Grace and Daniel Lamont had purchased the New York Star.

The Common Lot.

There is a place no love can reach,
There is a time no voice can teach,
There is a chain no power can break,
There is a sleep no sound can wake.

Sooner or later that time will arrive, that place will wait for your coming, that chain must bind you in helpless death, that sleep must fall on your senses. But thousands every year go untimely to their fate, and thousands more lengthen out their days by heedful, timely care. For the failing strength, the weakening organs, the wasting blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful restorative and a prolonger of strength and life. It purifies the blood and invigorates the system, thereby fortifying it against disease. Of druggists.

The erection of a new Catholic college will shortly be commenced at Helena, Montana.

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

It is understood that the outraged American hen is "laying" for the egg trust.

Famous Women.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates, must be free from nervous debility and female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore these functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

Spindel—"I lent young Overdue a little money last night, Jack. Do you know him?" Jack—"Do I know him? I wish I had as many dollars as I know him."—[The Epoch.

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellets are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they have no equal.

The shipments of the government exhibit to the Cincinnatti exposition, which opens July 4th, have been completed. As a whole, the exhibit it is said is by far the largest as well the finest ever made by the government not excepting that at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Vicar General Conway, probably one of the best known of the Catholic prelates in America, is seriously ill at his home in Chicago, and his friends have given up all hopes for recovery.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

A large party of capitalists and iron men interested in the Consolidated Vermillion iron properties, have returned to Duluth from a four weeks' tour through the mining country.



INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the Cuticura Remedies are infallible.

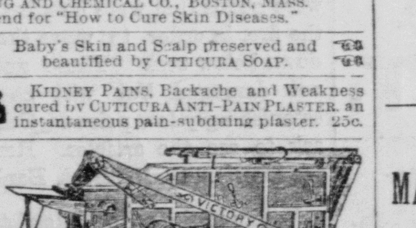
Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap.

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A Sure Cure For Piles.

Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment has cured Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles when all other Ointments have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c., and $1.00 per box. For sale by Ryan Drug Co., St. Paul.

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. Swayne's Ointment can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

Chinch bugs are doing serious damage in Olmstead county, Minn.

Farmers and Stockmen.

The only remedy that cures galls, cuts and wounds on horses and cattle, and always grows the hair in its original color, is Veterinary Carbolisalve. 50c and $1, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Warner's Safe Cure

1 has been before the public now about ten years, and in that time has proved itself to be all that it has been represented.

2 It is purely vegetable, contains nothing harmful, and does purify the blood and cure disease, as it puts the kidneys, the only blood-purifying organs, in complete health.

3 It Cures Permanently. We have tens of thousands of testimonials to this effect from people who were cured years ago and who are well to-day.

4 It is a Scientific Specific, was not put upon the market until thoroughly tested, and has the endorsement of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, M. A. Ph., LL. D., Official Analyst of foods and medicines, N. Y. State Board of Health, and scores of eminent chemists, physicians and professional experts.

5 H. H. Warner & Co., do not cure everything from one bottle, they having a specific for each important disease. Fight shy of any preparation which claims infalibility.

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For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

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It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

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MY DOG

I love my dog—a beautiful dog,
Brave and alert for a race;
Ready to frolic with baby or man;
Dignified, too, in his place.

I like his bark—a kindly bark,
Musical, honest and deep;
And his swirling tail and his shaggy coat
And his sudden, powerful leap.

Oh, never a corpulent pug for me,
Nor a spitz with treacherous snarl
Never a trembling, pattering hound,
Nor a poodle to live on my lap.

No soft lined basket for bed has Jack
Nor bib, nor luxurious plate;
But the doorstep brown that he guards so well,
And the lawn are his royal state.

No dainty leading ribbon of silk
My grand; good dog shall fret;
No golden collar needs he to show
He's a very expensive pet;

But just my loving voice for a chain,
His bound at my slightest sign,
And the faith when we look in each other's eyes
Proclaims that my dog is mine.

He'll never be carried in arms like a babe,
Nor be dragged like a toy, all a curl;
For he proudly knows he's a dog, does Jack,
And I'm not that sort of a girl.
—Bessie Hill, in St. Nicholas for October.

A Cottage By The Sea.

From the London Graphic.

Mr. Landon, ex-cotton spinner, had good reason to hate the army. His eldest daughter had married a gallant young Hussar, who quickly spent her fortune at Newmarket, and thereafter vanished from the world's ken, leaving her neither widow nor maid. His eldest son—a great scamp, as the sons of steady business men often are—entered a dragoon regiment, got into some discreditable row, was tried by Court-martial, dismissed the service and shot himself through the head the next day. His second daughter, Clara, was cruelly jilted by a guardsman, and died at Bournemouth a year subsequently of a broken heart. A second son—at Woolwich—was blown to pieces by a shell which exploded in his hands while he was examining it; and last, but not least, his own remaining child, his ewe lamb, Lilly, evinced a remarkable prepossession for the military. The Grand Dutchess of Gerolstein was not fonder of soldiers than Lily Landon; but then she only saw them at a distance, never at closed quarters. This idiosyncrasy was made all the more distressing to Mr. Landon from the circumstances of his residing in a garrison town, which is a seaport as well. He could not prevent Lily seeing soldiers and officers going about their duties, nor could he abolish the regimental band which always made Miss Lily's blue eyes sparkle and caused her unconsciously to assume something of the audacious demeanor of a vivandiere. All he could do was to engage a distant relative as a duenna, but under a homely exterior this old lady concealed a most romantic disposition, with a singular belief in what is now derided as chivalry. The Barsetshire Regiment, alias the Royal Bombardiers, was quartered at Barmouth at this time, and an exceedingly lively mess was one of the distinctions of the regiment, two-thirds of the members being young Irishmen. It was currently reported that these young gentlemen, of good family, but slender means, were the plague of the adjutant general's life, so frequent were the complaints and grievances that arose from their racing, rowing, rat-hunting and other proclivities and that the commander-in-chief himself had threatened to honor the two worst scapegraces of them all with the distinction of a court martial. The two in question—the head and front of all this offending—however, took life riotously, and were, indeed, on the high road to Avernus, when the following incidents occurred: They were close allies, these two; so that they went by the name of Castor and Pollux in the regiment—nicknames that will do just as well as their real ones, which are those of a noble Irish family.

Lieutenant Castor and Pollux, then, were walking down the High street, arm in arm, with very large cigars in their mouths, and very small bull tarriers at their heels, when Nick, alias Castor felt an electric thrill, so to say, from the arm of his pall Dick (Pollux), and from previous experiences at once concluded that there was a pretty girl around. So there was—and a benign old lady, wreathed in smiles, also.

"By George! what an exceedingly pretty girl," quoth Nick, and "Looks very solvent," said more practical Dick.

"Let us follow them and find out where they live."

The two ladies, who had evidently been making some trifling purchases in town, had turned their faces in the direction of the suburbs, and were now walking along the sea-shore, the younger with a white fluffy poodle dog in her arms. The officers followed at a respectful distance, but the bull terriers were in earnest in their endeavors to make the acquaintance of the fluffy poodle. Perhaps this accounted for one of the ladies' knowledge of what was going on behind them.

"Let us ask them to call off their dog," said Lily; "I am sure they are officers of the Bombardiers."

"Not for the world, not for the world, my dear," replied the duenna; "not that I have any doubt about their gallantry; the chivalrous sense of honor of these brave men who die for their country, and for England, home and beauty; but think what your papa would say, with his singular antipathy to warriors. Oh, no, never; let us hurry on, or they may, perhaps, be too assiduous in their devoirs."

They did hurry on to the heaven of a pretty bijou cottage in red brick and stone gables, standing among laurels in its own grounds, and a stone's throw from the sea, into which there jutted a boat pier, with a boat at the end of it. The two ladies disappeared through the green gate, but Castor managed to catch a Parthian glance of a pair of very bright sapphire blue eyes; while Pollux was saluted with a series of barks, the poodle, who, now believing himself at home and safe from terriers, struggled violently in his mistress' arms in the vain pretense of desiring to annihilate them both at once.

"A doosid neat little crib," observed Pollux, staring at the bow window. "Just the kind of a little box one would like to dawdle away a summer in, if one had $3,000 a year, instead of only 1,000 farthings."

"Yes, and with those two eyes to rival the billows," mused Castor, who was sentimental, comparatively speaking.

"I should think now," continued Pollux, "that it would not be unseemly to knock at the door and inquire if Mr. Smith lives here? That would tell us who the charmer is, at all events."

"Capital! Let us enter forthwith."

But when the two young men knocked and rang the bell, they became aware, to their surprise, of a great commotion within. There was a noise of a chain being put across the door, a hurrying of feet, and a clatter of fire-irons, and above all the din the poodle barked furiously.

"Officers!" some one cried in an angry voice. "On no account let them in."

A window above the porch was now thrown up, and an elderly man with a very long face and very white whiskers desired the young men to be gone.

"Does Mr. Smith live here, sir?" inquired Pollux, with his best and most courteous manner.

"No, sir, he does not. This is a lunatic asylum, and I am a mad doctor. If you value your liberty you will be gone. No one is allowed to enter here, and especially no—faugh!—soldiers."

"Is the young lady a patient we just saw go in?" asked Castor, surprised.

"Yes, sir, she is. Mad as a hatter. Homicidal mania. Don't you ever attempt to speak to her, or she may cut your throat. Carries a carving-knife in her muff. Here, John, show these—hum—gentlemen out."

The window went down with a bang, and a tall footman, coming round from the rear of the house, politely escorted the officers to the gate.

"I say, John," quoth Pollux, twiddling a sovereign between the fingers of his lavender kids, "who's that old bloke, eh?"

John regarded the gold attentively with one eye. "That's Mr. Landon, hisself. Horful rich, but vulgar. He's made his money in trade, you see, so you must excuse him."

"And the girl, John; what about the young lady?" asked Castor excitedly.

"That's our daughter, a namiable but 'aughty young 'ooman. No followers allowed," said John significantly. "Specially the milingtary."

"But why, John, why?"

"Can't say, sir, I'm sure. I only state facks. Now, sir, I must go back. If Mr. Landon was to see me, I'd lose my place. Thank you, sir, thank you; very sorry, but must lock the gate," which he did.

And they were locked out on the dusty road forthwith.

As Castor pensively turned homewards he saw something white, like a handkerchief, wave from a top window. His spirits rose with a bound, and, singular enough, he never mentioned the circumstance to his dear friend Pollux.

Ah! if he had but known that this was only a frisky freak of Miss Vizard, the duenna, into whose head there suddenly came a phantasy of a distressed damsel in a turret and of two young knights attempting her rescue. The circumstances, however, was enough to fan the spark—the bolt from the blue—in Castor's bosom to a flame, while, as for his friend, he walked on, wrapt in contemplation of John's allusion to Mr. Landon's wealth and "wulgarity."

Next day, and next day, and the next, the two friends strolled down to Marine Villa, and smoked many cigars on the little pier, but to no purpose. No one came out of the little green gate, and no one went in; nevertheless they enjoyed a beautiful view of the drawing-room windows.

"It's not satisfying, you know," said Castor, "but it is better than nothing, seeing where she is."

"I tell you what, my dear fellow," said Pollux; "this can't go on nohow. I must have money, for the duns are all down on me in shoals, and my respected progenitor is in the same fix as myself, since all his tenants down at Castle Pollux refuse to pay him the 'rint.'"

"Hang your filthy lucre! I only want her eyes."

"It strikes me, my child, that you are very far gone. But sitting here smoking wont do us much good in the way of either optics or rupees. The question is, how to get in."

"I am sure she is kind-hearted," said Castor. "See how she hugged that poodle—lucky dog!"

"Come! That's good," cried Pollux. "Happy thought; let us test it."

"How?"

"This way, sonny. You tumble into the water here, off this pier, and I will plunge in and rescue you. Man overboard! Great sensation, you know. Gallant conduct! Carried into the drawing-room by John. Smelling-bottles, brandy; put to bed! Bless you, my children, £20,000 down, and £20,000 more at my death! Old man now and can't live long! Upon my word, it's glorious," cried Pollux enthusiastically.

"Except for one thing," returned his friend, sarcastically; "that you might drown here and be blessed, for any one that would see you from the house."

"Now, my dear child, you are the veriest tyro I ever met. As if I have not the charmer peeping at us through the lace curtains at the centre window this half hour past. Looking at me, remember, not you, my boy."

"By Jove!" starting up, "you don't say so! Where?"

"There! You've gone and done it now! She's scuttled off like a mouse. That comes of wearing an eye-glass—you can't see."

"I can see that you have arranged this plot very nicely for yourself, my dear Pollux. I am to fall in and be the duffer that gets drowned, while you are to be the hero, the brave preserver, and so forth—no, thank you."

"But think of the pity a corpse excites, and the brandy and water, and that blue-eyed charmer putting hot stockings—her own, perhaps—full of salt to your poor feet."

"Ay, my good Pollux, and of your whispering into her ears all the time. No, the sorra a bit of me will be the corpse. You may, if you like."

"Well as you say yourself, it is better than nothing. I'll be the damp, moist, unpleasant body, but it's no use to-day. There's a flutter in the dovecote, and we may just as well go home to lunch"—which they did.

The next day was Sunday, and there was only early church parade. The two young officers strolled down to the cottage by the sea, and having taken up their positions at the end of the pier, began to smoke as usual. The bells were ringing for church and the morning was a fine one in the merry month of May. Presently they say a solemn procession issuing from the green gate headed by Mr. Landon, who, in figure and features, was remarkably like Mr. Hablot Browne's pictures of Mr. Dombey in the novel of that name. Mr. Landon, Miss Vizard, two maid servants, a coachman, a page, and John, the footman, with two out-door servants, formed the cortege. They all carried large prayer books, and were in their go-to-meeting raiment. Miss Lily was not there—nor the poodle. Miss Landon had developed quite a fondness for the sea of late, and was never tired of watching its varying moods—so like those of a woman—from her window.

"I say," said Pollux, when the procession had gone past some time, "there she is behind the drawing-room curtain. Fortune favors us; the house is empty; now is the time for our little comedy!" So saying he walked to the very edge and looked into the sea. "But look here, chappie! It would never do for you to save me, for you would not have the nous to carry the farce through. Come, no hesitation; in you go." And suiting the action to the word, he sent Mr. Castor with a souse into the water. Miss Landon saw it all from the window, and so did the poodle. The latter barked disapprobation of the whole proceeding, but his mistress trembled with fear and excitement.

"Good gracious!" she said to herself. "Are those two handsome young officers quarreling about me, and will there be murder? Oh, my! No! See, one of them throws off his coat and dashes his hat on the ground! He plunges into the boiling waves to save his drowning friend. The waters close over them! Brave man! Oh, dear, I can't stand this! Cook! Cook! Come here, run, run directly."

The cook, a fat Irish woman, with a red face and reddish hair, came puffing and blowing to the foot of the stairs.

"Oh, cook! run quick and save them! Two officers! Drowning there at the pier. Oh, run, run quick, cook, please."

"Is it sogers, they? Bedad, thin, the divil a fear of them. Sure, indeed, I was coorted by a sergeant meself, aud, sez he, sez he—"

But Miss Landon could not wait to hear honest Bridget's reminiscences. She sped out of the house and down to the pier, the poodle barking furiously in front, and Bridget puffing like a female locomotive in the rear.

They reached the beach just in time to meet the two dripping officers coming out of the water. If Miss Landon had not been so excited she might have thought it singular that the drowned man was riding on the other's back, and that, though his eyes were shut, he seemed to cling vigorously to his friend's neck.

But she neither noticed this nor anything else, in her efforts to emulate Grace Darling on that coast.

"Oh! I saw you fall into the water. I am so glad," she stammered inconsistently. "How brave of you; but will he die?"

Pollux shook his head meaningly—like Lord Bacon in the play.

"It all depends on the promptness of the measures. If we could only put him to bed at once now."

"Oh, bring him into the house. My name is Lily—Miss Brandon, you know—and I'm sure pa will not be angry when it is a matter of life and death."

"'Deed thin, but he'd be a naygur if he was anything else,'" said Bridget.

Chuckling at the success of his experiment, Pollux, who was a young athlete, ran his friend at the double quick into the cottage, while the two women followed at their best pace behind in much perturbation.

"Ye must put him into the master's own bed," quoth Bridget, who was the only servant left this Sunday in the house, "and give him plenty of rum and brandy. That's what cures the sogers, as Sergeant Heavystirn many and many's the time"—

"Take him up to Papa's room. Up the stairs to the right. Can I do anything, sir? Oh, please tell me!"

"He should have hot stockings full of salt to his legs and feet," said Pollux gravely.

"Would Bridgets do?" she inquired eagerly. "She wears blue wooleners, very warm and thick—"

"I think," said Pollux, shaking his head, "that lisle thread, six sixes, would suit his complaint better."

She blushed, for she saw he was regarding her boots. After this, though anxious to be of every assistance, she did not seem to be of very much afraid of fatal consequences rom the accident.

In the midst of the to do, while Bridget was cooking rum and water and lemons, and frequently tasting the mixture in the kitchen, and while Castor was carefully tucked into Mr. Landon's bed by his friend, who had enrobed himself in Mr. Landon's dressing gown and nether garments, the aforsaid procession returned from church. Lily flew down the stairs like a bird, but not quicker than the indignant poodle.

"Oh, papa, dear! Only think. They were all but drowned, when we saved them; that is, I and Cook. Oh, wasn't it a mercy? The two officers! They are in your bed!"

She brust into tears, as girls do under sudden excitement.

"Two officers, and in my bed!" exclaimed her father wrathfully. "What does this mean? Are you mad?"

"Indeed and indeed, then she's not," observed Bridget to the astonished groupe. "And where should the poor craytur be, and he an illigant Irishman, a son of Lord Castor, as fine a man as ever stepped, that lived beyant the bog, if not in the best bed? And his friend, that's as good as a wet nurse, wid him, and an Irish gentleman, too, as he told me himself, when he took the sup of brandy from me own hands, Mrs. Bridget,' sez he, 'did yez ever hear of Sir Giles Pollux, of Castle Pollux?' sez he, and 'Degorra, sir, sez I, 'that I did many and many a time;' 'and that's me own father,' sez he, and—"

"Will no one stop that infernal woman's tongue?" exclaimed Mr. Landon. "You have been most imprudent, Lily. Has not the army cost us enough already, without putting two officers into my very bed?"

"Only one, papa," she said humbly, and looking down.

"Pish! Well, they shall get out of the house faster than they came in," he cried, and bounded up the stairs.

But even Mr. Landon was silenced by what he saw in his bedroom. The blinds were all drawn, and the room darkened. A young man with a curly head lay in his bed. His eyes were shut, and his face pallid. The latter was due it must be confessed, to an application of violet powder from the toilet table. There were great black marks under his eyes—from a lump of coal in the grate—and Mr. Landon began to think that matters were really worse than he thought. Moreover, he had caught Bridget's reference to the nobility, and Mr. Landon, like many self-made men, dearly loved a lord.

"Well, sir," he said to Pollux, "here exclaimed Miss Vizard, of a sudden.

And a soldier it was—an orderly in pursuit of the young man. Miss Vizard almost fainted when she heard that the Royal Bombardiers were ordered on service to South Africa immediately, and that the Colonel had been sending messengers in search of them all the morning. The effect on the drowned was remarkable. He jumped out of bed and clothed himself in a moment. So did his friend.

Miss Lily wept silently.

"As I'll never probably see you again, I'll say good-bye," said Mr. Landon quietly.

Miss Vizard regarded Pollux with inexpressible tenderness.

"It is like going to the crusaders," she murmured.

As for poor Lily, she could only return the squeeze of her lover's hand—no more. * * *

At Majuba Hill there are two graves sise by side, in which Pollux and Castor, undivided in death, sleep well. I wonder if Lady Longworth ever thinks of them in the whirl of London society? She is a great lady now, and her eyes are as much admired as her diamonds.

How He was Made Better Off.

From the London Figaro.

A Scotch tradesman who had amassed, as he believed, £4,000, was surprised by his old clerk with a balance sheet showing his fortune to be £6,000. "It cannot be," said the principal; "count again." The clerk did count again, and again declared the balance to be £6,000. The master counted himself, he also brought out a surplus of £6,000. Time after time he cast up the columns—it was still a 6, and not a 4 that rewarded his labors. So the old merchant on the strength of his good fortune, modernized his house and "put money in the purse" of the carpenter, the painter, and the upholsterer. Still, however, he had a lurking doubt of the existence of the £2,000; so one winter night he sat down to give the columns "one count more." At the close of his task he jumped up as though he had been galvanized, and rushed through the streets in a shower of rain to the house of the clerk. The clerk's head, capped and drowsy, emerged from an attic window at the sound of his knock to inquire the errand of his midnight visitor. "Whose there?" he mumbled, "and what d'ye want?" "It's me, ye scoundrel!" exclaimed his employer; "ye've added up the year of our Lord among the pounds."

Death in Chewing Gum.

An Apothecary in San Francisco Examiner.

I have been tempted time and again to write to the Examiner an appeal for its vast influence to stop a great evil and warn the people of this city against allowing their children to indulge in the practice of swapping chewing gum. Diphtheria is on the increase, especially among children, and any physician will affirm what I say that there is no surer way of propagating the disease than the habit so common among children that I speak of. Parents should teach their children, and the Board of Education should instruct the teachers in the public schools to admonish the children daily upon the evil effects of it.

The Squire's Courting

Everybody said the squire would never marry. Not because they had any special assurance that the squire would never assume the hymeneal yoke, but just because it would seem so very funny if he should.

There are a great many things that could happen, though in some way or other we get to think they never will, and when they do happen we are almost as much surprised as we would be at a miracle. So it was with the squire and matrimony. In the eyes of his friends and relatives the very idea was laughable.

Now, the squire was no squire at all. The word implies a judge, and the squire was not a judge, at least not in the legal sense. "Squire" was simply a nickname given a sportive movement to J. Hillery Crabtree, by a joking school-fellow, and it had tenaciously clung to him as he had advanced in years and stature.

J. Hillery, or the squire, was, as to complexion, a brunette; very dark eyes, blue-black hair and mustache, about five feet-eight inches in his stockings, and decidedly blunt in his manners, with a generous opinion of himself. In his early youth he was the especial charge of his three aunts and at the same time their torment. He was the source of never-ending contention between the three estimable ladies, who could never agree as to how he should be trained, and in consequence the squire himself was responsible for most of his early training as the multitude of cooks spoiled the broth—of a boy. And we find him at 24 with a kind of contempt for women, young women in particular. He was suspicious of them. He was very particular as to his personal appearance, taciturn and single, yet withal, had he been a biting fish, the girls thought he would have been a good catch. Fate was laying a trap for the wary and self-satisfied squire. One day he called to see one of his aunts in New York, and to the squire's disgust there chanced to be a young lady calling at the same time. Of course an introduction followed. The squire would gladly have fled, but he had important messages to give his aunt. Miss Kurtz was in no apparent hurry. Then, to make matters worse, it began to rain, and of course Miss Kurtz could not go in the rain, and the squire's discomfort was greatly augmented when his aunt took him to one side and laid down the law to him that he must see Miss Kurtz safely home. Why the squire should object to seeing a pretty girl home no one knew, but he did, and it must be said that he was rather gruff as he offered his escort to the young lady.

Now, how such a thing could happen cannot be told; it was very shocking indeed to the squire, but a fact. The next morning in the dining room the squire chanced to pull out his handkerchief and what should come out with it but a lady's glove, a nice, sweet-scented delicate affair. The squire was quite overcome, he was considerably agitated, and when his Cousin Widdy, a very lively young miss, pounced upon the tell-tale glove and demanded an explanation, the squire growled out something and turned very red, deliberately took the glove from her, and walked out of the house.

As the squire walked along the street he felt considerably vexed. Now, of course he must go to return the glove to Miss Kurtz, but how could he explain its being in his pocket. He would not explain. He would send it to her by mail.

But again, he did not know the number of her house, and he dared not ask for fear the folks would laugh at him, so that very evening he called and returned the glove to its fair owner. He was forced to acknowledge to himself on the way home that he had spent a very pleasant evening, and he was not sure that girls were as frivolous as he had thought them; at least not all the girls. Miss Kurtz had given him an invitation to call again and he did not know but that he would; she appeared to be a very nice girl, but one must look out for them they are so tricky.

It was rather amusing to those who knew the squire and his antipathies, to notice how soon it was necessary for him to call again on Miss Kurtz, and it was the occasion for no little chaffing by Widdy. The squire would look ashamed, growl, and hastily get out of her way, and at the same time every one noticed that the squire wore a puzzled look as though he was thinking deeply over something. If he made frequent calls on Miss Kurtz, he was very careful that none of his family should know it. You know its a very hard thing for a man to acknowledge frankly that he has violated his own precepts. And it may be said right here, that Miss Kurtz was a very estimable young lady and not without a lively appreciation of the humorous. She had heard from his sister that the squire was a sort of a woman-hater, and all to herself she had determined to subdue the enemy.

The squire had an awful fight with himself, but finally asked Miss Kurtz to accompany him to the theater. By a series of skillful questioning he managed to find out where each of the household were likely to spend a certain evening, and then took Miss Kurtz as far away from them as he could. Then, imagine his disgust, when after getting comfortably seated he discovered his sister and her wretch of a husband in the box opposite, coolly surveying him and his companion through their opera glasses. His first impulse was to get up and leave, but a second thought told him that that would never do. He felt that Miss Kurtz was laughing at him, and he looked round rather sharply once, and was not sure but that he caught the trace of a hastily suppressed smile on the face of the demure puss at his side. He did not enjoy the performance a bit, and was greatly relieved when the curtain went down for the last time.

He did not walk home with Miss Kurtz, but called a cab, and giving cabby the street and number told him to hurry up. He was bound to get away from female companionship just as quickly as he could.

Miss Kurtz said nothing at the unseemly haste. The squire did not go home for a day or two, but stopped at the hotel. He could stand most anything, but he dodged the issue of having to defend his former principles against his later actions. Finally he screwed up courage enough to return home, and to his immense relief no one, not even Widdy, said a word to him about the theater, and he hoped it had been forgotten, but he was doomed to other mortifications. One day after dinner he was discussing a business question with his brother-in-law, and to prove his point drew a letter from his pocket, on unfolding which a photograph of Miss Kurtz dropped out upon the table. There was a general titter, which to the poor squire was worse than unrestrained thunder, and gathering up the letter and photograph he bolted out of the room. He determined to call on Miss Kurtz that very evening. He must return that photograph.

Of how it came into his pocket he did not have the least idea. He presumed he had taken it up with some papers he had been showing to Miss Kurtz and put it in his pocket himself. But at any rate he must return it. She might think he had stolen it. He paled at the bare thought, for he prided himself greatly on his honor.

The evening came and found the squire at Miss Kurtz's home, not very talkative, but very fidgety; but that young lady was exceeding pleasant and chatty. After several ineffectual attempts to say something, the squire blurted out, nervously:

"Miss Kurtz, I have something very odd to say to you this evening."

Miss Kurtz blushed and said to herself: "So soon. It can't be that I have subdued him so quickly," then aloud, as the squire still hesitated: "If you are pleased to make me your confident, I shall be glad to hear what you have to say."

"Well, you see, Miss Kurtz, I've been thinking—that is—I was going to say—or no I have something to tell you that I don't understand," continued the squire.

"I am sure, Mr. Crabtree, if I can enlighten you I shall be pleased to do so."

"Well, I hardly know what you will think of me, and maybe you think I am acting strange, but I assure you that it is something that has worried me a great deal ever since I discovered it."

"He is going to propose sure enough," thought Miss Kurtz, as she replied: "I certainly shall think nothing but good of you, Mr. Crabtree, and I don't think you need have any concern," and she blushed and began to upbraid herself, thinking: "I ought to be ashamed of flirting with him; he is really very nice, and I do like him and I believe I will accept him."

"I had feared you would not understand me—that is that you would not accept me—my—" blundered the squire, totally oblivious of the construction Miss Kurtz was putting on what he said, and she, not for a moment thinking that he meant anything other than a formal proposal for her heart and hand, and having decided to accept him, interrupted his bashful stammering at this critical point as she gently touched his arm saying:

"I certainly accept your proposal, and return your love, and I know we shall be happy," as she extended her hand and laid her pretty little head upon his shoulder.

The squire was thunderstruck. Had all the horrible demons of mythology faced him he could not have moved or uttered a sound. He was horrified, paralyzed; his jaw dropped his, face assumed a ghastly look. He hardly breathed for a few minutes. Miss Kurtz, taking his horrified silence from the depth of a very different emotion, gently raised her hand and patting him softly on the cheek, drew his head down to her and kissed him plump on the lips.

That kiss broke the spell. With a yell that might have shamed a maniac the squire tore himself from her clinging arms and rushed frantically and hatless into the street, where he continued his wild run, he knew not where, muttering as he sped along:

"Oh, heavens! oh, heavens!"

It was now Miss Kurtz's turn to be astonished, as the frantic squire dashed out; her eyes opened wide with wonder. She stood thus for a moment, and then she did what any other woman would have done under the circumstances, threw herself on the lounge and burst into tears, saying brokenly, as she did so; "I thought he was eccentric, but I didn't know he was a lunatic." Still lying there, weeping as though her heart was broken, squire's cousin, Widdy, found her when she came to make a call awhile later.

The squire continued his wild run for several blocks, and then slackened his speed. "Great heavens!" he thought, as he mopped the cold sweat from his brow and felt blindly on his head for his hat, "she thought I proposed to her and she accepted me. Oh, what shall I do? what shall I do to get out of this? Nobody will believe me if I say that I did not, and she and her father will think I've been trifling with her and want to kill me; oh, dear! oh, dear! these women are awful. I wish I were a thousand miles from here." And the poor squire groaned in anguish.

"At this rate you will be a thousand miles from here," said a hearty voice at the squire's elbow, and at the same time he received a vigorous slap on the shoulder. The squire turned and saw his brother-in-law, John, beside him, but made no reply.

"Where's your hat? and, he continued, as he saw the squire's white face, "what has happened? What's the matter with you, squire anyway?"

"Oh, I'm done for now," was the squire's mournful reply. "I've made a fool of myself, and am in for it."

John, seeing his perturbed state, just took his arm and led him along to his home without saying a word. When inside and seated he drew up his chair and said: "Now, Hillery, we are alone, tell me all about it, and if I can help you I will."

Squire demurred at first, but finally told him all about the affair; how he made Miss Kurtz's acquaintance, his finding her glove in his pocket, and of his calling on her (on errands for his sisters), how he chanced to take her to the theater, down to finding her picture in his pocket, his attempt to return it and explain, and how she understood his preliminary to the explanation, and the result. John could scarcely keep from roaring as the squire told his story, but he saw that the squire was awfully serious about it and was indeed in a very delicate situation. Finally he asked:

"Hillery, what do you candidly think of Miss Kurtz, anyhow?"

"I think she is a very nice young lady," reluctantly acknowledged the squire.

"Well, then, why not straighten this mess out, as it is started. Go back to her and give some excuse for your running away and apologize and marry her. She is a fine girl, she evidently loves you or she would not have accepted your supposed proposal. Come, now, this is the best way out. Explain to either of your sisters or to Widdy, and they can make an excuse for you to Miss Kurtz."

It took some little talk to bring the squire round to acknowledge this to be the best way, but as he really loved Miss Kurtz, it was only his stubbornness kept him from saying so, he was considerably delighted at the solution yet he was very much at sea for a plausible excuse for his outlandish conduct without giving the true reason.

To keep on with their plan of reconstruction they adjourned to the house of the squire's other brother-in-law, and there they met Widdy, who had just returned from her call on Miss Kurtz. She was loud in her denunciation of the squire, but when John told her the squire's side of the story, she agreed to help out the "loving geese," as she called them, and her ready tact straightened things out so that squire was the happiest man in town.

A year or more after the event that made J. Hillery a proud young husband, and he and his pretty wife were chatting over past events, when the squire in a burst of loving confidence, told her how it was he proposed to her. Her face was clouded for an instant only, and then she threw both arms about his neck and kissed him.

"Do you know how the glove and photograph came to be in your pocket?" she asked as she hid her blushing face in his bosom.

"No," he said, wonderingly. "How?"

"I put them there just to tease you, you were so bashful. But you'll forgive me, won't you my own dear Hillery?"

"Certainly I will, my precious one," he cried, as he gave her a hearty embrace.

Flimsy Underwear.

New York Mail and Express.

"Bad cold?"

"I should say I had, doctor," responded the reporter as he smothered a cough.

"What kind of underclothing do you wear?"

"The same kind I wore all summer."

"Linen or cotton!"

"I really can't say. Cotton I believe."

"Did you suffer much from the heat during the summer?"

"Suffer! I should say I did. I nearly melted."

"And you are a trifle chilly now that the cold wave has come?"

"I am, indeed; but what has my underwear to do with that? I have always worn the same kind in the summer."

"So does almost every one. The use of linen and cotton for the underwear is one of the commonest of all errors in this country. Now in Germany we have a movement which is called the German School of Clothing Reform. It aims to replace cotton and linen with woolen goods. There are many reasons why this should be done. Wool exercises a stimulating effect upon the skin, unlike linen and cotton, and consequently produces the proper action of the pores, glands and superficial tissues. It is a non-conductor of heat and preserves the normal temperature of the body. It allows a freer escape of the perspiration, and thus lowers, by evaporation, any abnormal temperature of the body, and facilitates the loss of excessive heat. Also, through its non-conductivity of heat, it preserves the normal measure of warmth. Hence it is a better protection against the extremes of either heat or cold than linen or cotton."

"Well, those certainly do seem to be reasons enough."

"Indeed they are, but they are not all. Wool is electrical, while linen and cotton are not. Wool can excite electricity, but does not conduct it. Therefore a body clothed in wool loses less of its animal electricity is excited on the surface. The intimate relationship between galvanic, nervous and vital forces render this peculiarity of the greatest importance to the wearer."

"Why doesn't every one wear wool then?"

"Because," answered the physician, "the old idea of having something flimsy and gauzy next to the flesh is too firmly instilled in the minds of the manufacturers of underwear for them to experiment with woolen materials. I have cured a large number of sick men of seemingly incurable disorders by simply prescribing a change in their underwear. While it is not an infallible cure-all," added the physician in conclusion, "it certainly is of much benefit, and its general adoption would result in great permanent good."

Patriotic Wall Street.

North American Review.

Wall street men were found in the vanguard fully equipped for duty in the early days of the late civil war. When money was to be raised to enable the north to carry on the terrible struggle it had to be obtained through Wall street. At this momentous juncture, when there was no eye to pity, and when no other arm seemed might enough to save, the Wall street men were equal to the occasion. They put their heads together, came to the front and resolved to extricate the government from its perilous position. It is true they were paid for it. They charged 12 per cent. for the loan, but that was little enough when the risk is taken into account. It was then almost impossible to get a loan at any rate of interest. By some of the great nations of Europe the risk then involved in such a loan was regarded in about the same light as the people of this country now estimate the present chance of realizing on Confederate paper money or Georgia bonds of the old issue. In this state of public feeling, Lombard street was not in a favorable mood to negotiate loans with this country, and the whole fraternity of the Rothschilds shut their fists on their shining shekels and shook their heads negatively and ominously at the bare mention of advancing money to the once great but then distressed republic.

Money was dear at the time, and the government was only obliged to pay for what could not be obtained in other quarters. Curiously enough, private property was then considered better security than the government indorsement, on the principle—which was not a very patriotic one, though in reality true—that the country could survive its form of government. That form, however, the best the world has yet seen, survived the shock and maintained its autonomy. That it did so was in a large measure due to the prompt action of Wall street men in raising the sinews of war at the incipient stage of the rebellion. Had they failed to do so, it is not improbable that the repulse at Bull Run might have proved a decisive blow to the union, and plunged the country into a state of anarchy from which nothing but a despotism almost as bad could have succeed—l.

Usefulness in Old Age.

Mr Smiles, who is the most charming and instructive of living pedants, has multiplied examples of great old men and old women. Mrs. Somerville, deservedly celebrated for her scientific attainments, was eighty-nine when she published her book on "Molecular and Microscopic Science." Goethe was in his extreme old age before he published the second part of "Faust," and though it has the Nestorian quality of garrulity, it is still a most remarkable poem, with many beauties which no genius of youth could have produced. Dr. Priestly did not begin the study of chemistry until he was past middle age. Defoe was an old man when he wrote "Robinson Crusoe." "Don Quixote" is another great masterpiece produced by the wisdom of years. Statesman, soldiers and men of action frequently appear at their best in old age. Von Moltke was hardly known at all when he was sixty-six years old. The English editor of his history of the war between Turkey and Russia described him as "a captain in the Prussian army, since deceased." At seventy he showed himself the greatest living strategist, and he has never since been suspected of senility. Statesmen seem to impove with age. Eldon, Brougham, Lyndhurst and Palmerston were active to the last. On his nineteenth birthday Lord Lyndhurst addressed the lords in a speech "of incomparable clearness, lucidity, and ability." John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, who died on the same day, were eighty-three and ninety-one respectively, and Jefferson had never ceased to take an active part, if not a controlling interest, in the management of the Democratic party. When the reader recalls how many of our American workers in politics and literature have not only lived to be very old, but have been more useful in their old age, he can readily agree with Mr. Smiles that persistent and intelligent activity adds years instead of taking them away from life.

To grow old gracefully is the great unconscious art of life. It is not a natural process, for much that is natural must be pressed in it. Or rather it might be better said that it is the result and the reward of an art—the art of usefulness.

A Texas Society Gentleman.

Chicago Times.

When Will J. Davis of the Haymarket Theatre was at the head of the Chicago Church-Choir Pinafore Company, he led his warblers into the State of Texas. In those days the advent of opera in that section was an event which brought out the elite as well as the hoodlum. One night the company was appearing in Galveston. The parquet was well filled by the best people. A long-haired man presented himself at the box office with two boys and said he wanted one seat. Mr. Davis asked him what he was going to do with the two boys. The Texan replied that he "lowed to take 'em in."

"Then you want two more seats," said the manager.

"I reckon not," the Texan answered "I never git but one seat for the three of us at a circus, and I 'low I an't goin' to git any more for sich a show as this."

The manager said he guessed he would. The Texan pulled out two revolvers and the boys drew a knife each, one of the boys remarking that he went wherever his pap went. The manager told them to go in. In about fifteen minutes one of the society men came to the box-office and said he had been insulted. That a big Texan accompanied by two boys had come in and ordered him and his lady to give up their seats. Mr. Davis called in an officer of the town and asked his assistance in ridding the house of the obnoxious characters. The society man said he would take a hand if there was no objection. In about a minute he had laid aside his swallow tail coat and taken off his dickey, which covered the front of a red flannel shirt. Under the waistband of his trousers were two huge revolvers.

"I am a society man," he said, "as long as there is anything in it; but, by the holy Moses! I am a Texan when it becomes necessary." In another minute he was inside, and when the long haired man saw him coming he got out in a hurry, telling the boys to follow. The opera proceeded and during the remainder of the engagement there was no trouble.

Things People Should Know.

From the New York Graphic.

Mr. A. S. Murray, keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities, British Museum, delivered an interesting lecture at the Parkes Museum on Thursday, March 22, on the "Physical Training of the Greeks and Romans." He observed that it had been said in ancient times that the two things which the Greeks desired most were to be healthy and to be beautiful. Beauty, in their eyes, was attainable largely by a careful system of physical training. We see, he observes, their idea of physical beauty nowhere better than on the sculptured frieze of the Parthenon at Athens now in the British Museum, for the greater part of it is a simple glorification of youth as developed by physical training on horseback and in chariot racing. There was no more marked difference between the Greeks and semi-barbarous races that surrounded them than in this matter of physical training. In one of his dialogues Lucian introduces the Scythian prince, Anarcharsis, who visited Athens in the sixth century B. C., and in the course of his visit went to the Palaistra. He was much surprised at the various exercises of the youth, thinking them ridiculous. He asked Solon, the legislator, how he could defend such folly. Solon explained that the exercises of the youth might seem absurd to an onlooker, but that they were meant to train up a race of men who, largely by this training, should become valuable citizens, capable of taking their part in war through the skill of body they thus acquired, and capable of taking a share in the administration of public affairs through the clearness of head and ready judgment which the habitual training of the palaistra fostered in them. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the ordinary exercises of the boys previous to their reaching the age of joining the palaistra, giving instances of skill attained in the various contests of leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, throwing the disc and the spear. Lastly he noticed the the physical training of the girls, to whom running was the only form of public contest allowed, and that only in a very restricted degree.

Hot Days

Have a weakening effect, causing loss of strength and a languor of mind as well as body. This condition permits the developement of affections and diseases otherwise inactive. In such cases the system readily rallies under the influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, tones and strengthens the digestive organs, and infuses fresh life and energy. Try it this season.

"My wife and myself were both generally run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought us out of that tired feeling, and made us feel like young people again. It has done more for us than all other medicines together." RICHARD HAWKHURST, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Nature's Cosmetic.

No surer preventive of wrinkles or a worn-looking skin can be obtained than sleep at the proper times or at odd moments, but of course this does not apply to the sleep obtained by artificial means. Healthful and natural slumber is of all remedies for a skin prematurely old the best, and the society belle who has the good of her complexion at heart will contrive a regular rest daily—if possible at a stated hour. One of the most famous beauties of the day—the wife of a well-known artist and whose social life is not altogether one of inclination, since there are actual duties involved in it—told me that she made it a rule to sleep daily after her afternoon exercise from 6 to 7, arising refreshed and ready for the duties of the evening, while she was certain that the delicate texture of her skin had been preserved by this means. Certain it is that at forty years of age this woman has the peculiar bloom of a girl of twenty. "Beauty sleep" is only so called because among the women of the Orient the practice of early sleep at night was cultivated and in Paris there are few belles who do not take a siesta before attending a ball. Of course the busy housekeeper will smile at suggestions which her home and often her nursery make impossible, but I am inclined to think that with a little effort even such a one could contrive a brief period of rest which might recuperate not only the complexion but the spirits of the governing head of the house.—Philadelphia Times.

"Mamma, what is the matter with my thumb? It hurts me every time I squeeze it." "Don't squeeze it, dear." "But if I don't squeeze it, how can I tell whether it hurts?"

Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous system strong enough to support the functions of their body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissipation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

It is proposed to remove Gen. Sheridan to Fortress Monroe at an early date.

NO CUT RATES ABOUT THIS.—Only to answer the constant call for a good and low priced cough and croup remedy do we now introduce our Allen's Lung Balsam in three sizes, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle at all druggists.

The collections of internal revenue during the first 11 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, '88 amount to $114,094,759, being $5,428,867 more than the collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The aggregate receipts for May last were $275,529 greater than those for May 1887.

It is reported that ex-Mayor Grace and Daniel Lamont had purchased the New York Star.

The Common Lot.

There is a place no love can reach,
There is a time no voice can teach,
There is a chain no power can break,
There is a sleep no sound can wake.

Sooner or later that time will arrive, that place will wait for your coming, that chain must bind you in helpless death, that sleep must fall on your senses. But thousands every year go untimely to their fate, and thousands more lengthen out their days by heedful, timely care. For the failing strength, the weakening organs, the wasting blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful restorative and a prolonger of strength and life. It purifies the blood and invigorates the system, thereby fortifying it against disease. Of druggists.

The erection of a new Catholic college will shortly be commenced at Helena, Montana.

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

It is understood that the outraged American hen is "laying" for the egg trust.

Famous Women.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates, must be free from nervous debility and female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore these functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

Spindel—"I lent young Overdue a little money last night, Jack. Do you know him?" Jack—"Do I know him? I wish I had as many dollars as I know him."—[The Epoch.

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellets are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they have no equal.

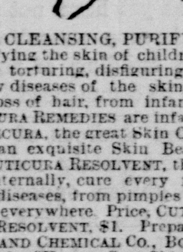
The shipments of the government exhibit to the Cincinnatti exposition, which opens July 4th, have been completed. As a whole, the exhibit it is said is by far the largest as well the finest ever made by the government not excepting that at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Vicar General Conway, probably one of the best known of the Catholic prelates in America, is seriously ill at his home in Chicago, and his friends have given up all hopes for recovery.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

A large party of capitalists and iron men interested in the Consolidated Vermillion iron properties, have returned to Duluth from a four weeks' tour through the mining country.



FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

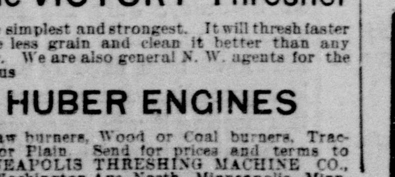
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.



The VICTORY Thresher

is the simplest and strongest. It will thresh faster waste less grain and clean it better than any other. We are also general N. W. agents for the famous

HUBER ENGINES

Straw burners, Wood or Coal burners, Traction or Plain. Send for prices and terms to MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO., 206 Washington Ave. North. Minneapolis, Minn.

The man behind the times breaks the colt; the wise man trains him.

A Sure Cure For Piles.

Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment has cured Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles when all other Ointments have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c., and $1.00 per box. For sale by Ryan Drug Co., St. Paul.

Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

Chinch bugs are doing serious damage in Olmstead county, Minn.

Farmers and Stockmen.

The only remedy that cures galls, cuts and wounds on horses and cattle, and always grows the hair in its original color, is **Veterinary Carbolisalve.** 50c and $1, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Warner's Safe Cure

1 has been before the public now about ten years, and in that time has PROVED ITSELF TO BE ALL THAT IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED.

2 IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE, contains nothing harmful, and DOES PURIFY THE BLOOD AND CURE DISEASE, as it puts the kidneys, THE ONLY BLOOD-PURIFYING ORGANS, in complete health.

3 IT CURES PERMANENTLY. We have tens of thousands of testimonials to this effect from people who were CURED YEARS AGO and who are WELL TO-DAY.

4 IT IS A SCIENTIFIC SPECIFIC, was not put upon the market until thoroughly tested, and has the endorsement of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, M. A. Ph., LL. D., Official Analyst of foods and medicines, N. Y. State Board of Health, and scores of eminent chemists, physicians and professional experts.

5 H. H. Warner & Co., DO NOT CURE EVERYTHING FROM ONE BOTTLE, they having a specific for each important disease. FIGHT SHY of any preparation which claims infalibility.

6 The testimonials printed by H. H. Warner & Co. are, so far as they know, POSITIVELY GENUINE. For the past five years they have had a standing offer of $5,000 for proof to the contrary. If you are sick and WANT TO GET WELL, use

Warner's Safe Cure.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

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SEASONABLE
—AND—
PRACTICAL ADVICE.

Every family it is supposed, have their favorite HOME REMEDIES, which they have used with much benefit, consequently they have a good deal of faith in them. Although it is not a good plan to be taking medicine all the time, it is always well, and in fact necessary, to keep some medicines in the house at all times, in case of emergencies.

PERRY DAVIS
Pain-Killer

Is one of the most valuable household remedies for curing

CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS,
AND ALL
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

Prevails there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

When used externally, as a liniment, nothing gives quicker ease in burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, stings from insects and scalds.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for, and get the genuine PAIN-KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

It will be to your advantage when writing advertisers to say you saw their advertisement in this paper.

N. W. N. U. 1888 No. 27.

If You Have

No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS. The great Tonic, Blood Purifier, Appetizer and Liver Invigorator. Genuine made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GLEK—HARMLESS. Positive Cure for failing Manhood. Gives solid health. $1 bottle. by drug's. Glek Co., 33 N. State st, Chicago

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

OLD SORES AND ULCERS of long standing cured by ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE. It never fails. By Mail, 65c. Made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERchant, and wholesale dealer in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried and Green Fruits, 310 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.

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20 ft. Seines, 12 Thread, 1¼ inch Mesh, $1.88; 30 ft., $2.38; 40 ft., $3.00; 48 ft., $3.50; other lengths and sizes in proportion. DON'T BUY until you write us and get our prices on the size you want. We Will Save You Money. Send for 63 page Ill'd Catalogue of Guns, Fishing Tackle, Etc. CHARLES B. PROUTY & CO., 63 Washington Street, Chicago.

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SUMMER CLOTHING for Men and Boys sacrificed by the BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis. Men's Seersucker Coats and Vests, $1; Boys' Sailor Suits, Navy Blue, 80c; Shirt Waists, 15c; Straw Hats, 5c to $3.50; Mexican Hammocks, 12 foot, 75c; 15 foot, $1. Men's White Dress Shirts, Linen Bosom, 25c. Send in order for any kind of Clothing and get a bargain.

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For Geraniums, Verbenas, Pansies, Coleus, Fuchsias, Heliotrope, Fever Few, and all other Plants; Vases, Urns, Settees, Garden and Lawn Ornaments; Cut Flowers for Weddings, Parties, or Funerals, send to
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BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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THE LARGEST and Best Equipped in the World—100 Instructors, 2252 Students last year. Thorough Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $25; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, $5.00 to $7.50 per week. Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1888. For Illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Director, Franklin Square, BOSTON, MASS.

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DISCOVERY.
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Cure of mind wandering.
Any book learned in one reading.
Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit, 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes of Columbia law students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Judge Gibson, Dr. Brown, E. H. Cook, Prin. N. Y. State Normal College, &c. Taught by correspondence. Prospectus post free from Prof. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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CLOTHIER.

The finest, largest and only thoroughly complete stock of Clothing for Men, Boys and Youths' wear in the Northwest. No trash. Good, honest goods, and at figures beyond competition. Send to us for anything you need in Clothing, Furnishings, or Hats or Caps, and you will be astounded. We came to do the Clothing business of the Northwest, are doing it, and always will.

SO DEAL WITH US.

Rules for self-measurement furnished on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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SHED NO MORE TEARS
from sore or inflamed Eyes; but weep for joy that you have found a sure cure for all
Eye Ailments in Redding's
RUSSIA SALVE
The most soothing and healing Ointment in the world. Established in 1806 and now used in thousands of families, for SORE EYES, SORE JOINTS, and INFLAMMATION OF ALL KINDS.
Price 25 Cents—Sold Everywhere

TO MAKE
A DELICIOUS BISCUIT
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
COW-BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

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THE CHIEF BARGAIN HOUSE OF THE NORTHWEST.
Mail Orders receive our best attention. Shopping done through this department as advantageously as in person. Send for samples.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND. None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.
SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

J. A. McCOLL,

Has just received a Large Supply of

Artists Materials!

At his Gallery on 7th Street.

The Assortment includes:

Academy Board,
Japanned Panels,
Ground Glass Panels,
Canvas Face Panels, fine
Brushes and Bronze Paints,
Brass Banner Rods,

Artist canvas by the yard. Artists stretchers made to order and covered with canvas. The stock is complete and will bear the closest inspection.

Give Us A Call.

J. A. McCOLL, 7th Street.

Facts About White Bronze!



It is cast from a refined non-corrosive metal.

It is not porous; has no fissures and will not absorb moisture.

It will not grow moss nor require cleaning.

Frost has no effect upon it.

Inscriptions are cast in raised letters, and will always remain legible.

More artistic designs can be produced than in other materials.

No monumental material has ever received such unqualified scientific endorsements.

CALL AND SEE MODEL.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

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15 Sixth Street South.

C. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

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Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

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Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

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Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

BEAUTIFUL

Silks and Satins,

Just Received at

H. ROSENBLATT'S.

Our stock is complete. We can show you goods that for style, quality and price beat the world.

Dress Trimmings cheap. We can give you bargains in anything in our line.

Cor. 7th and Front Sts.

MRS. M. H. PENNELL.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY PARLORS,

Over Johnson & Bain's Drug store, Corner of Seventh and Front Sts.

Having just returned from the East, where I procured the

Latest Styles in Millinery and Dressmaking,

The Ladies of Brainerd and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call on me before ordering their

SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUMES,

as I am now prepared to fill all orders on short notice and in the most fashionable styles.

BALL COSTUMES AND MOURNING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 8:40 p. m. Departs going West at 8:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:25 p. m. Departs going South at 12:35 a. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and haul through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via. Wadena.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1.30 p. m. Departs going West at 2:00 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 8:30 a. m. Departs going South at 8:55 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 a. m daily.

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

The river is about at a stand still.

Dave. Slipp Sundayed in Brainerd.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Child have a new girl baby.

Fred Sibley was down from White Earth on Tuesday.

The Brainerd military band will attend the Lake City encampment.

The Board of Health has issued a proclamation which will be well to heed.

Miss Sadie Geer, of Minneapolis, is in the city visiting Mrs. F. W. Wieland.

Mrs. Bicksler, mother of Mrs. M. K. Swartz, of Kingston, Ill., is visiting in the city.

Father Caley, of Perham, has been spending several days with Father Watry this week.

W. A. Fleming has commenced the erection of a neat dwelling house on Fifth street north.

Not much powder will be wasted in Brainerd this Fourth judging from present appearances.

S. G. Wightman has removed from Verndale to this city and will permanently locate here.

Mrs. David Shontz, of Correctionville, Iowa, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Paine.

Transportation for Co. K. to the encampment has been received and the boys will leave Monday night.

Mrs. Chas. White will visit her home in the southern part of the state. She expects to start Sunday evening.

Dr. Roberts has returned from Cincinnati, his wife remaining in Indiana for a short visit with relatives.

Dresskell's orchestra will furnish the music for a regimental ball at Lake City, on the evening of the 4th.

The city band hold their annual ball at the rink this (Friday) evening. A large attendance is anticipated and an excellent time is anticipated.

The prospects for an enormous blueberry crop were never better, and our dealers are getting things in shape to hand the same with dispatch.

On Saturday evening A. J. Halsted installed the newly elected officers of Logan Camp, S. of V. W. J. Davenport is now the captain and E. G. Miller, second lieutenant.

C. L. Spaulding has been in attendance at the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Minnesota, at Duluth, this week. He was elected grand generalissimo of the body for the coming year.

Prof. T. R. Congdon has returned to Brainerd from New York City, where he has been pursuing his studies. Miss Vina Eddy accompanied him to Brainerd on his return trip and will visit with relatives here during the summer.

C. H. Bevington and wife left Brainerd on Monday for Chicago, where they will reside in the future, Mr. Bevington having resigned his position as train dispatcher here and accepted a similar one in Chicago, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road.

A Democratic judicial district committee has been appointed composed of the following gentleman: S. H. Relf, of Crow Wing county, J. N. Marr, of Aitkin county, James Allen, of Itasca county, Werner Hemstead, of Cass county, M. L. Vought, of Wadena county, and S. L. Doran, of Hubbard county.

H. A. Lyddon, assistant draughtsman at the Northern Pacific shops in this city, sailed from New York on the 26th inst. for London, to visit his parents and friends. We understand that on his return Mr. Lyddon will bring a bonnie bride with him, and his many friends in Brainerd will wish them a safe journey across the big pond and will receive them with welcome to their new home.

The Perham Bulletin in speaking of the excursion says: The Brainerd excursion of railroad employees, with their families, numbering in all about 1200 people, spent Thursday last in Perham. They arrived here at 9:30 and passed the day pleasantly at the club's firounds, in dancing, singing, foot racing, boat racing and otber athletic sports. As the wind blew very hard, and the lake rough, very few ventured out, but as the attractions were sufficient on shore every person enjoyed themselves. Not a single accident huppened to mar the pleasure of the day. The party returned at 6:30 p. m. to their homes.

L. P. White has platted a third addition to Motley.

E. A. Summers, of Chicago, was in the city Monday.

Miss May Gleason is visiting relatives and friends in Minneapolis and Hastings.

Brainerd's celebration will be at Rice Lake this year. A nice programme has been prepared.

Mrs. D. B. Wigham, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. A. Gleason, for the past month, returned to her home in Pipestone on Tuesday.

The firm of F. L. Matteson & Co., has been dissolved, Mr. Matteson having bought the interest of his partner, Mr. W. A. Fleming, and will continue in the future as in the past to run a first-class establishment.

The rumor that the body of a dead man was secreted in a room in the unoccupied N. P. Hotel in south-east Brainerd caused the police to go through the building last night, but nothing resulted from the search.

Milton Fleming will open a store in East Brainerd in the building formerly used by Atkinson & Winter. His stock will consist of gents' furnishings, cigars, confectionery, etc. His stock of goods has arrived and he will be ready for business on Monday.

J. L. Berkhimer arrived on Wednesday noon and announced by bills that a grand rally would take place that evening at the opera house. This was his third attempt but it was still barren of any fruit. The opera house was not even opened and Mr. Berkhimer left Brainerd on the first train out highly disgusted with trying to organize a workingmen's independent political organization in this city. Somehow the boys didn't take kindly to him in large numbers. He has abandoned the idea of doing anything in the city.

Cupid's Capers.

DOUGLAS—FAGAN.—At the M. E. parsonage, in this city, June 20, 1888, by Rev. I. Bergstrom, Mr. John Douglas to Miss Martha Fagan, both of Brainerd.

BAKKLIA—HURRKAINEN.—At the residence of the groom in Southeast Brainerd, Jvne 22 1888, by Rev. I. Bergstrom, Mr. John J. Bakklia to Miss Miena Hurrkainen, both of Brainerd.

Will Celebrate at Rice Lake.

A celebration has been arranged at the boat club grounds, at Rice Lake, to take place on Wednesday next, the occasion of the glorious Fourth. There will be a grand champion scull race for $50. Dancing will be a feature and in the evening a grand display of fireworks will be given upon the water. Other amusements incident to the occasion will be given and a glorious time is anticipated. Busses will be run to the grounds from the city all day, and the management propose to give the people their money's worth.

Brainerd Has a Hard Hitter.

Streamers have been distributed announcing a prize fight at the opera house in this city on the evening of July 4th, is creating a great deal of comment omong the sporting fraternity. The principals are Jimmie McNaughton, of this city, and Paddy Welsh, and the latter is to stop McNaughton in ten rounds. Both gentlemen are in active training and in dead earnest, and the mill will be interesting to those who enjoy that sort of sport. A report is current that the police will not allow the fight to take place.

Brainerd Got Left.

A crowd of nearly 300 people went to the fair grounds on Sunday afternoon to witness the game between the Royalton and Brainerd nines. The game was called at 3 o'clock and was umpired by Fryer, of Royalton, who gave entire satisfaction. The home club were beaten 3 to 6, a result of weak batting. The game was an interesting one from beginning to end. The features of the game was the work of White at short, and Lucion at first base. F. McGonagle carried off the honors for the Royalton team, making three of the six runs. The score and positions was as follows:

BRAINERD.	Positions.	ROYALTON.
McLaughlin	Pitcher	F. McGonagle
Virginia	Catcher	Rarus
McComber	Second Base	Lane
Parker	Center Field	Otto
McNaughton	Right Fleld	Carnes
Howe	Third Base	Stevenson
Lucion	First Base	Bouck
Whitacre	Left Field	McLeod
White	Short Stop	M. McGonagle

Score by innings—

Brainerd	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Royalton	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	—6

Two base hits—White and M. McGonagle, struck out by McLaughlin 10, by McGonagle 7, double plays, Brainerd 2, time of game 2 hours, umpire, Fryer, of Royalton.

The Daily News Will Move to Duluth.

The Democrats of Duluth have subscribed $4,000 and Editor Dewey, of the Brainerd Daily News, will remove his outfit to Duluth next week, change the name and undertake to conduct a Democratic daily here. Four thousand dollars may look to an outsider like a pile of money but it is in reality a mere drop in the bucket of expense attached to a daily newspaper. The Cleveland and Thurman infant will probably pass in its checks long before the ides of November.—Duluth Herald.

This move is not at all sudden and corroberates the statement made in these columns some weeks since that Bro. Dewey had been negotiating with Duluth parties, although the statement was immediately contradicted in the News. The gentleman has lost money in his Brainerd venture since its start, although he has given the people of this city a reasonably fair paper. Less than $4,000 has changed the politics of many a better man than Bro. Dewey, and we are not surprised that in the face of misfortune he should embrace the Democratic faith "for revenue only." Whether the prospect at Duluth is flattering or not remains a question. That city is already blessed with three first-class daily papers, and to a casual observer the field would seem to be filled. We trust his Duluth venture will be more lucrative than his recent Brainerd experience.

For nice crockery and glassware try D. M. Clark & Co. Their shelves are loaded down with new styles of goods.

ALLEGED PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

An Attempt to Give Cerdit to the Movement by the Unauthorized Use of Names of Prominent Brainerd Citizens.

"But for ways that are dark,
And tricks that are vain,"
Mr. Holland's convention,
Was plumb—in the main.

The so-called "people's" judicial convention of the Fifteenth Judicial District was held at Aitkin last Wednesday. It was a sweet love feast of a few of G. W. Holland's personal friends—but the people—bah! the people were not represented nor allowed to be.

The DISPATCH has already given the origin of the movement in this county, in a little conference held and attended only by Mr. Holland himself, Billy Paine and one other man whose name we withhold out of consideration for his otherwise respectable republican and business relations. The sending of delegates to the Aitken convention was even more secret. No county convention was held, not even caucuses, but people were approached and solicited to become delegates, and were offered credentials on the spot. Several gentlemen of high standing were thus approached, who absolutely refused to have anything whatever to do with such proceeding, but they managed to find two men beside Mr. Paine who would attend.

The convention was called to order by Warren Potter, of Aitken county, who the day before represented his county in a republican convention in this city. Geo. T. Williams was chosen chairman.

The committee on credentials reported the delegates from Crow Wing county, R. G. Sparks, J. E. Johnson, W. P. Spalding, Wm. Paine, Justin Smith by proxy to C. E. Bullard, T. W. Crawford by proxy to A. S. McMillan.

The names of Capt. W. P. Spalding and one of the other gentlemen of this city were used as delegates entirely without the knowledge or authority of those gentlemen. The gentlemen say positively that no one had any authority to use their names, and that they never gave a proxy to any one. Capt. Spalding's card published below explains itself. It was an unwarranted and outrageous use of the names of those gentlemen in the futile attempt to lead people to believe that the so-called "people's" movement had the support of some respectable people besides the element who are trying to be the "people" in the interest of G. W. Holland and not in the interest of the "people."

The following is Capt. Spalding's card:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., Office of Local Claim Agent, Brainerd, Minn., June 28th, 1888.

I understand that my name has been published as a delegate to the judicial convention at Aitkin, June 27th, 1888; the facts in the case are as follows: On that date I went to Aitkin on important business for the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., and when I started I did not know that there was to be such a convention on that day. After arriving at Aitkin I was asked to go to the convention. I replied that I had business that would consume most of the day. I did not go to the convention nor authorize any person to use my name as a delegate.

W. P. SPALDING.

A Model Entertainment.

The entertainment given at the opera house last evening by the Royce & Lansing Comedy Company was far ahead of anything presented the Carson public this year. The company, though small, is made up of five of the most clever and versatile artists in the profession. They give a refined musical and comedy entertainment not a thing from the start to finish that is not good. Ray L. Royce, the comedian, is fully the equal of Sol. Smith Russell as an imitator and facial delineator. He kept the audience convulsed with laughter throughout the evening. Web Lansing is indeed the the greatest musical genius seen in these parts. At one stage of the programme he plays upon seven separate instruments simultaneously. Lizzie H. Royce is pretty sings nicely and plays upon half a dozen different instruments. Nellie Hoskins has a pathetic voice, and also masters several instruments. Olaf Moen is a finished violinist. The bell-ringing, zither and banjo duets and mandolin and guitar quartettes were musical gems. If the troupe ever drops into Carson again they can rely on being welcomed by a full house.—Carson, Nev., Tribune.

This troupe will appear at Sleeper Opera House on Friday evening, July 13th.

A. P. Riggs is agent for the United States accident insurance company.

A Card.

Having sold my interest in the East Brainerd grocery store to Mr. Matteson, I wish to thank the many friends who have so liberally patronized us, for their many favors, and to be-speak for Mr. Matteson a bright and prosperous year, in the continuation of the business at the old stand of F. L. Matteson & Co.

June 28th, 1888.

W. A. FLEMING.

If you are fixing up your house this spring try Diamond Wall Finish, for sale at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all parties within the city, who have not already cleaned up their premises and attended to their privies and vaults are ordered to do so within ten days from date.

A dump has been constructed on the west side of the river and to the south of the wagon bridge at the foot of Laurel street, where garbage and filth of all kinds must be placed, so as to be within the current of the river.

The board of health recommend that one or two pails of quicklime be placed in all vaults and privies.

Persons having hogs within the city are hereby ordered to remove them at once. By order of the board of health.

W. COURTNEY, Chairman.

Brainerd, Minn., June 25th, 1888.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank block,

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank Block.

A Worthy Act.

Dan Gunn has a host of friends in this city who are always most happy to look upon his manly form; but notwithstanding this fact and other things that ought to make life enjoyable, last spring Dan somehow seemed to tire of Brainerd and its picturesque scenery and healthy climate, and gathering up what of this world's goods he could conveniently get hold of, he bade us adieu and went to the Pacific coast to look after the heathen Chinee and kindred other specimens of the genus homo. But somehow he did not seem to prosper in that special vocation. Missionary work was not suited to his tastes. He quit it, and for a while was engaged in salmon fishing on the Columbia, and from that industry he went into stock raising. In the latter business he busted—busted flat. But Dan's wits had not forsaken him. To make a raise on the coast is no small matter, but Daniel was equal to the occasion. He organized a board of trade, got elected treasurer, raked in the pot, and, consequently, Monday morning bright and early we had the pleasure of grasping him by the hand and welcoming him back to Brainerd. We met him about half way between here and Gull River. He explained that his ticket gave out at Wadena, and he thought he would walk the rest of the way. But we were glad to see him just the same. So were all the boys when he got to town. Of course it was well known that he had been playing in hard luck, and immediately a subscription was passed around and it was responded to with alacrity. A copy is as follows:

THE PRODIGAL RETURNS.

We most cheerfully give the sums set opposite our names for the purpose of relieving a worthy brother in distress:

W. A. Fleming, two cents.
C. B. Sleeper, five cents.
J. A. Cochran, two cents.
F. J. Smith, two cents.
C. D. Johnson, one cent.
W. J. Bain, one cent postage stamp.
Geo. Leopold, one pair socks.
Joe. Westfall, two cent tie holder.
F. B. Johnson, one grain quinine pill.
F. A. Farrar, gum, (been used.)
J. W. Slipp, two screws.
R. J. Hartley, two nails.
W. A. M. Johnston, second hand neck tie.
Geo. N. Day, pair old shoes.
M. McFadden, cigar, partly used.
A. F. Ferris, chip on Webb.
F. A. Bradbury, one hand out.
Jim Dewar, one pretzel.
Wm. Dreskell, one ladies size watch crystal.
O. C. Foster, one safety pin.
J. E. Wilson, one good will.

All these valuables were carefully placed in a bag and deposited with Doc. Johnson at his drug store, to which place Mr. Gunn was taken, and where, in the presence of a hundred or less of his friends, the donations were presented to him by the gentle Doctor Johnson, in a neat little speech of twenty minutes. We have not the speech in full, nor can we do justice to it by giving even a synopsis of it, but suffice it to say it was replete with much tenderness, pathos and wit, and was highly received. Mr. Gunn was to full to give utterance to his emotions, and gave expressions to his feelings by soaking the contributions for the cigars and soda. He assured the boys that he would never, no never, wander away from them again, and that he would redeem the gifts as soon as he could realize upon some mining stock he got hold of out west, and would certainly brace up. We believe he will do it, and if he does he is all right; because there is certainly enough left of him to make quite a man of yet. When you meet him don't pass him by.

The Fifth District Central Committee.

Chairman Cromb announces the Fifth District Central Committee, as follows:

CROOKSTON, June 26, 1888.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth Congressional District, held at St. Cloud, Minn., on June 12, 1888, I hereby appoint the following District Committee, viz:

H. C. Waite, of Stearns county.
C. H. Graves, of St. Louis "
D. J. Knox, of Aitkin "
W. W. Hartley, of Crow Wing Co.
M. S. Converse, of Becker county.
Hugh Thompson, of Polk "
J. G. Tuttle, of Big Stone "
C. J. Gunderson, of Douglas "
C. E. Bullard, of Wadena "
Jas. Nolan, of Wilkin "
W. E. Lee, of Todd "
W. M. Fuller, of Morrison "
Jas. A. Brown, of Otter Tail "

JOHN CROMB,
Chairman Congressional Convention.

Wanted.

A gentleman whose duties require him to sleep during the day, wants to rent a large front room, well furnished, in a private family, on north side of railroad track. No objection to price. Address FOX, care DISPATCH.

Excursion Rates 4th of July.

One and one-third fare for the round trip within three hundred miles. These tickets will be for sale July 2, 3rd and 4th, to return July 5th. The limit from Brainerd is St. Paul on the south, Ashland on the east, Joliet (D & M.) on the north, and Driscoll, New Rockford, Edgerly and Oakes on the west.

For special bargins in real estate see A. P. Riggs, No 11, Bank block. Houses for rent—more houses desired on list—for rent.

Plants for Sale.

I have 20000 cabbage plants for sale, Potter's Improved Brunswick. These plants will head if set out July 10th. Also celery plants for sale.

SAM ENGLISH.

A Card.

EDITOR DISPATCH: I would like to correct report in proceedings of People's Judicial convention at Aitkin. Mr. Spalding is reported as one of the delegates. This is a mistake. He should have been reported a proxy for John Parson. WM. PAINE.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails, and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

Remember that Wednesday morning is baby's day at Robinson's

Brainerd beats the world for babies, and D. M. Clark & Co., beat the world on the baby carriages. An elegant line in all styles and prices just received. We can suit the most fastidious.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Excursion Rates to Detroit Lake and Perham.

The Northern Pacific Railroad have placed on sale excursion tickets to Detroit and Perham at very low rates. Tickets will be sold on Saturdays, good to return on Mondays, at one half regular rates for round trip. Tickets good thirty days for round trip will also be sold daily at one and one-fifth regular rates. For full information call on your local agent.

May 18—10t.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

A Rare Opportunity.

The new stock of watches, jewelry, etc., recently purchased is now arranged and ready for inspection. A finer assortment never was shown in Brainerd. If you contemplate purchasing a watch, a ring, a set of knives and forks or anything in our line, now is your time as the stock is complete and prices never were as low as at the present time

F. G. SUNDBERG.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

C. B. Sleeper has 200 residence and 50 business lots, centrally located, for sale cheap for cash or on time contracts. If you buy of him, you pay no commission. Call on

C. B. SLEEPER,
or J. L. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Splendid Boating.

The Gilbert Lake summer resort is now ready for business. Nice boats and splendid boating. Ferry at the north end of Seventh street.

HOLMES & SNOW,
Proprietors.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

SIBLEY'S *TESTED* SEEDS

SEND for our new Illustrated CATALOGUE Vegetable, Flower, Field SEEDS Plants, Bulbs, Implements FREE by mail on application. Don't neglect writing for it.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. 322-326 E. Main St. CHICAGO, ILL. 12-14 N. Clark St.

Can't Sleep Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.

O. H. HAVILL,

REAL

Estate

AND

Loan Broker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

GRAND OPENING

OF

STRAW HATS

For Men, Boys and Girls.

The Largest Line and Lowest Prices in the City, at

DAY & MEAGHER'S.

Just Arrived at the Big 9

Old Ladies' Soft Shoes and Slippers, Seamless Wigwams, the best in the forest. Ladies Kid Button Boots, flexible sole. Only $2 per pair.

Boys' Goat Oxford Ties and Gents' soft Sole Empress ties Cheap at

R. F. WALTERS,

The only PRACTICAL Shoe Man in the City.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Professional Cards.

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD..... .....MINN.

R. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD..... ..... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Bargains in Real Estate

A. P. RIGGS,

Room 11, Bank Block.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1887) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 366 factories at work.

That in the last 25 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER or J. L. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

J. A. McCOLL,

Has just received a Large Supply of

Artists Materials!

At his Gallery on 7th Street.

The Assortment includes:

Academy Board,
Japanned Panels,
Ground Glass Panels,
Canvas Face Panels, fine
Brushes and Bronze Paints,
Brass Banner Rods,

Artist canvas by the yard. Artists stretchers made to order and covered with canvas. The stock is complete and will bear the closest inspection.

Give Us A Call.

J. A. McCOLL, 7th Street.

Facts About White Bronze!



It is cast from a refined non-corrosive metal.

It is not porous; has no fissures and will not absorb moisture.

It will not grow moss nor require cleaning.

Frost has no effect upon it.

Inscriptions are cast in raised letters, and will always remain legible.

More artistic designs can be produced than in other materials.

No monumental material has ever received such unqualified scientific endorsements.

CALL AND SEE MODEL.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

15 Sixth Street South.

C. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Ou fits Made a Specialty

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

Great SACRIFICE.

We are sellings out our

Lawns, Sateens, Laces, Embroideries, etc.,

AT COST

To Make Room for New Fall Goods.

H. ROSENBLATT.

MRS. M. H. PENNELL.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY PARLORS,

Over Johnson & Bain's Drug store, Corner of Seventh and Front Sts.

Having just returned from the East, where I procured the

Latest Styles in Millinery and Dressmaking,

The Ladies of Brainerd and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call on me before ordering their

SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUMES,

as I am now prepared to fill all orders on short notice and in the most fashionable styles.

BALL COSTUMES AND MOURNING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second-class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 8:40 p. m. Departs going West at 8:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:25 p. m. Departs going South at 12:35 a. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and haul through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via. Wadena.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1:30 p. m. Departs going West at 2:00 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 8:30 a. m. Departs going South at 8:55 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 a. m daily,

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

Ed. Mahan went to St. Paul last night.

Chief Caffrey has been in Minneapolis since Tuesday.

Up to date there have been 110 dog licenses issued.

A. E. Veon is fitting up a room on Laurel street which he will occupy.

There will be a spiritualistic seance at the opera house Sunday evening.

Mrs. A. C. Kimball, of Champlin, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. E. J. White.

Go to I. U. White's for asbestos fire and water proof roofing. Best in the market.

Harry Totton returned from his visit to Pennsylvania on Saturday evening last.

Millspaugh & Ford will make ice cream for parties and sociables on short notice.

The loss on F. G. Sundberg's stock was adjusted by the insurance company yesterday.

The electric lights were turned on last evening for the first time since the high water.

Mrs. W. W. Campbell, of Ada, is in the city visiting with her daughter, Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll.

Miss Blanche Ingersoll finished a three month's term of school at Ft. Ripley on Thursday.

Several of the Brainerd boys attended the Motley celebration and report an excellent time,

John Hughs is moving out of the Marshall house this morning to his new quarters in East Brainerd.

The city board of equalization finished their labors Wednesday forenoon. Very few changes were made.

J. E. Ireland has moved his stock of goods into the building formerly occupied by the Co-operative store on Tenth street.

The street cars were laid off yesterday in order to fix up the track and rolling stock after the heavy travel of the Fourth.

I. U. White has orders for asbestos roofing for Gray's two buildings, Burrell's blacksmith shop, and several dwelling houses.

Company K left for Lake City Monday evening to attend the encampment. The Brainerd regimental band accompanied them.

John Milem returned from Lake City this noon. He reports an excellent time and says the balance of Co. K will return tonight or tomorrow.

We understand that a gentleman in Cass county who lately sold a span of glandered horses to a Gull River man is liable to get himself into trouble.

I. U. White desires to thank the patrons of the old firm of White & White, and asks a continuance of the excellent patronage which has always been accorded it in the past.

Mrs. A. M. Randolph is visiting Brainerd friends with her daughter, Mrs. Wood. Mr. Randolph's people were former Brainerdites, but are now residents of St. Paul.

The Royce-Lansing musical comedy company will occupy the opera house next Friday evening with a select entertainment. The company is first-class in every respect. Seats on sale at Webb's.

The board of education has made application for a loan of $35,000 from the permanent school fund of the state, but as yet have not perfected the loan As soon as matters are arranged the building of new school houses will be commenced.

If you are desirous of obtaining silverware at a greatly reduced price now is the golden opportunity. F. G. Sundburg has marked all hollow ware goods that were handled during the fire, in order to move them, way down below cost. These goods are not damaged but will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Call in and ask to see the articles. Remember the location, Sixth street, Bank block.

Voters in the school districts of the state should remember that, by direction of State Superintendent Kiehle, the usual school meeting will be held on Saturday, July 21, 1888, at 7 o'clock p. m., unless a different hour shall have been fixed by vote at the last preceding annual meeting. At this meeting it will be necessary for each district to make provision for a school at least five months in length during the ensuing year.

Robert Carr was up from Little Falls yesterday.

J. M. Gray's new building is being enclosed rapidly.

I. U. White and family spent the 4th at Gull Lake.

Gene Smith has been spending the week in Brainerd.

Mrs. C. H. Conklin, of Wadena, is visiting in the city.

A new meat market is being erected at the rear end of the co-operative store.

Editor Fuller came up from Little Falls Monday to view the smouldering ruins.

Nathan Richardson, a leading attorney of Little Falls, was in the city Thursday.

The fines and collections in the municipal court amounted to $541 for the past month.

L. P. White is constructing a new planing mill on the flat in the southwest part of the city.

Sheriff Spalding accompanied H. Evers, an insane Swede, to St. Peter on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Shapiro's mother and sister arrived from Chicago recently and will spend the summer here.

J. D. Barstow is taking Officer Lewis' place on the police force during the latters absence at Lake City.

Judge Fleming took advantage of the excursion rates and visited Minneapolis on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ed. Scanlon has taken the contract of loading the 47,000 ties which lie alongside the river bank for the railroad company.

Royal B. Stearns, of Wadena, has been in Brainerd on legal business during the week. He was among the multitude who celebrated at Lake View.

Joel Smith, the proprietor of the saw mill at Crow Wing, was united in marriage to Miss Lovie Pinkham, by the Rev. E. J. Brownson, on July 4th, 1888.

The Brainerd base ball club have arranged a game to take place between the St. Cloud nine and themselves at the fair grounds in a couple of weeks.

The new market which is being built by the co-operative people will be completed the 15th inst. and ready for business. Mr. J. K. Pierce will have charge of the new market, having sold his outfit to that firm.

The Daily News outfit has been taken by the Marder, Luse & Co. type foundry, for debt and shipped to Minneapolis. Mr. Webster, of that firm, has been superintending the loading of it to-day. The insurance company allowed them $300 damage by the late fire.

A rare entertainment is in store for the Brainerd public on the evening of July 20th, at the opera house. The members of the band assisted by the Royal Spanish Troubadors and a celebrated minstrel troupe will be among the special features. Further particulars later.

Chas. Selander was arrested yesterday on complaint of F. W. Britton for stealing a number of carpenter tools. He was brought before the court this morning and sentenced to the city jail for twenty days in default of $20, with which to pay his fine. The tools were recovered, Selander having pawned them.

A good many people have been looking at the celler hole near the rear of what was the bowling alley, since the fire. On the west side of it are two tunnels running out under the ground to a considerable distance. It is surmised that these underground passages were used by tough characters in the early days of Brainerd either for a hiding places or for the secretion of stolen property.

The firm of White & White has been dissolved, I. U. White continuing the business and Uncle Ed. White retiring. Mr. White has grown old in the service and while he can be found at the old establishment he will not be actively connected with it. Uncle Ed has many friends in Brainerd who hope to see him as jolly and cheerful for a score of years to come.

The renowned Royce & Lansing Musical Comedy company and Swiss Bell Ringers are coming July 13th. This company comes endorsed by press and public of the entire west. During the nine successful years on the road over one million people have witnessed their entertainments, and the halls and theatres have been utterly inadequate for the accommodation of the people eager to gain admission. This is accounted for by the strict adherence of presenting a strictly refined entertainment composed of the best artists, and the best vocal and instrumental music. Remember they remain here but one night.

"May Howard appeared at Andersen's opera house Wednesday evening and a good audience greeted her. The exhibition was unique, mysterious, astounding. J. D. Farmer and John King constituted a committee on general inspection, and were completely baffled and dumb-founded. May Howard is a fine-looking, classical-faced lady; winning, suave, and faultless in deportment, and captures an audience. The second-sight act by Miss Howard is unsurpassed on the American stage. Prof. Williams is an easy talker and a gentleman of wide acquantance. All in all the May Howard entertainment is well worthy a generous public patronage." The above extract was taken from the Spring Valley Vidette, and is one of the complimentary press notices this performance is receiving. They will appear in this city Sunday evening next, July 8th.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank Block.

For nice crockery and glassware try D. M. Clark & Co. Their shelves are loaded down with new styles of goods.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Brainerd is Visited by One of the Largest Fires in Its History.

The Losses, Its Origin, and Other Minor Details.

The most disastrous and destructive fire that has ever visited our thriving young city occurred on Saturday night, when almost two entire blocks in the busines portion of the city were destroyed by the fire demon. It had been an unusually hot and oppressive day, and as night approached the appearance of the sky indicated the coming of a storm. At about 9 o'clock, just as people were closing their houses against the coming storm, the dread alarm of fire sounded through the city, and almost in an instant the flash of the lurid flames could be seen in the centre of the business portion of the city. A DISPATCH scribe was on the scene in a moment, and already the planing mill, where the fire originated, was a mass of flames, and had been communicated to the adjacent buildings. At this moment the storm, which had been so long threatening, burst upon the scene, not in rain, but in a gale of wind which blew the flames in sheets over the surrounding structures, igniting the building occupied by Mrs. Closterman's Hotel, and the small buildings in the rear, and also setting on fire the buildings occupied by Veon's jewelry store and Gray's saloon. The firemen under Chief Leopold were on the ground in an incredibly short space of time, scarcely five minutes elapsing between the first alarm and the time when the first stream of water began to play on the fire. However, before the department had really got down to work the supply of water failed entirely, and the brave firemen could do nothing but stand and see the flames creep from one building to another with nothing to resist their progress. The heat from the burning of Saloon No. 1, became so intense that to save the Commercial Hotel without water seemed an impossibility. Comforters soaked with water were hung over the edge of the roof and on the side of the building, and so intense was the heat that they would dry almost in a moment and ignite. At this juncture a dynamite cartridge was thrown into the building occupied by No. 1, and the explosion so shattered the building that the frame work soon fell in, reducing the intense heat, and undoubtedly made it possible to save the Commercial and keep the fire from crossing the street and setting fire to that block. In the meanwhile, as no pressure was forthcoming, the fire advanced to Lambert Bros. livery stable, and from there to Burrel's blacksmith shop and to the building on the corner of 4th and Laurel streets occupied by a laundry, which were one after another entirely consumed, only the goods and the contents of the buildings, which were hurriedly carried out being saved. Had water been obtainable it would have been an easy matter to have confined the flames to the buildings between the alley north of Closterman's hotel and No. 1 at the corner of Laurel street. As it was, however, the flames up to this time unchecked, and driven by the strong wind from the southeast, were communicated to the row of frame buildings on Front street, and they also were soon a mass of flames, first catching the Lumbermen's Exchange Hotel, the second building from the corner, and traveling west from one building to another, until a space of fifty feet between the building occupied by a paint shop and the News building, stopped their progress. On the Laurel street side of the block the flames leaped across 4th street and set fire to Riddel's livery stable, and from there began to spread east and north over block 49, consuming in turn the small buildings facing on 4th street, until they reached the rear of Last Turn building. By this time there was sufficient pressure on the hydrants to throw a stream of water, and the firemen began in earnest to fight the fire fiend. One company began to stay the progress of the flames that were threatening the building occupied by the Empire Restaurant, and most bravely and effectually they performed the task. The other companies checked the progress of the fire on block 49, and succeeded in saving the forward and main part of the Last Turn building, the rear having been almost entirely consumed before water could be had. No. 2, after assisting at Smith's for a short time, began to play on a quantity of furniture that had been carried out of the burning buildings and carried across Front street and which had been ignited by the intense heat. The bulletin board at this place also caught fire and burned, the sparks from which set fire to the old Cantwell building on the north side of Front street, which was allowed to burn as it was a nuisance, and had not been occupied for some time. The Daily News building, which stood at least fifty feet from any other structure, and consequently it was supposed would escape, but which had been ignited by burning cinders on the roof and slowly burning for some time, was the last to receive the attention of the firemen. The flames had, however, by the time the firemen could give it attention, made considerable progress, but after a long struggle the fire was almost extinguished, when the supply of water again failed and for twenty minutes the firemen could nothing, during which time the flames again gained great headway, but a pressure again appearing, the firemen soon became masters and the flames were extinguished. The expensive outfit of the Daily News, which was in the basement of the building, received no injury whatever from the flames, but was badly damaged by the immense amount of water which was poured into the building. This building, and the building occupied by Smith's restaurant were the only structures on block 47 that were left standing.

During the progress of the fire the high wind carried burning shingles and cinders far beyond the Sanitarium, but a fortunate sprinkling of rain had so dampened the roof of the buildings that all escaped, with the exception of a small log barn near the bridge which caught fire and was consumed.

When the supply of water failed a messenger was dispatched to the pump house to ascertain the cause of the failure, where it was found that every exertion was being made to get up a pressure, but owing to the high water it was almost impossibe. The water was nearly two feet deep in the pump house, and almost entirely shut off the draft under the firebox, making it very difficult to keep fire for an ordinary pressure.

The buildings burned and the contents with the names of owners of each is summarized as follows:

On Fifth street: J. M. Gray, saloon; A. E. Veon, jewelry store; L. P. White, plaining mill; J. M. Gray, restaurant; Mrs. Closterman, hotel, building owned by J. M. Gray.

Front Street: Jerome Kelleher, saloon; Nevers & Lum, Lumbermans Exchange Hotel occupied by J. Bubar; F. G. Sundberg, jewelry store, building owned by Adam Brown; J. E. Ireland, notions, building owned by Adam Brown; M. McLaren, saloon, building owned by E. H. Bly; Daily News, building owned by D. F. Sexton.

Fourth Street: J. Burns, barn; two dwelling houses, owned by Minneapolis parties; Adam Belmont, dwelling house; North Star Hotel, D. F. Sexton; two dwelling houses owned by Mrs. Closterman; Riddle's livery stable; building owned by G. G. Hartley: two houses, J. McCauly; house owned by J. Burns; house, J. M. Gray

Laurel Street: Burrell's blacksmith and wagon shop, Lampert Bros.' livery stable, building owned by J. M. Gray.

Several sheds, barns and smaller buildings were also consumed.

The loss is estimated at $60,000, with insurance of but $13,000.

Sundberg Thanks His Friends.

F. G. Sundberg desires to thank his friends who assisted and thereby enabled him to remove his stock of goods from the building during the late fire without serious loss. Also for taking charge of them after the removal was completed, and saving them from the pilfering crowd that seemed to be present. It was not so much in carrying the articles from the building as the careful manner in which things were handled and cared for that he feels grateful to his friends. Mr. Sundberg will be pleased to see any and all of his customers at his new place of business on Sixth street in the Bank block.

Outside Opinion.

At the Fifteenth District Judicial Convention held at Brainerd, Tuesday, Judge C. B. Sleeper, the present incumbent, was renominated. The democrats, masquerading as non-partisans, held a convention at Aitkin to-day. George W. Holland, a democratic lawyer of Brainerd, was nominated.—St. Cloud Journal Press.

A few—a very few—in the 15th Judicial District, are opposed to Judge Sleeper's election to the office he has so ably filled, but we predict that Judge Sleeper's election is sure, and that his majority will be overwhelming.—Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

Deerwood Notes.

School closes here today for the summer vacation.

Strawberries are beginning to get ripe and R. Archebald will have an abundance of them.

R. K. Whiteley has completed the work of surveying the cemetery.

Harry Patterson has been at work for some time on the Brainerd and Aitkin county road.

A large bear was recently killed on the railroad track at this station in sight of the depot.

A Quiet Fourth in the City.

The Fourth passed off very quietly in Brainerd, and although it was a glorious Fourth, as usual, it was the people out of town that seemed most to be cognizant of the fact. There was no demonstrations in the city and most of the people in the city went to the lakes. At Rice lake the Brainerd Boat club had arrangements and accommodations for a good time and may found their way there and enjoyed boating and dancing. At Lake View the grounds were covered with private picnic parties and the lake was dotted with boats during the entire day. Judge Sleeper's hotel was also filled with visitors from the city and abroad. At Gilbert lake, the usual crowd was present. In the evening there were fireworks in various parts of the city but no public demonstratlons were attemepted.

The Rice Lake Celebration.

The members of the Brainerd Boat Club can congratulate themselves on their successful celebration at Rice Lake. Of course the demonstrations were not on a gigantic scale but everything passed off satisfactorily and nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The dancing was one of the principal features of the day, and we are informed that the club intend to enlarge and greatly improved their hall in the near future, and erect a platform 30x60 feet. The grounds will also be improved and the place will soon become a favorite resort for picnic and pleasure parties.

Seeool Board Meeting.

The Board of Education met last evening at the high school building and the following bills were allowed:

T. McMaster, supplies	$ 3 75
N. McFadden, chemicals	1 80
Ole Nelson, drayage	1 50
M. Mahlum, work on grounds	17 45
J. L. Smith, rent of opera house and Donnely's cryptogram	26 50
J. J. Howe & Co., lumber	112 34
A. Mahlum, lumber	23 00
A. C. Boland, hauling dirt	4 60
Brainerd Water Co., rent third quarter	52 50

The East Brainerd school house was offered to the city council for a hose house for $1,000 in the event the contemplated loan is secured. The board then adjourned.

If you are fixing up your house this spring try Diamond Wall Finish, for sale at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

A. P. Riggs is agent for the United States accident insurance company.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails, and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

Remember that Wednesday morning is baby's day at Robinson's

Brainerd beats the world for babies, and D. M. Clark & Co., beat the world on the baby carriages. An elegant line in all styles and prices just received. We can suit the most fastidious.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Excursion Rates to Detroit Lake and Perham.

The Northern Pacific Railroad have placed on sale excursion tickets to Detroit and Perham at very low rates. Tickets will be sold on Saturdays, good to return on Mondays, at one half regular rates for round trip. Tickets good thirty days for round trip will also be sold daily at one and one-fifth regular rates. For full information call on your local agent.

May 18—10t.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Plants for Sale.

I have 20000 cabbage plants for sale, Potter's Improved Brunswick. These plants will head if set out July 10th. Also celery plants for sale.

SAM ENGLISH.

For special bargins in real estate see A. P. Riggs, No 11, Bank block. Houses for rent—more houses desired on list—for rent.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank block,

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

C. B. Sleeper has 200 residence and 50 business lots, centrally located, for sale cheap for cash or on time contracts. If you buy of him, you pay no commission. Call on

C. B. SLEEPER,
or J. L. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Splendid Boating.

The Gilbert Lake summer resort is now ready for business. Nice boats and splendid boating. Ferry at the north end of Seventh street.

HOLMES & SNOW,
Proprietors.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Sold by Johnson & Bain.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

SIBLEY'S TESTED SEEDS

SEND for our new Illustrated CATALOGUE Vegetable, Flower, Field Plants, Bulbs, Implem'ts. SEEDS FREE by mail on application. Don't neglect writing for it.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. 322-326 E. Main St. CHICAGO, ILL. 12-14 N. Clark St.

O. H. HAVILL,

REAL Estate AND Loan Broker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

GRAND OPENING OF STRAW HATS

For Men, Boys and Girls.

The Largest Line and Lowest Prices in the City, at

DAY & MEACHER'S.

Just Arrived at the Big 9

Old Ladies' Soft Shoes and Slippers, Seamless Wigwams, the best in the forest. Ladies Kid Button Boots, flexible sole. Only $2 per pair.

Boys' Goat Oxford Ties and Gents' soft Sole Empress ties Cheap at

R. F. WALTERS,

The only PRACTICAL Shoe Man in the City.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Professional Cards.

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

D. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD..... MINN.

P. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD..... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frafer & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Bargains in Real Estate

A. P. RIGGS,

Room 11, Bank Block.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1888) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,380 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,

P. LORILLARD & CO.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence let, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER OR J. L. SMITH,

J. A. McCOLL,

Has just received a Large Supply of

Artists Materials!

At his Gallery on 7th Street.

The Assortment includes:

Academy Board,
Japanned Panels,
Ground Glass Panels,
Canvas Face Panels, fine
Brushes and Bronze Paints,
Brass Banner Rods,

Artist canvas by the yard. Artists stretchers made to order and covered with canvas. The stock is complete and will bear the closest inspection.

Give Us A Call.

J. A. McCOLL, 7th Street.

Facts About White Bronze!



It is cast from a refined non-corrosive metal.

It is not porous; has no fissures and will not absorb moisture.

It will not grow moss nor require cleaning.

Frost has no effect upon it.

Inscriptions are cast in raised letters, and will always remain legible.

More artistic designs can be produced than in other materials.

No monumental material has ever received such unqualified scientific endorsements.

CALL AND SEE MODEL.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

15 Sixth Street South.

C. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Ou fits Made a Specialty

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets.

A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

Great SACRIFICE.

We are sellings out our

Lawns, Sateens, Laces, Embroideries, etc.,

AT COST

To Make Room for New Fall Goods.

H. ROSENBLATT.

MRS. M. H. PENNELL,

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY PARLORS,

Over Johnson & Bain's Drug store, Corner of Seventh and Front Sts.

Having just returned from the East, where I procured the

Latest Styles in Millinery and Dressmaking,

The Ladies of Brainerd and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call on me before ordering their

SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUMES,

as I am now prepared to fill all orders on short notice and in the most fashionable styles.

BALL COSTUMES AND MOURNING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second-class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 8:40 p. m. Departs going West at 8:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:25 p. m. Departs going South at 12:35 a. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and haul through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via. Wadena.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1:36 p. m. Departs going West at 2:00 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 8:30 a. m. Departs going South at 8:55 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 a. m daily,

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

Ed. Mahan went to St. Paul last night.

Chief Caffrey has been in Minneapolis since Tuesday.

Up to date there have been 110 dog licenses issued.

A. E. Veon is fitting up a room on Laurel street which he will occupy.

There will be a spiritualistic seance at the opera house Sunday evening.

Mrs. A. C. Kimball, of Champlin, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. E. J. White.

Go to I. U. White's for asbestos fire and water proof roofing. Best in the market.

Harry Totton returned from his visit to Pennsylvania on Saturday evening last.

Millspaugh & Ford will make ice cream for parties and sociables on short notice.

The loss on F. G. Sundberg's stock was adjusted by the insurance company yesterday.

The electric lights were turned on last evening for the first time since the high water.

Mrs. W. W. Campbell, of Ada, is in the city visiting with her daughter, Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll.

Miss Blanche Ingersoll finished a three month's term of school at Ft. Ripley on Thursday.

Several of the Brainerd boys attended the Motley celebration and report an excellent time,

John Hughs is moving out of the Marshall house this morning to his new quarters in East Brainerd.

The city board of equalization finished their labors Wednesday forenoon. Very few changes were made.

J. E. Ireland has moved his stock of goods into the building formerly occupied by the Co-operative store on Tenth street.

The street cars were laid off yesterday in order to fix up the track and rolling stock after the heavy travel of the Fourth.

I. U. White has orders for asbestos roofing for Gray's two buildings, Burrell's blacksmith shop, and several dwelling houses.

Company K left for Lake City Monday evening to attend the encampment. The Brainerd regimental band accompanied them.

John Milem returned from Lake City this noon. He reports an excellent time and says the balance of Co. K will return tonight or tomorrow.

We understand that a gentleman in Cass county who lately sold a span of glandered horses to a Gull River man is liable to get himself into trouble.

I. U. White desires to thank the patrons of the old firm of White & White, and asks a continuance of the excellent patronage which has always been accorded it in the past.

Mrs. A. M. Randolph is visiting Brainerd friends with her daughter, Mrs. Wood. Mr. Randolph's people were former Brainerdites, but are now residents of St. Paul.

The Royce-Lansing musical comedy company will occupy the opera house next Friday evening with a select entertainment. The company is first-class in every respect. Seats on sale at Webb's.

The board of education has made application for a loan of $35,000 from the permanent school fund of the state, but as yet have not perfected the loan As soon as matters are arranged the building of new school houses will be commenced.

If you are desirous of obtaining silverware at a greatly reduced price now is the golden opportunity. F. G. Sundburg has marked all hollow ware goods that were handled during the fire, in order to move them, way down below cost. These goods are not damaged but will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Call in and ask to see the articles. Remember the location, Sixth street, Bank block.

Voters in the school districts of the state should remember that, by direction of State Superintendent Kiehle, the usual school meeting will be held on Saturday, July 21, 1888, at 7 o'clock p. m., unless a different hour shall have been fixed by vote at the last preceding annual meeting. At this meeting it will be necessary for each district to make provision for a school at least five months in length during the ensuing year.

Robert Carr was up from Little Falls yesterday.

J. M. Gray's new building is being enclosed rapidly.

I. U. White and family spent the 4th at Gull Lake.

Gene Smith has been spending the week in Brainerd.

Mrs. C. H. Conklin, of Wadena, is visiting in the city.

A new meat market is being erected at the rear end of the co-operative store.

Editor Fuller came up from Little Falls Monday to view the smouldering ruins.

Nathan Richardson, a leading attorney of Little Falls, was in the city Thursday.

The fines and collections in the municipal court amounted to $541 for the past month.

L. P. White is constructing a new planing mill on the flat in the southwest part of the city.

Sheriff Spalding accompanied H. Evers, an insane Swede, to St. Peter on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Shapiro's mother and sister arrived from Chicago recently and will spend the summer here.

J. D. Barstow is taking Officer Lewis' place on the police force during the latters absence at Lake City.

Judge Fleming took advantage of the excursion rates and visited Minneapolis on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ed. Scanlon has taken the contract of loading the 47,000 ties which lie alongside the river bank for the railroad company.

Royal B. Stearns, of Wadena, has been in Brainerd on legal business during the week. He was among the multitude who celebrated at Lake View.

Joel Smith, the proprietor of the saw mill at Crow Wing, was united in marriage to Miss Lovie Pinkham, by the Rev. E. J. Brownson, on July 4th, 1888.

The Brainerd base ball club have arranged a game to take place between the St. Cloud nine and themselves at the fair grounds in a couple of weeks.

The new market which is being built by the co-operative people will be completed the 15th inst. and ready for business. Mr. J. K. Pierce will have charge of the new market, having sold his outfit to that firm.

The Daily News outfit has been taken by the Marder, Luse & Co. type foundry, for debt and shipped to Minneapolis. Mr. Webster, of that firm, has been superintending the loading of it to-day. The insurance company allowed them $300 damage by the late fire.

A rare entertainment is in store for the Brainerd public on the evening of July 20th, at the opera house. The members of the band assisted by the Royal Spanish Troubadors and a celebrated minstrel troupe will be among the special features. Further particulars later.

Chas. Selander was arrested yesterday on complaint of F. W. Britton for stealing a number of carpenter tools. He was brought before the court this morning and sentenced to the city jail for twenty days in default of $20, with which to pay his fine. The tools were recovered, Selander having pawned them.

A good many people have been looking at the celler hole near the rear of what was the bowling alley, since the fire. On the west side of it are two tunnels running out under the ground to a considerable distance. It is surmised that these underground passages were used by tough characters in the early days of Brainerd either for a hiding places or for the secretion of stolen property.

The firm of White & White has been dissolved, I. U. White continuing the business and Uncle Ed. White retiring. Mr. White has grown old in the service and while he can be found at the old establishment he will not be actively connected with it. Uncle Ed has many friends in Brainerd who hope to see him as jolly and cheerful for a score of years to come.

The renowned Royce & Lansing Musical Comedy company and Swiss Bell Ringers are coming July 13th. This company comes endorsed by press and public of the entire west. During the nine successful years on the road over one million people have witnessed their entertainments, and the halls and theatres have been utterly inadequate for the accommodation of the people eager to gain admission. This is accounted for by the strict adherence of presenting a strictly refined entertainment composed of the best artists, and the best vocal and instrumental music. Remember they remain here but one night.

"May Howard appeared at Andersen's opera house Wednesday evening and a good audience greeted her. The exhibition was unique, mysterious, astounding. J. D. Farmer and John King constituted a committee on general inspection, and were completely baffled and dumb-founded. May Howard is a fine-looking, classical-faced lady; winning, suave, and faultless in deportment, and captures an audience. The second-sight act by Miss Howard is unsurpassed on the American stage. Prof. Williams is an easy talker and a gentleman of wide acquaintance. All in all the May Howard entertainment is well worthy a generous public patronage." The above extract was taken from the Spring Valley Vidette, and is one of the complimentary press notices this performance is receiving. They will appear in this city Sunday evening next, July 8th.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank Block.

For nice crockery and glassware try D. M. Clark & Co. Their shelves are loaded down with new styles of goods.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Brainerd is Visited by One of the Largest Fires in Its History.

The Losses, Its Origin, and Other Minor Details.

The most disastrous and destructive fire that has ever visited our thriving young city occurred on Saturday night, when almost two entire blocks in the busines portion of the city were destroyed by the fire demon. It had been an unusually hot and oppressive day, and as night approached the appearance of the sky indicated the coming of a storm. At about 9 o'clock, just as people were closing their houses against the coming storm, the dread alarm of fire sounded through the city, and almost in an instant the flash of the lurid flames could be seen in the centre of the business portion of the city. A DISPATCH scribe was on the scene in a moment, and already the planing mill, where the fire originated, was a mass of flames, and had been communicated to the adjacent buildings. At this moment the storm, which had been so long threatening, burst upon the scene, not in rain, but in a gale of wind which blew the flames in sheets over the surrounding structures, igniting the building occupied by Mrs. Closterman's Hotel, and the small buildings in the rear, and also setting on fire the buildings occupied by Veon's jewelry store and Gray's saloon. The firemen under Chief Leopold were on the ground in an incredibly short space of time, scarcely five minutes elapsing between the first alarm and the time when the first stream of water began to play on the fire. However, before the department had really got down to work the supply of water failed entirely, and the brave firemen could do nothing but stand and see the flames creep from one building to another with nothing to resist their progress. The heat from the burning of Saloon No. 1, became so intense that to save the Commercial Hotel without water seemed an impossibility. Comforters soaked with water were hung over the edge of the roof and on the side of the building, and so intense was the heat that they would dry almost in a moment and ignite. At this juncture a dynamite cartridge was thrown into the building occupied by No. 1, and the explosion so shattered the building that the frame work soon fell in, reducing the intense heat, and undoubtedly made it possible to save the Commercial and keep the fire from crossing the street and setting fire to that block. In the meanwhile, as no pressure was forthcoming, the fire advanced to Lambert Bros. livery stable, and from there to Burrel's blacksmith shop and to the building on the corner of 4th and Laurel streets occupied by a laundry, which were one after another entirely consumed, only the goods and the contents of the buildings, which were hurriedly carried out being saved. Had water been obtainable it would have been an easy matter to have confined the flames to the buildings between the alley north of Closterman's hotel and No. 1 at the corner of Laurel street. As it was, however, the flames up to this time unchecked, and driven by the strong wind from the southeast, were communicated to the row of frame buildings on Front street, and they also were soon a mass of flames, first catching the Lumbermen's Exchange Hotel, the second building from the corner, and traveling west from one building to another, until a space of fifty feet between the building occupied by a paint shop and the News building, stopped their progress. On the Laurel street side of the block the flames leaped across 4th street and set fire to Riddel's livery stable, and from there began to spread east and north over block 49, consuming in turn the small buildings facing on 4th street, until they reached the rear of Last Turn building. By this time there was sufficient pressure on the hydrants to throw a stream of water, and the firemen began in earnest to fight the fire fiend. One company began to stay the progress of the flames that were threatening the building occupied by the Empire Restaurant, and most bravely and effectually they performed the task. The other companies checked the progress of the fire on block 49, and succeeded in saving the forward and main part of the Last Turn building, the rear having been almost entirely consumed before water could be had. No. 2, after assisting at Smith's for a short time, began to play on a quantity of furniture that had been carried out of the burning buildings and carried across Front street and which had been ignited by the intense heat. The bulletin board at this place also caught fire and burned, the sparks from which set fire to the old Cantwell building on the north side of Front street, which was allowed to burn as it was a nuisance, and had not been occupied for some time. The Daily News building, which stood at least fifty feet from any other structure, and consequently it was supposed would escape, but which had been ignited by burning cinders on the roof and slowly burning for some time, was the last to receive the attention of the firemen. The flames had, however, by the time the firemen could give it attention, made considerable progress, but after a long struggle the fire was almost extinguished, when the supply of water again failed and for twenty minutes the firemen could nothing, during which time the flames again gained great headway, but a pressure again appearing, the firemen soon became masters and the flames were extinguished. The expensive outfit of the Daily News, which was in the basement of the building, received no injury whatever from the flames, but was badly damaged by the immense amount of water which was poured into the building. This building, and the building occupied by Smith's restaurant were the only structures on block 47 that were left standing.

During the progress of the fire the high wind carried burning shingles and cinders far beyond the Sanitarium, but a fortunate sprinkling of rain had so dampened the roof of the buildings that all escaped, with the exception of a small log barn near the bridge which caught fire and was consumed.

When the supply of water failed a messenger was dispatched to the pump house to ascertain the cause of the failure, where it was found that every exertion was being made to get up a pressure, but owing to the high water it was almost impossibe. The water was nearly two feet deep in the pump house, and almost entirely shut off the draft under the firebox, making it very difficult to keep fire for an ordinary pressure.

The buildings burned and the contents with the names of owners of each is summarized as follows:

On Fifth street: J. M. Gray, saloon; A. E. Veon, jewelry store; L. P. White, plaining mill; J. M. Gray, restaurant; Mrs. Closterman, hotel, building owned by J. M. Gray.

Front Street: Jerome Kelleher, saloon; Nevers & Lum, Lumbermans Exchange Hotel occupied by J. Bubar; F. G. Sundberg, jewelry store, building owned by Adam Brown; J. E. Ireland, notions, building owned by Adam Brown; M. McLaren, saloon, building owned by E. H. Bly; Daily News, building owned by D. F. Sexton.

Fourth Street: J. Burns, barn; two dwelling houses, owned by Minneapolis parties; Adam Belmont, dwelling house; North Star Hotel, D. F. Sexton; two dwelling houses owned by Mrs. Closterman; Riddle's livery stable; building owned by G. G. Hartley: two houses, J. McCauly; house owned by J. Burns; house, J. M. Gray

Laurel Street: Burrell's blacksmith and wagon shop, Lampert Bros.' livery stable, building owned by J. M. Gray.

Several sheds, barns and smaller buildings were also consumed.

The loss is estimated at $60,000, with insurance of but $13,000.

Sundberg Thanks His Friends.

F. G. Sundberg desires to thank his friends who assisted and thereby enabled him to remove his stock of goods from the building during the late fire without serious loss. Also for taking charge of them after the removal was completed, and saving them from the pilfering crowd that seemed to be present. It was not so much in carrying the articles from the building as the careful manner in which things were handled and cared for that he feels grateful to his friends. Mr. Sundberg will be pleased to see any and all of his customers at his new place of business on Sixth street in the Bank block.

Outside Opinion.

At the Fifteenth District Judicial Convention held at Brainerd, Tuesday, Judge C. B. Sleeper, the present incumbent, was renominated. The democrats, masquerading as non-partisans, held a convention at Aitkin to-day. George W. Holland, a democratic lawyer of Brainerd, was nominated.—St. Cloud Journal Press.

A few—a very few—in the 15th Judicial District, are opposed to Judge Sleeper's election to the office he has so ably filled, but we predict that Judge Sleeper's election is sure, and that his majority will be overwhelming.—Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

Deerwood Notes.

School closes here today for the summer vacation.

Strawberries are beginning to get ripe and R. Archebald will have an abundance of them.

R. K. Whiteley has completed the work of surveying the cemetery.

Harry Patterson has been at work for some time on the Brainerd and Aitkin county road.

A large bear was recently killed on the railroad track at this station in sight of the depot.

A Quiet Fourth in the City.

The Fourth passed off very quietly in Brainerd, and although it was a glorious Fourth, as usual, it was the people out of town that seemed most to be cognizant of the fact. There was no demonstrations in the city and most of the people in the city went to the lakes. At Rice lake the Brainerd Boat club had arrangements and accommodations for a good time and may found their way there and enoyed boating and dancing. At Lake View the grounds were covered with private picnic parties and the lake was dotted with boats during the entire day. Judge Sleeper's hotel was also filled with visitors from the city and abroad. At Gilbert lake, the usual crowd was present. In the evening there were fireworks in various parts of the city but no public demonstratlons were attemepted.

The Rice Lake Celebration.

The members of the Brainerd Boat Club can congratulate themselves on their successful celebration at Rice Lake. Of course the demonstrations were not on a gigantic scale but everything passed off satisfactorily and nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The dancing was one of the principal features of the day, and we are informed that the club intend to enlarge and greatly improved their hall in the near future, and erect a platform 30x60 feet. The grounds will also be improved and the place will soon become a favorite resort for picnic and pleasure parties.

Secool Board Meeting.

The Board of Education met last evening at the high school building and the following bills were allowed:

T. McMaster, supplies	$ 3 75
N. McFadden, chemicals	1 80
Ole Nelson, drayage	1 50
M. Mahlum, work on grounds	17 45
J. L. Smith, rent of opera house and Donnely's cryptogram	26 50
J. J. Howe & Co., lumber	112 34
A. Mahlum, lumber	23 00
A. C. Boland, hauling dirt	4 60
Brainerd Water Co., rent third quarter	52 50

The East Brainerd school house was offered to the city council for a hose house for $1,000 in the event the contemplated loan is secured. The board then adjourned.

If you are fixing up your house this spring try Diamond Wall Finish, for sale at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

A. P. Riggs is agent for the United States accident insurance company.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails, and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

Remember that Wednesday morning is baby's day at Robinson's

Brainerd beats the world for babies, and D. M. Clark & Co., beat the world on the baby carriages. An elegant line in all styles and prices just received. We can suit the most fastidious.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Excursion Rates to Detroit Lake and Perham.

The Northern Pacific Railroad have placed on sale excursion tickets to Detroit and Perham at very low rates. Tickets will be sold on Saturdays, good to return on Mondays, at one half regular rates for round trip. Tickets good thirty days for round trip will also be sold daily at one and one-fifth regular rates. For full information call on your local agent.

May 18—10t.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Plants for Sale.

I have 20000 cabbage plants for sale, Potter's Improved Brunswick. These plants will head if set out July 10th. Also celery plants for sale.

SAM ENGLISH.

For special bargins in real estate see A. P. Riggs, No 11, Bank block. Houses for rent—more houses desired on list—for rent.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank block,

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Johnson & Bain.

C. B. Sleeper has 200 residence and 50 business lots, centrally located, for sale cheap for cash or on time contracts. If you buy of him, you pay no commission. Call on

C. B. SLEEPER,
or J. L. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Splendid Boating.

The Gilbert Lake summer resort is now ready for business. Nice boats and splendid boating. Ferry at the north end of Seventh street.

HOLMES & SNOW,
Proprietors.

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by Sold by Johnson & Bain.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

SIBLEY'S TESTED SEEDS

SEND for our new Illustrated CATALOGUE Vegetable, Flower, Field SEEDS Plants, Bulbs, Implem'ts. FREE by mail on application. Don't neglect writing for it.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. 322-326 E. Main St. CHICAGO, ILL. 12-14 N. Clark St.

O. H. HAVILL,

REAL Estate AND LoanBroker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

GRAND OPENING

OF

STRAW HATS

For Men, Boys and Girls.

The Largest Line and Lowest Prices in the City, at

DAY & MEACHER'S.

Just Arrived at the Big 9

Old Ladies' Soft Shoes and Slippers, Seamless Wigwams, the best in the forest. Ladies Kid Button Boots, flexible sole. Only $2 per pair.

Boys' Goat Oxford Ties and Gents' soft Sole Empress ties Cheap at

R. F. WALTERS,

The only PRACTICAL Shoe Man in the City.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Professional Cards.

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
☞Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

D. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD..... .....MINN.

D. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD..... ..... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frafer & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Bargains in Real Estate

A. P. RIGGS,

Room 11, Bank Block.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,380 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 566 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER or J. L. SMITH,